Three Parts And Supplement

The New York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,139. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Sunday: FAIR, WARMER.

Stock Market—Practically featureless.

Wheat, 98⅝; corn, 29; cotton, 7⅝.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 3.

Real Estate.—Page 15.

Court Calendars.—Page 20.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 4.

Business Troubles.—Page 20.

Amusements.—Pages 5 and 11.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town-buyers.—Page 5.

A son of Eli Stone, a New York broker, was accidentally killed in Florida.

Postmaster Fred E. Holmes of Canton, Mass., is short in his accounts.—Page 7.

James C. Maguire of Brooklyn is at the head of a new lighting company in Trenton.

Capt. Leonard C. Hand accidentally killed Norman Pinkard, his partner, at Port Norris, N. J.—Page 3.

The cable-repairing steamer Minia, at St. John's, N. F., reports icebergs in the way of navigation.

Pillsbury, America's greatest chess player, will coach the Columbia team for the intercollegiate chess match.—Page 18.

New Jersey school teachers in convention at Trenton, adopted resolutions against receiving State aid for the retirement fund.—Page 4.

A vicious citizen of Singac, N. J., attacked a coachload of his relatives while they were attending the funeral of his own father.—Page 4.

Dr. E. J. Marsh described the bad condition of the Passaic River in a paper read before the New Jersey Sanitary Association.—Page 8.

George Haven Putnam lectured at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday morning on "The Evolution of the Idea of Property."—Page 20.

The annual report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner shows that the receipts were over $5,000,000 larger this year than 1895.—Page 11.

Property owners on the north side asked Mayor Strong to have the old Eighth Avenue bridge moved down to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.—Page 11.

The defunct People's Saving Bank of Lansing, Mich., will not pay more than 10 cents on the dollar. The concern is rotten to the core.—Page 16.

Ex-Secretary Hoke Smith defended a woman who was accused of robbing a doctor of a pocketbook. After an interesting trial his client was acquitted.

A Chicago woman locked herself and her little daughter in a room, intending to terminate their lives. They starved for four days before being rescued.

Gen. Maceo, it is now asserted, was allured to a "conference" with the Spaniards, and was deliberately assassinated by order of the Marquis of Ahumada.

Governor-elect Black announced his staff appointments in Washington yesterday. He will go to Troy next Wednesday, and probably will not return to Congress again.

Lawyer Warren S. Burt of 99 Nassau Street has begun suit for divorce in the Queens County Court on the ground that his wife has another husband living.—Page 8.

Prizes were awarded to classes of Russian immigrants at the Educational Alliance School in East Broadway for their progress in studying the American Constitution and History.—Page 3.

Capt. August Bewig has presented a petition to the Hoboken Water Commissioners in which he sets forth the necessity for a larger supply of water and lower rates.—Page 11.

At the annual meeting of the New York Kindergarten Association, it was announced that Seth Low had given the association his fee of $5,000 as Rapid Transit Commissioner.—Page 11.

Mrs. Josephine Jarocki, who claimed to be a grand-niece of the Polish patriot Pulaski, was found dead in Brooklyn yesterday with an empty laudanum bottle beside her.—Page 13.

Mayor Strong has asked various representative city organizations to submit names for a commission to represent New York City at the Tennessee Exposition.—Page 13.

Hale won the six days' bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, scoring 1,910 miles 8 laps, and beating the previous record by 310 miles 7 laps. Rice was second, with 1,882 miles 6 laps.

J. W. Baker, a life-long Republican, has been appointed Postmaster at Walworth, N. Y., vice C. A. Morse, Democrat, removed. The change was made at the request of President Cleveland's sister.

Secretary Olney and the Turkish Minister yesterday denied that the Porte had protested against the language used by President Cleveland in his annual message with reference to Armenian affairs.

Ludwig Schnett, a German immigrant, threatened to kill August Fiegel, the German Consul General, because he believed Mr. Fiegel was holding back money which had been sent to him.—Page 16.

Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain yesterday issued a supplemental report showing the manner in which Germany has violated the spirit of the act of 1886 with relation to tonnage dues on vessels.—Page 4.

Charles D. Lane, Chairman of the National Bimetallist Committee, has issued an address advising that free-coinage agitation cease until President McKinley's policy shall have been given a fair trial.—Page 16.

Thomas Lawler, thirteen years old, of 230 East Ninety-sixth Street, this city, was in a delivery wagon in Bayonne, with which horses were running away. He jumped from the wagon, and it fell on him and killed him.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee yesterday held a conference lasting two hours, and informally arranged the manner in which the various parts of the new tariff bill should be considered.—Page 7.

The Health Culture Club, composed of Brooklyn women, will be incorporated. Mrs. Emily Niedlinger addressed it yesterday, and in the course of her remarks said tight lacing was the thing that made a mouse seem so large to many women.—Page 13.

Instructions were given to the police to co-operate with the Building Department in seeing that the Raines law hotels were conducted in strict compliance with the excise and building laws, with the expectation of reducing the number of "fake" hotels.—Page 17.

FATE OF A NEW YORK YOUTH.

A Son of Eli Stone, the Broker, Accidentally Killed in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 12.—A son of Eli Stone, broker, of Third Avenue, near Nineteenth Street, New York, was to-day killed by a train while tramping through Florida.

His parents would not let him take to the stage, and he ran away from home.

Florida Fast Line.—Atlantic Coast Line, in connection with Penn. R. R., offer fastest schedule to Florida, Aiken, Augusta, and middle Georgia. Office 229 Broadway.—Adv.

THE STAFF OF GOV. BLACK

HE HAS GIVEN OUT THE LIST OF HIS APPOINTMENTS.

The Governor-Elect Will Leave Washington for Troy Next Wednesday, and Will Not Return to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Governor-elect Frank S. Black of New York, who is staying at the Cockran Hotel, in this city, to-day gave out the list of his staff appointments as follows:

Private Secretary—WILLIAM M. GRIFFITH, Utica.

Adjutant General—C. WHITNEY TILLINGHAST, Second, Troy.

Inspector General—E. M. HOFFMAN, Elmira.

General Inspector of Rifle Practice—WILLIAM KIRBY, Auburn.

Surgeon General—M. O. TERRY, Utica.

Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance—BENJAMIN FLAGLER, New York.

Commissary General of Subsistence—HENRY T. NOYES, Rochester.

Paymaster General—FREDERICK P. MORRIS, Flushing.

Chief of Artillery—HOWARD CARROLL, New York.

Quartermaster General—WILLIAM H. HUGHES, Granville.

Judge Advocate General—STILLMAN F. KNEELAND, Brooklyn.

Aides de Camp—HENRY W. SACKETT, HARRISON B. MOORE, Jr., JOHN F. DOYLE, Jr., WARREN M. HEALEY, New York; EDWARD E. BRITTON, Brooklyn; A. J. MEYER, Buffalo; FRED C. HAM, Albany; HERBERT L. SATTERLEE, New York.

The Chief of Engineers and Military Secretary are yet to be announced.

Governor-elect Black intends to terminate his Congressional work early next week. He will go to Troy Wednesday, and probably will not return to Washington as a Representative in Congress. He will, of course, forward his resignation to Gov. Morton, who will in the proper form communicate it to the Speaker of the House.

SOME DISAPPOINTMENT.

But Republican Politicians Accept the Staff as a Whole.

Governor-elect Black's announcement of his military staff was received in this city before noon yesterday, and while some of the Republican politicians were disappointed because their candidates were not named, the general opinion seemed to be that the selections were satisfactory as a whole.

There is no doubt that some effort was made by certain of the managers of the Republican organization to secure the reappointment of Adjt. Gen. McAlpin. When their efforts failed, it was a certainty that Gen. F. C. McLewee would not be appointed Inspector General, for he was an active candidate for Adjutant General. The men who are now on Gov. Morton's staff, and who have been reappointed by Governor-elect Black, are Surgeon General M. O. Terry of Utica, Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance Benjamin Flagler of Niagara, Commissary General of Subsistence Henry T. Noyes of Rochester, Gen. Howard Carroll of this city, Chief of Artillery, and Aide de Camp Herbert L. Satterlee of this city.

Charles Whitney Tillinghast, second, who is to succeed Gen. McAlpin as Adjutant General, resides in Troy, and is a personal friend of the Governor-elect. He was educated in the Troy Academy, the Gunnery at Washington, Conn.; St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Hartford. He is a member of the firm of J. M. Warren & Co., hardware merchants, in Troy. He joined the Sixth Separate Company, or Troy Citizens' Corp, in 1877, and rose from private to First Lieutenant, which position he resigned in 1894. He was in command of the company after the resignation of Capt. J. W. Cusack. He was in active service during the railroad riot at West Albany in 1877, and at the Buffalo strike in 1893. He is at present First Lieutenant of the Old Guard of Troy. He was born in Troy Nov. 28, 1857.

Stillman F. Kneeland, who is to be Judge Advocate General to succeed W. C. Wallace, is a resident of Brooklyn and a member of the law firm of Kneeland & Stewart of this city. His appointment is said to have been urged by Jacob Worth.

William Maurice Kirby of Auburn, who is to succeed Gen. Whitlock as Inspector of Rifle Practice, is a veteran of the war and is Captain of the Second Separate Company of Auburn. In the war he was a First Lieutenant of artillery. He helped to draft the rules and regulations under the present military code.

E. M. Hoffman, who is to succeed Gen. McLewee as Inspector General, is Captain of the Thirtieth Separate Company of Elmira. He was appointed at the request of ex-Senator Fassett.

William H. Hughes, who is to be Quartermaster General in place of Gen. Wiley, is a resident of Granville, and was backed for the appointment by Isaac V. Baker.

Frederick P. Morris, who will take Gen. Varnum's place as Paymaster General, is a resident of Flushing, L. I., and is connected with the Long Island News Company.

Col. Satterlee, who has been reappointed as Aide de Camp, was one of the originators of the Naval Reserve. He is a nephew of Bishop Satterlee of Washington. Henry W. Sackett, who will be one of the aides de camp, is one of the counsel for The Tribune and is a graduate of Cornell. He is a Corporal in Troop A. Col. John F. Doyle, Jr., is a son of John F. Doyle, who was marshal of the real estate men's division in the sound-money parade. Col. Warren M. Healey is a coach manufacturer. Cols. John Jacob Astor, George W. Turner, Charles F. James, Archibald Rogers, and George B. Agnew were not reappointed.

A Chief of Engineers to succeed Gen. Hayes has not yet been appointed. Neither has the Governor's military secretary been appointed.

William M. Griffith, who has been appointed private secretary to Gov. Black, is a resident of Utica. He did newspaper work in Troy for two years and afterward went to Washington. He has been Mr. Black's secretary in the House of Representatives.

Secretary Carlisle Exonerated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Peffer Bond Investigating Committee has finished its work. Its report will completely exonerate Secretary Carlisle and the Administration from the Populistic insinuations cast upon the late bond issues.

Christmas Is Coming.
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens are going—for presents. Dealers, or Waterman's, 157 Broadway.—Adv.

EX-SULTAN MURAD ESCAPES.

His Place of Concealment Is Unknown in Turkey.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—A special dispatch from Constantinople to The Tageblatt says that ex-Sultan Murad, brother of Sultan Abdul-Hamid, has escaped from his place of confinement, and his whereabouts is unknown.

Murad V. (Mehamet Murad Effend) was born in 1840, and is a son of Abdul-Medjid, late Sultan of Turkey. On May 30, 1876, the Sultan Abdul-Aziz was deposed from his throne, and on the same day Murad was visited by a high dignitary of the state, and informed that he was to become Sultan; whereupon he proceeded to the great hall of the Seraskierat, and was duly installed. Soon after his accession he discovered his total incapacity to conduct the Government in the face of the difficulties by which it was surrounded. He became subject to fits of melancholia and lethargy, from which it was nearly impossible to arouse him.

An eminent physician was sent for to Vienna, who, after an examination, pronounced the patient unfitted by the nature of his malady for the conduct of the difficult and delicate duties of his position. Upon the advice of the physician the Ministerial Council, after referring the law questions of the case to the Sheik-ul-Islam, decided upon his deposition, which was accordingly effected on Aug. 31, 1876. He was succeeded by a younger brother, Abdul-Hamid, who was proclaimed Sultan on the same day.

Since his deposition Murad has been kept a prisoner in one of the palaces of the Sultan, his brother.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS FAVORED.

The House Committee Urges the Expenditure of Several Millions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has favorably reported on bills providing for public buildings at the following named places:

Fitchburg, Mass., to cost, including site, $100,000; Plymouth, Mass., $75,000; Norwich, Conn., $100,000; Elmira, N. Y., $150,000; Jamestown, N. Y., $100,000; Wilkesbarre, Penn., $150,000; Altoona, Penn., $125,000; Tampa, Fla., $300,000; Indianapolis, Ind., $1,250,000; Elgin, Ill., $100,000; Joliet, Ill., $100,000; East St. Louis, Ill., $100,000; St. Paul, Minn., $1,000,000; Hot Springs, Ark., $80,000; Oakland, Cal., $350,000; Salem, Oregon, $100,000; Laredo, Texas, $60,000; Topeka, Kan., $100,000; Omaha, Neb., increasing the limit of cost to $2,000,000; Baltimore, Md., $175,000 is appropriated to purchase the ground adjoining the Custom House now occupied by the Merchants' National Bank, and plans and estimates are to be prepared and submitted to the present Congress for a building for the accommodation of the Custom House, Sub-Treasury, and other Government offices in the city.

HOKE SMITH'S NOVEL CASE.

He Clears a Woman Who Is Accused of Taking a Pocketbook.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 12.—Ex-Secretary Hoke Smith appeared in Magistrate Foute's court yesterday as counsel for Mrs. M. L. Henson, who was charged by Dr. F. T. Powell with robbing him of his pocketbook.

The doctor stated that Mrs. Henson had visited his office to get a prescription. As she was leaving he asked her if she would not kiss him. He declared that she did kiss him, and at the same time picked his pockets, getting a purse containing $15. The defendant denied the statement, and declared that she ran out of the office.

Mr. Smith invited the doctor, who weighs 225 pounds, to hug him and show the Justice how the woman picked his pockets. The doctor accepted the invitation, threw his arms around the ex-Secretary, and they hugged each other tightly, but the doctor could not reach Mr. Smith's hip pocket for he is stout, too. Nor could Mr. Smith reach the doctor's gun pocket, and the magistrate decided that is was physically impossible for Mrs. Henson to have robbed the physician, even if she had hugged him, and dismissed her.

ODD SUIT UNDER THE ALIEN LAW

Kentucky Wants the Property of a Man Who Became a British Subject.

HENDERSON, Ky., Dec. 12.—An unusual suit was begun here to-day. It is said that the point involved is raised for the first time.

The State seeks, under the alien land law, to reclaim property valued at $30,000 because the owner afterward became a subject of Great Britain, the contention being that he thereby forfeited his right to own property in the United States.

Mrs. Mary Newcomb and others are made defendants. There are complications, because Mrs. Newcomb is the second wife, but this does not affect the particular point at issue.

The late E. B. Newcomb owned various pieces of property in and about Henderson. At the breaking out of the civil war he fled to Canada, where he later took an oath of allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain, and never returned to this country. He became a British subject thirty-three years ago.

A contest of the will by a son of Newcomb by his first wife is now pending in the higher court.

CRISP'S FUNERAL INEXPENSIVE

The Bill Filed with Congress Is for Less than $900.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The smallest account for funeral expenses rendered in recent years to Congress was that recently filed by the family of the late Speaker Crisp, it being less than $900. The funeral was simple.

At the request of Mr. Crisp's son no funeral committee was appointed from Congress to attend. Mr. Crisp's son went from Washington and personally took charge of his father's funeral. The ex-Speaker, while living, often disapproved of the public extravagance and pompous show attending the burial of Congressmen. In view of the fact that Mr. Crisp left no property, the Committee on Accounts has reported a resolution to pay the expenses of his last illness, which will amount to a few hundred dollars. The average cost of a funeral for a member or Senator is more than $3,000.

Shanley's Restaurants.
Game, Terrapin, Salads, and Shell Fish. A la carte dinner. B'way & 42d, B'way & 30th St.—Adv

USED A BABE AS A SHIELD.

A Kansas Robber's Method of Defying His Pursuers.

CORNING, Kan., Dec. 12.—Holding a five-months-old babe in his arms, a safe-blower last night kept at bay a posse of 400 men.

Wednesday night the safe in the office of the Jackson Grain Company was rifled, and the schoolhouse was broken into. School children reported having seen two tramps along the railroad west of town, and Deputy Sheriff Charles Andrews and City Marshal Bensing took a buggy and went in pursuit, overtaking the pair about five miles out. When the men were accosted both drew revolvers and hastily retreated to the timber. While the officers were calling the inhabitants to arms two zealous corn huskers spied the robbers in their cornfield, and with shotgun and rifle commanded them to surrender. The pair responded with a fusillade of shots, and then made the farmers their prisoners. The owner of the farm drove up with his wagon to carry off the outlaws only to be himself made captive.

At the command of the robbers all mounted the wagon and were driven to the farmer's house. Here they were confronted by the officers. The younger robber was captured by Sheriff Andrews, but the elder, keeping the three farmers between him and the officers, retreated to the house and entered. There he marched the trio up stairs and made them lie face down on the floor, threatening death to the first who should try to see what was going on.

Then the robber stooped over a cradle and snatched up a five months' old babe.

The officers brought their prisoner to Corning and took back a posse of 400 men and surrounded the house.

The outlaw simply held the baby before him and told his pursuers to shoot. One of the posse requested him to surrender. He replied that he would if he was allowed to keep his weapons. After some consultation his proposition was agreed to, and now he is in the Seneca jail with his confederate.

A MESSAGE IN A BOTTLE.

Schooner Vedette Reported Sinking in Midocean.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Hydrographic Office has received a paper found in a bottle on Sept. 15 at Lescouet, north coast of France, containing the following message:

"Should this be picked up, please make inquiries or send to G. Sortel, Esq., 50 Sixth Avenue, Philadelphia.

"I, William Eden, of the sailing schooner Vedette, write this at the last moment, expecting my ship to sink every minute. Have sprung aleak in latitude 8 north, longitude 28 west. May God spare us.

"W. EDEN, Captain of Vedette, Philadelphia."

There is no such vessel as schooner Vedette of Philadelphia to be found in the official list of merchant vessels published anuually by the United States Treasury Department. The only Vedette in recent years is the barkentine Vedette of St. Malo, France, and she appears to be safe and sound.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Regarding the bottled paper received at the Hydrographic Office at Washington, and which is said to have been found on the coast of France, there is no name of Sortel in the Philadelphia City Directory, there is no 50 Sixth Avenue, nor, in fact, any numbered avenue in the city; the only William Eden in the city is William B. Eden, a grocer, and there is no schooner Vedette known in these waters. The note is evidently the work of a joker.

THE COLOR LINE DRAWN.

Louisville May Be Redistricted to Keep a White Man in Office.

LOUISVILE, Dec. 12.—Louisville is threatened with a negro Councilman unless Mayor Todd shall succeed with a scheme now on foot.

By removal to another ward, Councilman Walter Glover, husband of a fashionable woman's tailor, is made ineligible to hold his seat. The Republicans control the Council, and it is said the colored contingent has brought pressure to bear to secure pledges enough to elect a negro to the vacancy.

Mayor Todd, also a Republican, does not want a negro in the Council, and is said to be planning a redistricting of the wards of the city in such a manner that Glover will still reside in the Eighth Ward, though some of the Mayor's enemies may be left out of the Council. A Redistricting Commission has been appointed.

BIG LIGHTING COMPANY.

James C. Maguire at the Head of a New Enterprise in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State here to-day by the George Washington Lighting Company. The capital stock is $2,000,000, and the principal offices of the company will be in Jersey City.

The company will manufacture gas and handle petroleum, electricity, and other illuminating materials.

There are 20,000 shares of stock, of which 19,990 are held by James C. Maguire of Brooklyn, three by Maurice J. Power of New York, and the remaining five by Charles U. King of Jersey City.

ICEBERGS IN THE WAY.

The Cable Repairing Steamer Minia Encounters One at Night.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 12.—The cable-repairing steamer Minia arrived here last night from an attempt to repair the cable at a point 150 miles south of Newfoundland. She was frustrated by stormy weather, but picked up the schooner Pansy sixty miles off the coast in a sinking condition.

The schooner had seven men aboard who were almost dead from exposure and hunger. The Minia took the men aboard and towed the schooner to port.

The Minia reports a large iceberg 120 miles off the coast, directly in the way of navigation. She nearly collided with it at night.

Stricken with Paralysis.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 12.—William H. Woodruff, a well-known resident of this place, is at his home in a critical condition suffering from a stroke of paralysis. He is Superintendent of the freight department of the Central Railroad and is sixty years old.

How to Reach Winter Resorts South.
Travel Southern Ry. & F. C. & P. Double daily service. The route of the famous Vestibuled Limited. Leaves New York daily at 4:30 P. M. New York offices 271 and 253 Broadway.—Adv.

HALE WINS THE BIG RACE

THE PREVIOUS RECORD BEATEN BY 310 MILES, 7 LAPS.

The Winner Will Receive Nearly $5,000—Rice Gets the Second Prize—Flowers and Cheering for the Plucky Contestants.

Contestant.	Miles.	Laps.	Contestant.	Miles.	Laps.
1—Hale	1,910	8	9—Ashinger	1,673	3
2—Rice	1,882	6	10—Maddox	1,644	3
3—Reading	1,855	3	11—Moore	1,661	7
4—Forster	1,829	4	12—Cassidy	1,605	0
5—Schock	1,766	2	13—Gannon	1,366	8
6—Pierce	1,758	1	14—McLeod	1,350	2
7—Smith	1,754	7	15—Glick	1,006	3
8—Taylor	1,782	2			

After a most remarkable exhibition of pluck and endurance, the fifteen riders remaining on the track throughout the great six-day race in Madison Square Garden stopped pedaling at 9:58 o'clock last evening in the presence of one of the largest crowds ever seen in the vast amphitheatre.

Hale, the Irish flier, finished first, with a total of 1,910 miles and 8 laps to his credit. This distance exceeds the old six-day record, made by former champion Schock in 1893, by 310 miles and 7 laps. Hale led from the ninety-ninth mile, and at the end had a margin of over twenty-eight miles on the second man's total.

Although outside the first eleven, for which number only prizes were announced, the remaining four—Cassidy, Gannon, McLeod, and Glick—will be liberally rewarded by the management for remaining in the race to the end.

The Reward of the Winner.

By his great victory, Hale will clear close to $5,000. Of this amount $1,300 is the first prize in the long race. From the manufacturer of the chain used in his wheel he will receive $1,000, and for winning on a certain make of tire he will get $500. The remaining $2,200 will accrue from the manufacturers of cycling accessories to which Hale's performance has attracted attention. Early last evening Hale received a letter from his home, in Ireland, in which was inclosed a four-leaf clover. The words of loving encouragement from his wife cheered him greatly.

The purse money aggregates $4,000, and is divided into eleven portions, as follows:

First prize	$1,300	Seventh prize	$150
Second prize	800	Eighth prize	125
Third prize	500	Ninth prize	100
Fourth prize	350	Tenth prize	100
Fifth prize	300	Eleventh prize	75
Sixth prize	200		

Spurred on to efforts of which he never dreamed himself capable, Rice, the stocky little coal miner from Wilkesbarre, landed in second place, but with his mind wandering. Looked after during the first three days with scant care, he was greatly handicapped, yet through it all he stuck to his task with the determination of a bulldog.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening the little Hercules dismounted near his trainer's booth and began a tale of persecution. He said the other riders were in league against him, and were continually throwing bricks and sticks at him. And while telling this he dozed, but was soon brought to realize the necessity of going on if he wished to retain his position in the race. His trainers worked hard, soothing him in every manner possible, and in a short time he was spinning around the track again as determinedly as ever. The frightful strain seemed to tell on Rice more than on any other rider.

Contests Near the Close.

Forster and Moore seemed to feel the physical strain very heavily toward the end, while Reading and Schock and Taylor, and also Maddox, appeared to struggle on with renewed vigor. The work of Maddox was the feature of the wind-up. He appeared on the track during the dinner hour in a new, bright colored suit, and buckled down to the cleanest kind of fast riding. He appeared like a man just starting out for a training spin.

The most remarkable effort toward the close was the record made by Reading, the Nebraska soldier. In six hours he covered 98 miles, an average of 16 1-3 miles.

Pierce and Taylor had practically a match race during the whole of the closing day for seventh place, while Schock and Smith watched each other with jealous eyes. Pierce's work was steady all day, and up to 8 o'clock in the evening he had pedaled from eleventh to seventh position.

The cheering was almost continuous during the evening, when the band played lively airs and the riders showed bursts of speed. In the crowd, cheering madly for Rice, was a delegation of nearly 200 men from Wilkesbarre. They had backed their favorite to finish second, and were joyful at his success—and their own.

Flowers for the Contestants.

During the afternoon a florist's wagon deposited a load of beautiful tributes at the Garden for Rice. Friends of the other contestants also sent flowers to their favorites, Hale receiving, among other pieces, several magnificent floral harps from the Dublin Club and the Irish National Club.

Between 9 and 9:30 o'clock all the riders except Rice, Cassidy, and Pierce had left the track, content that their positions could not be overcome. Just before 10 o'clock Hale reappeared and sprinted until within a few minutes of the hour. The 9 o'clock score stood as follows: Hale, 1,903 miles 4 laps; Rice, 1,877, 4; Reading, 1,855, 3; Forster, 1,823, 9; Schock, 1,766, 2; Smith, 1,754, 7; Pierce, 1,744, 4; Taylor, 1,722, 9; Ashinger, 1,670, 8; Maddox, 1,644, 3; Moore, 1,658, 5; Cassidy, 1,605, 0; Gannon, 1,366, 2; McLeod, 1,350, 2; Glick, 1,006, 3.

Rice was carried to the track at 10:15 o'clock, and was helped by two of his trainers to make the circuit, while the thousands in the Garden arose and cheered.

After the race had been finished, William Lyman, President of the Irish National Alliance, and C. O'Connor McLaughlin, the Secretary, called on Hale in his tent. They congratulated him on his victory, and, on behalf of the Alliance, invited him to a banquet, the date of which will be dependent upon his recuperation. He accepted, and will name the date in a few days.

During the afternoon Bald rode a mile, paced, in 2:15 1-5, the last lap being done in 11 seconds—a 1:50 gait on that track. In the half-mile open race Conn Baker finished first in 1:08 2-5. Carpenter, Goodman, and Weinig finished behind Baker in the order named. Lefferson of the Harlem Wheelmen established a record for half a mile, unpaced, his time being 1:04.

In the twenty-five mile race there were ten starters. Goodman, Hofstetter, and Baker had a collision in the second mile. The first two quit because of damaged wheels, and Baker, after losing a mile, picked it up. Jerry Eaton won the race,

Continued on Page 2.

FASSETT FOR THE CABINET.

The New Yorker's Chances Discussed by Visitors to Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Major McKinley had an hour or two in which to glance at his mail this morning before the callers began to arrive. Among those who came to see him was Samuel J. Randall of Philadelphia, son of the protection Democrat. Major McKinley and Mr. Randall discussed the Pennsylvania situation pleasantly, and were cut short in their discourse by the arrival of other callers.

New York visitors are discussing the name of J. Sloat Fassett as a Cabinet possibility, and suggesting that in certain contingencies his selection by the President-elect would be a natural and politic step.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 12.—William Engel, a member of the Maine Senate, said to a reporter to-day:

"I am a candidate for Congressman Boutelle's seat in Congress, to fill his unexpired term in the House of Representatives in the not-at-all-improbable events that he is asked to take a place in Major McKinley's Cabinet."

THE BLAINE HOMESTEAD.

Proposition to Buy It for an Executive Mansion.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 12.—By the last Legislature a committee was appointed to confer with Mrs. Blaine in regard to the homestead of the late James G. Blaine, opposite the State House. It has been suggested that the State purchase the house, furniture and all, and preserve it as an executive mansion.

Several gentlemen of prominence have interested themselves in this matter, among them Joseph H. Manley. The committee, after conference with Mrs. Blaine, have learned from her that she will sell the property at a comparatively low price. The committee favor the purchase, and it all depends upon the incoming Governor whether it shall be made. Those in touch with Mr. Powers say the idea of an executive mansion, with all the gewgaws and duties that must necessarily be attached to the tail of such a high-flying kite, will not be likely to appeal overmuch to his plain Aroostook democracy; in fact, he has intimated that he does not want any executive mansion during his term, and it may be set down as extremely unlikely that he will favor any appropriation for the purpose of purchasing the Blaine homestead.

SOUGHT DEATH BY STARVATION.

A Chicago Woman Imprisons Herself and a Child in a Room.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—With a determination to starve, Mrs. Ansona Anderson locked herself and her eight-year-old daughter, Freda, in their single living room at 342 West Chicago Avenue last Tuesday, and both existed there until last night, when the police forced an entrance into the room.

The former, it is believed, is insane, and the latter was nearly starved. Freda said her mother locked and barricaded the door Tuesday morning and threatened her against making any outcry. They had neither food nor fuel. Freda begged to be released when she became hungry, but the mother would not allow her to go. While Mrs. Anderson was sleeping last evening the child went to the window and attracted the attention of a neighbor.

Mrs. Anderson resisted the police, but was taken to the station. Seven years ago she was deserted by her husband. She will be examined by the county physician as to her sanity. The child, although weak, is said not to be in a dangerous condition.

APPOINTED A REPUBLICAN.

President Cleveland Makes a Post Office Change at His Sister's Request.

WALWORTH, N. Y., Dec. 12.—C. A. Morse, Democratic Postmaster at this place, has been removed, and his successor is J. W. Baker, a lifelong Republican. It is reported that Morse was removed because of his active support of W. J. Bryan in the late campaign.

President Cleveland wrote his sister, Mrs. L. T. Yeomans, who resides here, and had been instrumental in securing the appointment of Mr. Morse, inquiring what was the matter with her Postmaster, giving an outline of several complaints received.

Mrs. Yeomans, it is said, made an investigation, the result of which was that she asked the removal of Mr. Morse and that J. W. Baker be appointed.

THE WEATHER.

The weather indications for to-day are fair, warmer.

The barometer has fallen in all districts except over the Dakotas and Eastern Nebraska. There is a depression central over the Upper Lake region, but the barometer is lowest to the Northwest of Montana, and highest on the South Atlantic coast. Fair weather continues in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, and general rains are reported from the Pacific coast. It is warmer in the Ohio Valley, and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast, and slightly cooler to the north of Minnesota and Dakota. Generally fair and warmer weather will prevail on the Atlantic coast, and warm, partly cloudy weather will continue in the central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	17	37	38
6 A. M.	16	36	38
9 A. M.	16	36	40
12 M.	18	41	43
4 P. M.	20	48	48
6 P. M.	19	46	47
9 P. M.	16	43	45
12 P. M.	14	40	43

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42¾
Weather Bureau	41
Corresponding date 1895	17
Corresponding date for last 20 years	36

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 3, Column 6.

STYPHER & CO., 5th Av. and 28th St., are constantly receiving importations of rare antique furniture, tapestries, antique silver, clocks, &c.—Adv.

MACEO WAS ASSASSINATED

LURED TO HIS DEATH BY SPANISH TREACHERY.

Asked to Hold a Conference with Gen. Weyler's Representative and He and His Staff Killed—Dr. Zertucha the Only One Saved.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 12.—There can now be hardly any doubt of Maceo's death. J. A. Huau, agent for the Cuban Junta at Jacksonville, to-day received a letter from a friend in Cuba confirming the report, and giving particulars. Maceo died by the treachery of the Spaniards and his own staff surgeon, Dr. Zertucha, who betrayed him.

The letter to Huau says that on Dec. 4 Maceo received a request from Marquis Ahumada, acting Captain General of Cuba, for a conference with a view to ending the war. Suspecting nothing, Maceo, with his staff of thirfy-four, repaired to the appointed place, where they were surrounded by 600 Spanish soldiers, who murdered every one in cold blood, save the traitor Zertucha. The Spaniards claim to know nothing of the whereabouts of Maceo's body, but are believed to have buried it in the woods.

Sadness prevails in Cuban circles here. Mr. Huau is not prepared to say who will be appointed as Maceo's successor, but thinks it will be Rios Ravera, a brave and intelligent soldier.

C. M. De Huau, Chief of the Florida Cuban Junta, gave out the following to the correspondents:

"A letter received by a prominent Cuban in this city gives the detailed account of the assassination of Gen. Maceo and his entire staff, with the exception of Dr. Zertucha, who was Maceo's physician. The letter came from a reliable source in Havana, but the correspondent's name is withheld for the obvious reason," said Mr. De Huau, "that the writer would be shot within an hour by the Spanish authorities if they knew who gave away the details of one of the most horrible atrocities ever chronicled in modern warfare.

"From the letter it appears that the Marquis of Ahumada, who officiated as Captain General of Cuba during Weyler's absence in the field, sent a letter to Gen Maceo inviting the Cuban leader to a conference. Maceo, never for a moment thinking that treachery was intended, especially as the invitation came from such a prominent Spaniard as the Marquis of Ahumada, immediately returned an answer saying that he would be glad to meet the Spanish General, and only accompanied by his staff, he went to the rendezvous, little dreaming of the awful fate that was in store for him.

"On arriving at the trocha, the Spanish soldiers there, acting under orders, actually saluted the rebel chieftain as he passed, and, after reaching the rendezvous, the Cuban leader was surprised to see, instead of the Marquis of Ahumada, a large body of Spanish soldiery, who seemed to come from every side. The actions of the Spanish troops were so suspicious that Maceo felt that they had him cruelly trapped, and his suspicions were confirmed when a peremptory order came from a splendidly mounted officer to surrender.

"'Never!' was the reply, and hardly had the words been uttered when volley after volley was poured into the little band of patriots, who, although hemmed in on all sides and outnumbered almost a hundred to one, put spurs to their horses, and with cries of 'Cuba Libre!' rode gallantly to their death.

"Maceo is reported to have fallen at the first fire with a bullet through his head, breaking his jaw. Another hit him in the abdomen. Both were fatal. Gomez was the next to fall, and in a few moments a number of bloody corpses, shot almost beyond recognition, were all that remained of the gallant Cubans who trusted to Spanish honor.

"Only one member of the staff escaped, and that was Dr. Zertucha. The letter says the corpses were buried on the field and every precaution was taken to keep the details from being made public."

THE LETTER FROM CUBA.

Story of the Treachery That Cost Maceo His Life.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 12.—The text of the letter received by the Cuban Junta is as follows:

"HAVANA, Dec. 9, 1896.

"Dear Friend Justo: We are at present under the sad impression caused by the death of our brave General, Antonio Maceo, murdered, together with the greater part of his staff, by the Spaniards, acting under the assassin, Major Cirujeda, and as instrumental in this horrible drama, Maceo's second surgeon, Maximo Zertucha.

"Convinced, as Weyler was, that, notwithstanding his enormous army, he could do nothing against our gallant leader, who has so repeatedly defeated the Spanish Generals in Pinar del Rio, he conceived the idea of appeasing his beastly instincts by cold-blooded murder, and, making the best of his secret relations between Dr. Zertucha and the Marquis of Ahumada, he planned with the latter his hellish scheme.

feigning ignorance to blot out the vestiges of crime.

"Havana and all Spain are rejoicing, because in the midst of their stupidity they hope that the war may end with the death of this gallant leader. Far from this, the spirit of the Cubans has grown more ardent, and to-day the latter are determined to make every sacrifice before laying down their arms to the relentless tyrants; and in this very Province of Havana, where our army is less numerous and disposes of less means of defense, the Cubans are operating with greater activity than ever, and not a day passes that we do not hear in this city the firing on Guanabacoa.

"The Spaniards may treacherously murder some of our patriots, but there is no earthly power that could annihilate the spirit of liberty floating now as ever over the Cuban people."

Speaking of the letter, Mr. Huau said:

"Maceo is dead, but Cuba will live long. The death of no one man can crush the brave spirit of the patriots of Cuba who are fighting gallantly for liberty. Maceo was not killed fairly or in honest battle, but through the murderous treachery of his physician, Dr. Zertucha, and the acting Captain General of Cuba, the Marquis Ahumada. Thirty-four members of his staff were murdered with him—every man of the staff, with the exception of the treacherous Zertucha.

"The Spaniards say," added Mr. Huau, "that they do not know where Maceo's body is. They know full well. They have buried it to cover their treachery to a degree, and will exhume it soon and say: 'Ah! Here is the body of Maceo.'

"From to-day Cuba will fight harder than ever before. This will be a sad day for Spain."

ANOTHER STORY OF THE MURDER.

Maceo Said to Have Been Killed by a Band of Robbers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 12.—The Constitution's Key West special gives the following account of Maceo's death, indicating his betrayal and implicating Dr. Zertucha:

"Your correspondent is now enabled to state upon the most undoubted authority that the death of Gen. Maceo was a premeditated assassination, and that the failure to produce his body is because its mutilated condition would shock even Spanish official sensibilities.

"It seems that Gen. Maceo had planned a successful crossing of the trocha, and that, taking the sea route with a bodyguard, he was to rejoin his forces east of Mariel. This was accomplished in safety, and while standing alone within sight of a line of skirmishers the General was shot down by men in hiding, who were awaiting their victim. His body, so far as Spanish reports go, at once disappeared, but the truth is that it was hacked up by the assassins, who exhausted every indignity of which brutal minds are capable.

"It has been well known for a year past that there was a price set upon Maceo's head, and that Capt. Gen. Weyler's first official act upon reaching the island was to give recognition to the Plataedos, bands of freebooters. These men, following in the wake of both armies, would murder and plunder, and when chased down by the indignant Cubans would find protection within Spanish lines, while the latter would officially deny all knowledge of the murder.

A few weeks ago a band of these men attacked a convent in the Province of Puerto Principe, which was filled with young girls, who were most shamefully abused. Some of these men were caught by Gen. Lacret, the insurgent leader, and executed, while the greater part of them found protection within Spanish lines. Although the enormity of their crime was known, and their victims were convent schoolgirls, the criminals were protected from molestation, and are to-day free.

These are the men whom Gen. Weyler has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to attach to his cause, and through them he has ordered the killing of foreigners whom he dared not call up in court. To them he has made offers of reward for the assassination of innocent leaders. For three weeks it has been known in Havana that a clever bribe was out for the surrender of Gen. Maceo. It was to the effect that he held the ticket which called for the grand prize of $50,000 in the Havana Lottery. He did not care to call for the cashing of this cleverly arranged bribe; and then it was, upon the departure of Gen. Weyler for the hills several days ago, that it was bruited about that the man who killed Maceo could have the prize.

The story of Maceo's death, as told from official sources, sustains fully the theory of assassination. Gen. Maceo, instead of crossing the trocha directly with his men, was through some covert influence induced to pass Mariel in a boat, and to reach his forces on the east side of the dead line. There everything was in readiness by the conspirators, and the brave leader fell a victim to the trap into which he had walked. It is regarded as very singular that Maceo's physician, Maximo Zertucha, was allowed to surrender. Instead of putting him in chains and rushing him off to a dungeon, he is treated with distinction, is paraded before newspaper correspondents, and has that freedom of speech which is a novelty in Cuba.

The depression into which the Cubans were thrown upon the first announcement of Maceo's death, now that the fact of his cowardly assassination is confirmed, has changed to that of desperate determination.

GEN. WEYLER TALKS.

Says He Is Pleased with the Progress of the War.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—The representative of The United Associated Presses in this city had an interview this evening with Capt. Gen. Weyler, who returned to Havana last night from the Province of Pinar del Rio. The Captain General received the press representative with much cordiality. When asked concerning his opinion of the campaign in general, he said he was very well satisfied with the course of events, and expressed the hope that in a short time there would be a change that would modify some aspects of the situation.

He was asked concerning the result of his operations in Pinar del Rio, and replied that he was pleased with the outcome, since the rebels in that province are now broken up into small bands, and are rapidly losing ground in the hills, the Spanish forces dislodging them from their hiding places. At Rangel, there was one position occupied by the insurgents which the rebel leaders considered impregnable. This is now in the hands of the Spanish troops, the rebels having been driven out of it. The Spanish troops are now fortifying the place in order to prevent the rebels from making an attempt to recapture it.

Continuing, Gen. Weyler declared that the fact was known to all that, owing to the active pursuit of the rebels by the Spanish columns, Maceo had been obliged to abandon the province, proceeding by sea to the Province of Havana, where it was known he had met his death.

Regarding the effects that would be produced in the rebel ranks and among rebel sympathizers by the death of Maceo, the Captain General said it would be demoralizing, since Maceo's prestige among them was very great. He was filled with the fighting spirit, was a dashing commander, and was always ready to give battle to the Spaniards when the time and opportunity suited him. There were, however, other rebel leaders of importance.

The prestige of a leader was an important factor for the insurgents. When one disappeared, the others were seized with demoralization, and disorganization followed, a fact that would be taken advantage of by the Spaniards.

Gen. Weyler cited several examples of the effect produced in the ranks of the rebels by the death of some of their leaders. He said that since the death of José Maceo, brother of Antonio Maceo, the insurgents in the Province of Santiago de Cuba had not been able to recuperate from the blow. When Zayas died the rebel faction in the Province of Havana at once became disorganized. There was now no leader able to resist the Spanish. The most able ones had fallen.

Speaking of Rius Rivera, who, it is supposed, will succeed Maceo in the command of the rebels in Pinar del Rio, Weyler remarked that he was now at the head of the insurrent parties in that province. He added that Rivera had no history as a leader of men, nor did he have the capacity to lead his forces. He had reason to believe that Rivera would not resist the Spanish troops very long.

In response to a question as to whether he would soon return to Pinar del Rio, Gen. Weyler replied that as yet he was unable to fix any date for his return, but he would go back in a short time. He added that he thought it would take about twenty days more to terminate the insurrection in Pinar del Rio.

Gen. Weyler refused to say anything concerning President Cleveland's message beyond that, as a ruler, he was obliged to know its text. He reserved his opinion on the subject.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Congress Will Probably Act During the Coming Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The news of the alleged assassination of Maceo under the cover of what was practically a flag of truce is accepted as true at the Cuban Legation here, and was received with a thrill of horror by Congressmen who learned of it.

If authentic confirmation of Mr. Huau's story should be received from Acting Consul General Springer in Havana, some immediate action from Congress may be looked for in the coming week. There are facts in Huau's story which, as the Cubans here believe, fit in with previous reports, and make them intelligible. It was regarded as incomprehensible that a rough-and-tumble fighter like Maceo should be found killed in silk underwear and with all his jewelry on his person. But if he was riding out for a parley, nothing would be more natural to a Cuban than to attire himself in his most gorgeous array.

Resolutions of inquiry on the subject will probably be introduced in one or both houses of Congress on Monday next.

HONORS FOR MACEO'S DEATH.

The Queen Regent Receives Major Cirujeda's Wife and Son.

MADRID, Dec. 12.—The killing of Maceo is likely to result in promotion and other honors for Major Cirujeda, who commanded the Spanish force in the engagement with which the rebel leader lost his life. Queen Regent Christina to-day received Major Cirujeda's wife and eldest son. The Queen Regent showed by her conversation that she appreciated fully the gain that had accrued to Spain through the death of Maceo, and spoke warmly in praise of Major Cirujeda's bravery in attacking a largely superior force of rebels, the official dispatches showing that the Spaniards were outnumbered nearly four to one. She promised, as a token of her appreciation of Major Cirujeda's action, to undertake the expenses of the education of his son.

Although no formal Cabinet council was held yesterday there was a special Ministerial meeting at which Premier Canovas, despite the fact that he was still suffering from the effects of his recent indisposition, conferred with several of the Ministers as to the character of the resolution to be submitted for adoption by the council of Ministers upon President Cleveland's references to Cuba and Spain in his message to the United States Congress. There is the very best authority for stating that the resolution which the Cabinet will adopt will take the form of a diplomatic note to the European powers, protesting against President Cleveland's language in regard to Spain and Cuba, and declaring that Spain will never tolerate any foreign interference in Cuba. The Cortes will be convoked and asked to approve the declaration of the Cabinet, which will be accompanied by a statement that ample reforms will be made in the Antilles, the application of which will depend upon the promptitude with which the rebellion in Cuba subsides.

SPANISH VICTORIES REPORTED.

Three Engagements in Which the Insurgents Were Defeated.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—Gen. Bernal, with the forces of the northern division of the Spanish Army, on Dec. 10 left the Perico Lopez camp, near Cabanas, in the Pinar del Rio Province, marching in the direction of Rosario. At 10 A. M. of that day the enemy, in an extensive line, opened fire upon the Spanish troops immediately upon the arrival of the vanguard of Gen. Bernal's brigade. Gen. Bernal ordered an attack upon the front and right of the enemy, and himself initiated the attack under the protection of artillery. The enemy occupied a strong position upon a hill, but they were dislodged and the hill was captured by the troops. The enemy took new positions, but were again dislodged after a vigorous assault, and retreated into the mountains.

The Spanish losses were one Lieutenant Colonel badly bruised, a Captain and five privates killed, and two Lieutenants and eighteen privates wounded. The enemy carried off a large number of dead and wounded.

The Spanish column continued their march, carrying their wounded with them, and came upon another party of the enemy, with whom they had a new engagement, resulting in the loss of one man killed and eleven wounded. The rebel losses were heavy.

The Talavera column had a combat of two hours' duration with a large party of insurgents, who were intrenched in a passage along the Maya River. The troops forced the passage and drove the enemy from their positions, from which they retreated with heavy losses. The troops lost three killed and thirteen wounded.

In an attack made by the rebels at Mayajigua, near Remedios, a dynamite bomb exploded while the rebels were putting it into a cannon, destroying the gun, killing two artillerymen, both of whom were Americans, and wounding many others.

MACEO'S DEATH STILL DOUBTED.

The Evidence Regarding It Is Very Confusing.

HAVANA, Dec. 12, via Key West, Fla., Dec. 12.—The Cubans disbelieve Maceo's death. The evidence is too weak. Zertucha's testimony offers many contradictions. He has made different statements. No faith is placed in declarations made by those who surrender. It is known they will declare anything to save life. It is publicly declared that Maceo crossed the trocha by sea. Privately, it is said he crossed by the Canas estate, near Mariel, and made a bold dash across the line with a few followers, firing on pickets. It is added that it was Maceo's intention to cross the trocha and organize the forces in Havana Province, similar to those in Pinar del Rio, now perfectly distributed, comprising 12,000 men well armed, and provisioned and commanded by Rios Riviera. If this is true, it will destroy the rumors in circulation.

One story says Maceo was left alone in the centre of the staff, and another that Maceo fell leading the charge. According to Zertucha's story it would have been impossible for Gomez's son to write a pencil note declaring Maceo had been killed. It is surprising that Zertucha is ignorant of Maceo's burial place.

On the whole, all the stories of Maceo's death are confusing. The evidence adduced so far is not strong enough to convince people of Maceo's death. Many believe he is still in Pinar del Rio. Others say his crossing the trocha means defeat, and gives reason for Weyler to boast that he pushed him out of the province and pacified the same. Others think it is only a scheme to create a big sensation here and in Spain and divert attention from the effect of Cleveland's

Fortune-Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner, or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

Catarrh

In the head cannot be cured with snuffs, inhalants or local applications. The surest road to a cure is through blood made pure by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

message, with the possible view of making concessions to the rebels at once, as the leader of the alleged negro movement has disappeared. This would not be possible if Maceo existed, on account of the Spaniards' tremendous hatred of Maceo's personality.

Many reasons are given for this version. Well-informed persons say palace officials had been predicting a great event for Dec. 7. It is a notable coincidence that Maceo's death occurred on the same day that President Cleveland gave out his message. It is also remarkable that the body is still unfound.

Spanish sentiment is divided in Havana. Many still doubt. Maceo has been reported killed so often they cannot believe it. There has been no popular demonstration in honor of the alleged death of Maceo yet. Opinion is also divided as to the honor of the event. Some give credit to Weyler and others to Cirujeda. A majority give credit to Weyler. The majority of Spaniards ridicule the story of Maceo crossing the trocha in a boat, and say it is told simply to maintain the integrity of the trocha and prevent Arolas committing suicide, as he threatened if Maceo crossed.

Weyler's arrival was spectacular. All was prepared to create an impression and wipe out ill-feelings among the Spaniards of failure in Pinar del Rio. Although many people were in the streets, there was no real enthusiasm. The crowd cheered mostly for Spain and the army, a few for Weyler and Cirejuda. At the palace there was some excitement when Weyler spoke from the balcony. Soon the crowd dissolved and the city took on the usual quiet aspect. It seems some fears were entertained of a demonstration against the United States Consulate, as soldiers were stationed around the building, but nothing happened.

Communication is difficult, and no information is obtainable of real movements. There are only rumors. It is said said Gomez is steadily advancing, and is now near Matanzas Province. It is also reported that large masses of rebels are pouring into Havana Province. All wires are cut between Matanzas and Havana.

The Cubans are elated over Cleveland's message and the resolutions presented to Congress. All expect a prompt termination in their favor of the terrible war now destroying the island.

GEN. PALMA'S STATEMENT.

He Suspected Treachery When Weyler Disclaimed Credit for Maceo's Death.

Profound grief and vowed determination were manifest in the conduct and conversation of those who gathered yesterday afternoon at the Cuban Junta, after the news had been received of the assassination of Gen. Maceo.

"Maceo is dead, but his spirit lives," said one. "His blood is the price of Cuba's freedom," and the words were reflected in the expression of every man present.

Gen. Palma would not be seen, but his Secretary gave out a message that the General had received from his agent, in Jacksonville, and a statement that the General had dictated in relation to the report of Maceo's death.

The message was telegraphed by A. J. Huan, the Junta's delegate or agent at Jacksonville. It announced the reception of a letter confirming the news of the death of Gen. Maceo and all of his staff, in a "combination," as the Spanish word was interpreted, between Ahumada and Dr. Zertucha.

"They were murdered," were the concluding words of the dispatch.

Ahumada is second in rank on Weyler's staff, and was Acting Captain General, or Governor at Havana, during the absences of Weyler in the field. Zertucha, the doctor, who first described the wounds by which Maceo fell, thus confirming the report of his death, was described by Fidel G. Pierra, quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Friday, as one who had always been in ill repute among the Cubans, having espoused their cause at the last moment. At the time Mr. Pierra spoke, it was not known that Dr. Zertucha had been one of forty to escape butchery at the hands of the Spaniards. The latest report is deemed among the Cubans as proof conclusive that Zertucha played traitor. Maceo, they say, had been warned against him, but trusted him, as his brother was suffering imprisonment in the Morro for his sympathies with the insurgents. The doctor is a man of wealth, and credited with being an excellent surgeon.

Gen. Palma's statement is as follows:

"The news does not surprise me, because the first reports of Gen. Maceo's death were so contradictory that I saw a mystery. I was inclined to believe that the news was false, but that, if Gen. Maceo was really dead, it was through the assassin's knife. It seems now that he has been murdered.

"Gen. Weyler, on addressing the crowd from the balcony of his palace, seemed anxious to disclaim credit for Maceo's death when he said that the victory was clearly due to Ahumada. Perhaps his conscience began to feel remorse.

"This very act of the Spanish Governor proves the straits of the Spanish Government. They cannot crush the revolution by open warfare. They must resort to treachery. They did not face Maceo. They stabbed him in the back. Where is the Spanish chivalry of which they so much boast?"

It was said at the Junta that the command of Maceo would now devolve upon Brig. Gen. Rios Rivera, who has been second in command of Maceo's army, and who was with Maceo during the ten years' war. He is described as being a thorough tactician and a brave soldier, endowed with the spirit, the military knowledge, and the genius of his commander, enjoying the confidence of the Cubans and the respect of the soldiers.

Gen. Rivera was born in Puerto Rico about forty-one years ago. He studied law in Spain, but quitted his books to join the rebels at the outbreak of hostilities in 1868. He fought throughout the ten years' struggle, showing marked ability, and the absence of the second finger of the right hand evidences the effectiveness of a Spanish bullet. He settled in British Honduras after the war, and there built up a large commission business. He left this in the care of others, on a summons from Maceo early in the present conflict.

SENOR CARILLO DOUBTS.

Not the Death of Maceo, but the Story of His Assassination.

Isaac D. Carillo is one of the few prominent Cubans in New York who distrust the story of Gen. Maceo's assassination under a flag of truce. His reason is based on his personal knowledge of Maceo, who is one of the many Cuban leaders whose work has been facilitated by the lavish patriotic gifts from the Carillo and Almada fortunes, once among the largest in Cuba.

"The dispatches say that Maceo was enticed into a conference by a letter from the Acting Captain General, Ahumada," said he last night. "I do not believe it. Maceo is not the kind of a leader to deal with subordinates when Weyler himself was near. I know Dr. Zertucha, and do not doubt his treachery. He is a man of bad reputation. His betrayal of Gen. Maceo was probably accomplished by sending word to the Spanish forces that Maceo would be at Punta Brava Dec. 7 with an escort of but forty men.

"Gen. Rius Rivera, the officer in command of the Pinar del Rio forces, will continue operations in the western part of the island, as a result of Maceo's death. He has 8,000 men in the hills, against whom Weyler's campaign has totally failed. At the present time the supremacy of the Cubans in every part of Pinar del Rio not actually occupied by Weyler's soldiers is absolute. Now that Maceo is dead Weyler will withdraw from the Province, return to Havana, and issue proclamations that the insurrection is suppressed in the west. While this infatuation is indulged by Spain, Maximo Gomez and Calixto Garcia will concentrate their strength in the east, and the scene of war will be transferred to the Provinces of Havana, Matanzas, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba.

"Gen. Rivera is a native of Porto Rico. He fought under Maceo in the Ten Years' War. He is a bold and gallant leader, and can be depended on to hold the advantage the patriots now possess in Pinar del Rio.

"Gen. Calixto Garcia will succeed Gen. Maceo as Lieutenant General of the Cuban armies. He is a brilliant soldier, with a record in the Ten Years' War second only to that of Maceo. In 1870 he headed another revolutionary movement, was captured, and deported to Spain. He attempted suicide at that time, and now has a hole in his forehead made by the bullet. He is engaged in reducing the minor towns in the east still held by the Spanish.

NEW YORKERS ARE HORRIFIED.

Maceo's Assassination, They Think, Must Lead to Intervention by Us.

The dispatches telling of the assassination of Gen. Antonio Maceo by the Spanish soldiers have aroused indignation among the friends of Cuba and the lovers of fair play in this city. Representatives of THE NEW YORK TIMES called upon several prominent citizens last evening to ask their opinions of the possible effect the killing of Maceo may have upon the attitude of the United States on the Cuban question.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles did not hesitate in declaring the affair an outrage.

"If the story of the murder of Gen. Maceo is true," said he, "it warrants prompt action on the part of the United States to put an end to this barbarous kind of warfare. It is in line with other acts of the Spanish, and, I think, calls for immediate action. It would be stopped in any European country in thirty days. The Spanish are simply engaged in a war of extermination, and no European Government would stand by and see prisoners of war shot and outrage after outrage perpetrated without making a forcible objection.

"If it is true that Gen. Maceo was assassinated, as the dispatches state, it will so arouse the indignation of the people in this country that Congress will feel obliged to defend one of the Cubans—a step that should have been taken months ago. I am for immediate and prompt action."

At the United Service Club.

The news was a topic at the United Service Club, 16 West Thirty-first Street last night. Col. T. C. Miles said: "Assuming the statement of treachery and assassination to be true, Maceo will have done more in his death almost than in life for the freedom of Cuba. I believe that a majority of the people of this country are the warm, sympathetic friends of Cuba. If this story be true there will hardly be a minority left."

Capt. Frank D. Garretty, United States Army, retired, said: "This will be a subject for Congressional action if the intelligence is confirmed. The English speaking folks have an instinctive dislike of the Spaniard. The name is associated with malignity and cruelty, so that such a story could not be told of any other civilized soldiery and be credited. But the mere statement of it in respect to Spaniards makes us incline to accept it as true.

"After such an outrage on honor and warlike usage, Spain could have no friend left in either America or Europe. I do not see how we could ask the Cubans to accept Spain's promise of autonomy if Spain should yield to our request. Nor do I see how an honorable nation could be the guarantor of a faithless nation's faith."

Gen. Pierson, the President of the club, said:

"The recital is a horrible one, and a wave of anti-Spanish feeling will probably sweep the country if the news is established. It will, if true, be a reason for our intervention."

Major W. H. H. Williams said that it would decide the question of intervention. The Nation would be affected to horror.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard, the lecturer; C. H. Hammatt, formerly in the navy; Edwin Blackwell, and others assented to Major Williams's assertion that it would lead to intervention.

Gen. Horace Porter did not express an opinion.

Senor Carillo's Views.

Isaac D. Carilio said:

"It is perhaps here the most serious effect on the Cuban cause will be felt. From Weyler's pretentious campaigns against Maceo in Pinar del Rio the world, outside of Cuba, has come to look on Maceo as the heart and soul of the revolutionary movement. Spain will declare that to be the fact, and there are many in this country who will believe it. Congress should not fall into that mistake. The death of Maceo, unfortunate as it is, does not change the aspect of the war to the disadvantage of the Cubans. Weyler has been beaten in Pinar del Rio, and the patriot army in the hills of that province is to-day as strong as it ever has been.

"But I am not hopeful as to the action of the United States. It will, of course, be better for our cause with Congress if Maceo's death proves to have been an assassination under a flag of truce. Then it will prove the atrocity of the Spanish methods in so startling a manner that considerations of humanity will be apt to influence the Government in our favor. In that event, diplomatic reasons for non-intervention, like those advanced by the President in his message, will be robbed of their weight, and the heroic course against Spain may soon be chosen in this struggle of humanity."

Frederic R. Coudert Disbelieves It.

When Frederic R. Coudert was seen by a TIMES representative this afternoon he had not heard the terrible story of the reported assassination, but, as the details were reported to him, a great change passed over his face. He paced up and down the room for a few moments before trusting himself to speak.

"I don't believe it," he said. "I can't believe it. They dare not commit so wretched, so cowardly a crime. Why, the whole civilized world would turn against them. They would forfeit any sympathy which has heretofore been extended them either in this country or elsewhere. No, it is incredible. The Spaniards are hot-blooded and act hastily, perhaps, but treachery has not been a national characteristic.

"This report, if true, is scarcely paralleled in history for treachery, cowardliness, and inhumanity. If it is true it will prove the worst act they could have committed. Tallyrand said on one occasion, 'It is worse than a crime, it is a blunder.' This murder is certainly worse than a crime in a political sense. It is, moreover, a confession of weakness on the part of Spain, always providing that the report is true, which, I again repeat, I do not believe.

"Such an act could not and would not be overlooked at this the close of the nineteenth century. We have got beyond this in the advancement of civilization. Its effect will be, naturally, to widen the breach between the United States and Spain, because it will arouse the popular sentiment of our people. Those who have heretofore sympathized with Spain, or who have been lukewarm, will become Cuban partisans. It complicates our relations in the case, and only trouble will result. I do not know what the Government will do under the circumstances. I shall await with deepest interest the confirmation or denial of the report, and sincerely hope it will be the latter."

Mr. Depew Cannot Characterize It.

Chauncey M. Depew said: "If the report be true, no language can characterize it. It is simply a cowardly assassination. But it cannot be true, and I will not believe it until something authoritative is known. The Spaniards are good fighters, and I have always believed them too brave a race to stoop to so cowardly and despicable an act. Personally, I regard the Spanish government of Cuba as detestable, and she should lose her grasp on the island.

She has governed it as the Romans governed their provinces, by a Pro-Consul. This form of Government cannot be maintained in this century. The present war ought to end in Cuba's autonomy. It is hard to believe that so brave a man as Maceo should meet such a wretched fate. The confirmation of the report will stir the people of this country as nothing else has done since the Cuban rebellion began."

GEN. MACEO'S CAREER.

The Cuban Patriot Who Has Fought Hard for Freedom.

The Cuban struggle for independence, remarkable for its development of implacable fighters, has produced no other personality like that of Antonio Maceo. No leader of the Cubans has ever so completely controlled the spirit of the people by the natural qualities of leadership, nor inspired such dread among their enemies, as he. In any controversy of arms he would be conspicuous for his military genius, but in Cuba, where the chances of war have always been against him, his followers few and impoverished, and their cause apparently a hopeless one, he has developed a greatness of character that history already accounts as extraordinary. He began his military career in 1868, soon after the uprising of Yara, and has lost no chance in every insurrectionary outbreak since that time to strike hard blows against Spanish domination on the island.

He came of good fighting stock. His father, Marcos Maceo, a mulatto of Santiago de Cuba, was killed in battle during the Ten Years' War, fighting in the command of his son. He had six full brothers—José, Miguel, Rafael, Fomas, Julio, and Marcos—and four half brothers—Felipe, Fermin, Justo, and Manuel—every one of whom has been connected with the patriotic wars of the island in some capacity.

Gen. José Maceo was killed in the present war at the battle of Loma del Indio. Manuel and Fermin fought through the war of 1868, Justo died in battle, and Rafael, covered with wounds, died in exile. Of the other brothers, Miguel was killed in the battle of San Miguel de Nuevitas, Julio in that of Nuevo Mundo, Fomas and Felipe bear many Spanish wounds, and Marcos is well known as a patriot leader.

Antonio was twenty years old when he began his military career, having been born in 1848 at Santiago de Cuba. He was uneducated and unpromising in appearance. Gen. Donato Marmol, with whom he enlisted, was the first to discover his capacity for leadership. While in his command Maceo became renowned for the brilliant courage that has been his characteristic in the present war and developed many of his qualities of leadership. He was first appointed chief of a small division of the insurgents, and was soon after advanced to the rank of Brigadier General. In the same war he earned and was given the title of Major General, the highest in the Cuban Army.

At the conclusion of the Ten Years' War, when Gen. Maximo Gomez agreed with the Spanish leader Martinez Campos on a treaty of peace, Antonio Maceo refused to concur. He was abandoned by his followers, and finally left Cuba, stipulating only that it should be known that he had not ratified the treaty. He went first to Kingston, in 1878, visited New York soon after, and eventually went to Honduras. There Marco Aurelio Soto appointed him Governor of Puerto Cortez. On his return to Cuba, after the fall of his Honduras patron, the Spanish Gen. Blanco banished him to Spain. He returned to Cuba under the Government of Polarieja, but was not allowed to remain.

On the eve of the present revolutionary movement an attempt was made to assassinate him on account of his correspondence with the patriot leader, Gen. Martí. He killed one of his assailants and was himself wounded. He returned to Cuba in March, 1895, and became Lieutenant General of the patriot army under the Republican flag. His great achievements in the last war are his two invasions of Pinar del Rio, in the face of overwhelming odds, his march to the West, and his defeat of Gen. Campos at Peralejo. He has successfully fought many battles with the Spanish, among them being those of Sao del Indio, Calimete, Mal Fiempo, and Cacarajicaro. Gen. Weyler, with 60,000 men, has been repeatedly outgeneraled by him in the last Spanish campaign in Pinar del Rio.

Suspected of Being Burglars.

Jacob Braggman of 35 Hester Street, and Samuel Lewis of 260 Cherry Street, both of whom are suspected of robbing the dry goods store of Max Kalter, at 81 Essex Street, of $800 worth of goods on Dec. 1; Harry Silverman of 19 Eldridge Street, Albert Frank of 31 Allen Street, Minnie Roseman of 19 Ludlow Street, Sadie Klatsky of 135 Hester Street, and Lottie Balling of 90 Ludlow Street, were arrested in a rear fiant on the second floor of 90 Ludlow Street last night on suspicion of belonging to a gang which has committed numerous burglaries on the east side recently. The police secured a large quantity of dry goods, musical instruments, and other property believed to have been stolen. Kalter identified some Jewish praying shawls as his property.

The 12 o'clock noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The 11 A. M. train has been quickened, making the run in 5 hours and 40 minutes, due in Boston 4:40 P. M.—Adv.

West 14th St.
ESTAB. 1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

A RICH REMEMBRANCE.

Rich in quality, style and beauty—but low in price.

A FINE TAPESTRY CARPET, 50 cts. per Yard.

Spend some of your Christmas money for your own home. Your wife will appreciate such a present more than knick-knacks. Our stock is varied—patterns exclusive—colorings beautifully blended.

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TOYS,

Dolls, Mechanical Toys, Animal Toys, and everything for Christmas.

The most complete assortment of Santa Claus' goods we ever had for the little ones. Every conceivable kind of new and ingenious toy invented will be found in our display rooms.

IF YOU CAN'T FIND

something in our stock that will gladden the hearts of the little folks on joyous Christmas-tide; you will fail to find it in New York.

☞Don't wait until the great rush begins, make purchases now for future delivery. Open evenings.

Scharles Bros.
30 WEST 23D ST.

HALE WINS THE BIG RACE

Continued from Page 1.

after a hard finish. "Al" Weinig was second.

Late yesterday afternoon, when it became reasonably certain that Hale would win the record-breaking six-day bicycle race, Manager F. F. Proctor sent to Madison Square Garden and engaged him, through Edward Plummer, to appear twice daily at the Pleasure Palace, commencing to-morrow afternoon. Hale will give exhibitions of speed and trick riding upon the stage, and will be assisted by "Tom" Linton, the little Welsh wonder, who holds the one-hour championship of the world.

HALE'S REMARKABLE RECORD.

The Score by Hours, Contrasted with That Made in 1893.

The marvelous record-breaking of Edward Hale, which began with the fifth hour of the six-day bicycle race, when he led Van Emberg's 1893 performance by eight miles, lasted for three hours, was then eclipsed for an hour, on which he started again in the twentieth hour and kept to the end, is shown by the following table, contrasting the achievements of the race of 1893 and the one just finished:

Hour.	OLD '93. Miles.	Hour.	NEW '96. Miles.
1	Berlo 21	1	Linton 23
2	Waller 40	2	Lumsden 44
3	Fornuldt 57	3	Lumsden 64
4	Van Emberg. 75	4	Lumsden 83
5	Van Emberg. 91	5	Hale 99
6	Van Emberg. 108	6	Hale 118
7	Van Emberg. 125	7	Hale 137
8	Hosmer 141	8	Pierce 156
9	Waller 156	9	Hale 176
10	Hosmer 173	10	Forster 192
11	Hosmer 190	11	Hale 213
12	Hosmer 206	12	Hale 230
13	Hosmer 233	13	Read 244
14	Hosmer 240	14	Read 261
15	Hosmeh 256	15	Read 277
16	Hosmer 273	16	Read 294
17	Hosmer 283	17	Read 309
18	Hosmer 305	18	Read 325
19	Waller 321	19	Read 341
20	Waller 337	20	Hale 359
21	Waller 353	21	Hale 376
22	Waller 367	22	Hale 393
23	Waller 385	23	Hale 409
24	Waller 402	24	Hale 426
25	Schock 410	25	Hale 433
26	Schock 418	26	Hale 449
27	Martin 432	27	Hale 466
28	Martin 447	28	Hale 481
29	Schock 463	29	Hale 497
30	Schock 477	30	Hale 500
31	Schock 490	31	Hale 525
32	Schock 505	32	Hale 541
33	Schock 521	33	Hale 542
34	Schock 535	34	Hale 546
35	Schock 550	35	Hale 563
36	Schock 565	36	Hale 580
37	Schock 578	37	Hale 596
38	Schock 592	38	Hale 612
39	Schock 607	39	Hale 629
40	Schock 621	40	Hale 639
41	Waller 636	41	Hale 656
42	Waller 651	42	Hale 671
43	Waller 665	43	Hale 687
44	Schock 678	44	Hale 703
45	Schock 692	45	Hale 720
46	Schock 705	46	Hale 734
47	Schock 719	47	Hale 751
48	Schock 733	48	Hale 770
49	Schock 745	49	Hale 772
50	Schock 756	50	Hale 789
51	Schock 767	51	Hale 807
52	Schock 776	52	Hale 823
53	Schock 776	53	Hale 839
54	Schock 783	54	Hale 852
55	Schock 796	55	Hale 858
56	Schock 807	56	Hale 875
57	Schock 808	57	Hale 892
58	Martin 820	58	Hale 905
59	Martin 835	59	Hale 907
60	Martin 850	60	Hale 907
61	Martin 804	61	Hale 918
62	Martin 878	62	Hale 933
63	Martin 894	63	Hale 951
64	Martin 907	64	Hale 968
65	Martin 918	65	Hale 981
66	Martin 931	66	Hale 997
67	Martin 946	67	Hale 1,009
68	Martin 961	68	Hale 1,022
69	Martin 967	69	Hale 1,036
70	Martin 977	70	Hale 1,046
71	Martin 983	71	Hale 1,059
72	Martin 983	72	Hale 1,071
73	Martin 983	73	Hale 1,071
74	Martin 992	74	Hale 1,075
75	Martin 1,004	75	Hale 1,091
76	Martin 1,012	76	Hale 1,107
77	Martin 1,012	77	Hale 1,119
78	Waller 1,015	78	Hale 1,136
79	Waller 1,025	79	Hale 1,144
80	Waller 1,025	80	Hale 1,161
81	Waller 1,036	81	Hale ..

IDEAL AND SUNDAY PAPERS

DR. HALL AND DR. BURRELL EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS ON THEM.

Incidentally They Commend the Week-day Issues of The New York Times, but They Do Not Read It on Sunday.

The ministers of this city are keeping up the work they began last Monday of trying to abolish or reform the Sunday newspaper.

This was made the subject of discussion at the conference on that day of the Ministerial Associations of New York, at which the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell made the principal address. Some of the ministers, notably the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, took the ground that the Sunday paper is a firmly established institution, and suggested that the effort should be to reform rather than to abolish it. Most of the clergymen, however, declared the Sunday paper a violation of the fourth commandment, and should be suppressed.

Several of these ministers were asked yesterday for their views as to what constitutes an ideal journal, and how the Sunday paper could be abolished. The Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church expressed their views freely.

Dr. Hall said: "The Sunday newspapers, so far as I can see, gives the people what the people want. They obey the common law of supply and demand. If the people really wanted a different sort of paper, they would get it. As long as they buy and read eagerly sensationalism, why, of course, sensationalism will be supplied, because it pays the publishers. If the people did not want, and would not buy, the Sunday papers, there would soon be no Sunday issues of the press."

"What would you call an ideal paper; something that the pulpit could commend?"

"I cannot go into details, but I should say that it should be pure and clean always and everywhere. It should be written in good, simple, literary English. It should give the news without sensationalism, and should be careful and exact in its statements. And then, it should not appear on Sunday, but confine itself to the six working days of the week."

"Do you care to express your views of THE NEW YORK TIMES?"

"I like THE TIMES, and I consider it—six days in the week—a good, clean paper. As to its Sunday issue I cannot speak, as I do not read any Sunday paper. With the exception of its Sunday issue, I should say THE TIMES is very nearly an ideal paper."

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell said: "My ideal of a newspaper is a clean, wholesome sheet, issued six days in the week. It should give the news; that is what it is for; but it should avoid all exaggeration, over or under statement, and all sensationalism. Its morals, its language, and its news should be pure. I do not expect it to be religious. We have a large number of papers devoted exclusively to religion. The Saturday issue, however, could contain matter that would be suitable for Sunday reading."

"What do you think of THE NEW YORK TIMES, judged by your ideal?"

"For six days in the week THE TIMES is, in most particulars, a model newspaper. On the Sabbath it is open to the same objection that holds against all the Sunday issues."

"In the same degree?"

"That I cannot say, as I never read the Sunday papers."

"Why do you object to reading them?"

"Because I regard the Sunday newspaper as in itself an infringement of the moral law. The fourth commandment requires rest; the Sunday newspaper insists on Sunday labor. Were it not for that issue, the force employed on the paper would have Sunday for rest. As it is, they work on that day.

"Besides this, the advertising columns of the Sunday newspapers carry the business of the world into the Sabbath, which was divinely intended for release us from the bondage of secular life."

In reference to reporting Sunday sermons and events in connection with religious work, Dr. Burrell said:

"I do not see any necessity of working on Sunday in order to prepare a Monday paper. It is not absolutely necessary to report sermons."

"You might preach a sermon to-morrow to an audience of 2,000. If your sermon were reported in the Monday papers, you would preach to an audience of a million. Would not that be an aid to religious work?"

"The million people could live without my sermon. But most of the sermons are written, and could be furnished to the papers on Saturday. The number of sermons reported for the Monday papers is not very great, anyway. There would be no difficulty whatever, I imagine, in giving the amount of church news now given, in the Saturday papers, without any serious violation of Sabbath law. However, if a minimum of work should be required in the case supposed, it would still certainly be a nearer approach to Sabbath observance than we can possibly have with the Sunday papers keeping a full force of workmen busy all day.

"Is not the press a mirror of the life and sentiment of the people?"

"That is true of some newspapers that I could name. I do not suppose, however, that THE TIMES takes that view. Some papers reflect public opinion, and willingly pander to all existing tastes. Others lead opinion, and serve as public educators. I prefer, with my frankly avowed liking for THE TIMES, to think that it takes the latter view. A newspaper is something more than a mere vendor of commodities. It is a maker of public sentiment and a builder of character."

SHAFROTH'S BILL IN FAVOR.

The Senate Committee Likes Idea of Changing Time for Congress to Meet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate Judiciary Committee is strongly impressed by the arguments and presentations of facts made by Mr. Shafroth of Colorado in favor of his bill to change the terms of Congress and will favorably report the measure to the Senate.

The bill provides that each session of Congress, commencing with the Fifty-fifth Congress, shall convene for the first session the first Monday after the 4th day of March of the year next succeeding the election of the members, instead of nearly a year after, as now, and shall convene for the second session on the first Monday after the 1st day of January of the year following, and shall convene the third Monday in February of the year following each Presidential election, this last-named session being for the sole purpose of counting the Electoral votes for President and Vice President.

COLORED WHEELMEN PROTEST.

They Demand Membership in the Assembly of the League.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Among the many important matters that will come up for consideration at the annual meeting of the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, to be held in Albany Feb. 11 to 13, will be the color question. Since the assembly was held in St. Louis, two years ago, when the word "white" was placed in the constitution as defining the color of persons eligible to membership, the colored wheelmen have spared no means to get the obnoxious word removed, but without success. The colored bicyclists are now prepared to carry on a war against this discrimination that looks as though it might be successful.

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

RICKARD'S SUDDEN DEATH.

The Railroad Commissioner Expires in an Albany Barber's Shop.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Railroad Commissioner Michael Rickard dropped dead here this morning, on his way to the Capitol. The cause of death was heart disease or apoplexy.

His custom mornings was to stop at a barber's shop on his way to the Capitol and get shaved. As he was opening the door of the barber's shop, at 9:30 o'clock, he fell to the floor, and expired in seven minutes. A physician was on hand before the Commissioner breathed his last, but could do nothing.

The death has thrown a gloom over the State departments. Mr. Rickard was highly esteemed.

He was a Democrat, and was appointed Railroad Commissioner on Nov. 14, 1887, by Gov. Hill, to succeed John D. Kernan of Utica, resigned. He had served continuously since that time, having been reappointed by Gov. Flower on Feb. 1, 1893. His term would have expired on Jan. 29, 1898.

The railroad law says that one of the three Railroad Commissioners shall be a man of railroad experience, and Mr. Rickard's appointment was made to comply with this provision of the law. Mr. Rickard's original appointment was pressed by 100,000 railroad men in the State.

At the time of his appointment he was engineer on the fast mail running over that section of the Central Road between Syracuse and Albany. When his train drew into the Utica station on the day of his appointment, his wife and a large number of admiring friends were the first to announce his selection to him.

Mr. Rickard was born at East Creek, Herkimer County, Feb. 1, 1837, and attended school there until he was twelve years of age. Soon after he became a line boy for some railroad surveyors. Later he became railroad ticket agent at Amsterdam, and afterward served as clerk in the Fort Plain freight house, and finally went on the Central Road as fireman. He became a locomotive engineer, and was one of the most trusted in the employ of the Central. He was prominent in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, being one of the charter members, and having held various offices in the order.

The news of the death of Railroad Commissioner Rickard was received by Gov. Morton in this city. The Governor will be in Albany to-morrow. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Rickard will be filled by Gov. Morton. The politicians were saying yesterday that this vacancy will enable Gov. Morton to appoint Ashley W. Cole, his private secretary, a Railroad Commissioner, despite the complications that have recently arisen, and which were due to the desire of the managers of the State Republican machine to make George W. Dunn of Binghamton a Railroad Commissioner.

The term of Railroad Commissioner Beardsley does not expire until Feb. 1, but his resignation is already in the hands of Gov. Morton. The question has been whether the Governor should appoint Mr. Dunn in Mr. Beardsley's place or appoint Mr. Cole to the place, and trust to Gov. Black to reappoint him in February.

While the new vacancy apparently clears up this matter, there is a provision in the law which makes it necessary that one of the Railroad Commissioners shall be an experienced railroad man. Neither Mr. Dunn nor Mr. Cole has the experience in railroad matters that some lawyers claim is a necessary qualification. Mr. Rickard was appointed by Gov. Hill on the ground that he was a practical railroad man. So it is not certain that the task of Gov. Morton has been made any easier by the new vacancy.

TURKEY HAS NOT PROTESTED.

No Evidence That the Porte Is Displeased with the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary Olney to-day was induced to depart from his usual custom of refusing to contradict newspaper rumors by the publication in a New York sensational newspaper this morning of a statement that Turkey had protested, through its Minister, against the President's reference to the Armenian troubles, in his message to Congress.

"The Turkish Minister," said Secretary Olney, "has not called upon me on this matter. There has been no protest received from him or through any other source, and there has not been the slightest indication, either through Minister Terrell's dispatches or in any other way, that the Porte is displeased with the President's message. The whole story is simply a fabrication."

The Turkish Minister adds to Secretary Olney's denial the statement that he has received no instructions from his Government touching the President's message; that he has not made any official statement to the State Department or to any branch of the United States Government concerning this subject. The Minister desires to convey the fullest and broadest dissent and denial of the published reports to that effect.

DIVORCE IN TWENTY MINUTES.

Quick Time Made in the Tallman Case at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—There was a sequel in the divorce court to-day to the recent disappearance of Dr. W. Lewis Tallman, ex-house physician of the Great Northern Hotel, with Jane McKinley Cannon of Danville, Ill., a married woman.

Dr. Tallman's wife, who, as Teresa Dean, gained a name for herself by newspaper writing in this city, filed a bill in the Circuit Court at 12:30 o'clock to-day asking for a decree of divorce on the ground of infidelity, Mrs. Cannon being named as the co-respondent. At 12:34 Mrs. Tallman was seated in the witness chair in Judge Horton's Court room, and at 12:50 she walked out as Teresa Dean again, taking with her a decree of divorce, which provided for an allowance of $3,000 a year as alimony. The Doctor's average annual income was stated to be $10,000.

No defense was set up, and the defendant, who was seen in the city yesterday for the first time since he eloped, Oct. 28, authorized his attorney to enter an appearance for him so that there would be no delay.

Teresa Dean and Dr. Tallman were married at Racine, Wis., exactly five years ago to-day.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

Capt. L. C. Hand Kills Norman Pinkard, His Partner, at Port Norris.

BIVALVE, N. J., Dec. 12.—A fatal shooting accident occurred on the main street of Port Norris at 9 o'clock this evening.

Capt. Leonard C. Hand, Norman Pinkard, Albert Green, and Thomas Harden, were on their way home after finishing their week's work on their vessel, which is lying in the Maurice River. As they were about to separate in the centre of the village, a gun carried by Capt. Hand, and which was supposed to be empty, was accidentally discharged.

The entire contents struck Mr. Pinkard in the back, passed through his heart, and killed him instantly. The deceased was twenty-seven years of age and unmarried.

Capt. Hand surrendered himself. Nothing will be done to him, as the shooting was purely accidental. The body of the unfortunate man was removed to his home.

The Rev. Dr. McCauley Dying.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—The Rev. Dr. James A. McCauley, one of the best-known clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for eighteen years President of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn., is very ill and not expected to live many hours. For several years he has been in feeble health, and lately has been the subject of what is regarded as a rare disease, "pernicious anemia," in which the white corpuscles of the blood are very much above their normal proportions in comparison with the red corpuscles. A dropsical condition has manifested itself, and on Wednesday a mild attack of paralysis of the right side supervened. He is in a semi-comatose state, not recognizing his friends.

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Of 40 Years' Renown.
Standard of Perfect Workmanship.
Independent Iron Frame, Pat., Insures Ideal Musical Tone and Marvelous Durability.
Only Pianos improving with use.
Sold, Rented, and Exchanged.
Cash or Time Payment.

STECK HALL, 11 East 14th St.

PIANOS

81

NAVAL CADETS' INDOOR WORK.

Practical Instruction in Electricity, Steam, and the Use of Arms.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 12.—All outdoor exercises have ceased at the Naval Academy for the Winter with one exception. In their place the cadets of each class have practical indoor work graded to the course of studies each class is pursuing. The first class, the highest and graduating class, has practical electricity, practical ordnance, steam and sword exercise.

Practical electricity is taught in the department of physics, under the management of Prof. N. M. Terry. Those who give the class practical lessons are Lieut. Thomas B. Howard and Ensign J. W. Oman. The cadets run the electric motor and do all the work of the practical lessons themselves.

Lieut. William R. Shoemaker gives the instruction in ordnance, which, besides teaching the use of guns and carriages, and all apparatus connected with them, includes interesting and valuable experiments in the use and testing of metals. The class receives its lessons in steam in the engineering department of which Chief Engineer C. W. Rae is head. The instructors are Passed Assistant Engineer Frank H. Conant and Passed Assistant Engineer Louis H. Nulton. Sword exercise, exhibition of the skill of the cadets in which so often delights public audiences at the gymnasium, is under Prof. A. J. Corbesier, with the assistance of Assistant Sword Masters J. B. Retz and G. Heintz.

The one exception to indoor exercises is that of the picturesque spectacle of signaling. This is done by means of small flags and stationed at convenient points along the parade ground. The waving flags carrying accurately the message delivered to the signal section, form an interesting sight.

The second class, answering to the junior class in a college, has the same exercises at different periods as the first class, and is taught by the same instructors.

To the third class, the equivalent of sophomores, is given practical exercises in target practice, with small arms, great guns, seamanship, and sword practice. The instructors in seamanship, great guns, and sword exercise are the same as in first and second classes. Target practice is given under Lieut. Thomas S. Phelps and Lieut. John E. Craven. The fourth class, the freshmen, has gymnastics under Prof. M. Strohm and dancing under Prof. Allan De C. Mueller, for dancing is part of the curriculum of the academy.

VENEZUELAN TREATY SAFE.

Its Details Were Known to President Crespo Long Ago.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—It is ascertained from official sources that every detail of the proposed Venezuelan treaty was communicated to Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, before he left Washington, and was by him cabled to President Crespo at Caracas, and the approval of the Venezuelan Government was obtained by cable before Mr. Andrade started on his purely perfunctory mission of carrying over a copy of the proposed treaty to submit to the Cabinet.

"This," said a high official to-day, "was simply done to invest the instrument with that dignity and character so dear to the Latin-American heart. There was not a word in the treaty which was not previously known to the Venezuelan Government, and which had not been approved in advance."

"How do you account for the fact," was asked, "that Mr. Andrade, before leaving this city, asserted that he was simply going over to New York to visit the Horse Show, and that he did not know anything about any treaty, but had been kept in darkest ignorance of the progress of the negotiations?"

"Oh, that is diplomacy," was the reply.

"Will the treaty be concluded before the close of Secretary Olney's administration?"

"Most assuredly."

The statement in these dispatches yesterday that ex-Minister Michelena's attack on the treaty was purely a political move directed against Crespo is confirmed by dispatches received from Caracas to-day. Michelena is described as "always pestiferous," and it is stated that his efforts have fallen flat and will fail.

Urged His Son to Arson.

Henry Schepp, forty-four years old, an expressman, of 1,009 Second Avenue, was arrested last night at his home by Deputy Fire Marshal O'Sullivan on a charge of arson. The arrest was made on the affidavit and confession of Henry Schepp, Jr., the prisoner's son, who is locked up in the Yorkville prison, charged with setting fire in two different places to the stable of Herman J. Bohlman, at 319 East Fifty-third Street, on Thursday night last. The son was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court to answer the charge yesterday morning, and told Magistrate Wentworth that he was guilty of the charge, but his father was to blame, as he urged him to do it.

MOVEMENT TO INCORPORATE.

People of East Orange Talk of Assuming a City's Dignity.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 12.—The subject of the advisability of incorporating East Orange as a city is being debated with vigor, owing to an effort being made to call a special election to vote upon the question before Jan. 1 in order to take advantage of an act of the Legislature passed in 1895, which prohibits the incorporation of any township as a city under its provisions after Jan. 1, 1897. At a recent meeting a committee, consisting of Henry H. Hall, Joseph P. Thompson, William C. Schmidt, Edward O. Stanley, Philemon Woodruff, Dr. Roderick M. Sanger, Joel W. Hatt, George R. Howe, and Hamilton Wallis, was appointed to sound public sentiment on the matter. Mr. Wallis is opposed to the scheme, as he claims it is a trick of the Consolidated Traction Company to manipulate the municipal governing body so that it may get control of East Orange thoroughfares for its trolley lines.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS IN STERLING SILVER.

DISTINCTIVE NOVELTIES and wares both large and small for Decorative, personal, and general use: designed especially for Christmas gifts.

THE WALLACE CO., SILVERSMITHS,

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LAKEWOOD GOLF PLAYERS

A BIG TOURNAMENT PLANNED FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Under the Auspices of the Ocean County Club, for a Silver Cup Given by Mrs. George Gould.

Golfers will be interested in the announcement by W. A. Hamilton, Secretary of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club of Lakewood, N. J., regarding the coming big tournament to be held there on New Year's and the following day. This club was organized last year, but it has already taken a high rank among the best country clubs in the United States. Besides possessing a palatial clubhouse, polo field, a fine line of traps for pigeon shooting, and facilities for hunting and cross-country runs, the members have had an excellent golf course laid out. Up to the present there has been no regular tournament over the links.

Now, however, the club committee has made arrangements to give one of the largest and most interesting golf events of the season. The programme has just been completed. The handsomest and most valuable prize will be a silver cup given by Mrs. George Gould. She is a great admirer of golf and is a frequent visitor on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club, as the Gould cottage is within two minutes' walk of the club. George Gould gave the prize for the New Year's Day tournament at this club last year. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford won the cup, and it now occupies a position of honor in his study adjoining St. George's Church.

Nearly all the members of the Lakewood Golf Club are also members of the Ocean County Club, and for this reason the Lakewood Club will give no special New Year's tournament. Mrs. Gould's silver cup will be given to the winner of a thirty-six-hole contest, which will be the only match played on New Year's Day. Eighteen holes will be played in the morning and eighteen in the afternoon. It will be medal play, that is, counting by strokes, and handicap, the handicaps limited to eighteen strokes. This, like the other, will be open to all golfers in the United States Golf Association.

The following day, Jan. 2, there will be two events, medal play. In the morning an open handicap of eighteen holes, handicap limit twelve strokes, for the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club Cup will be played, and in the afternoon a consolation handicap for a silver cup given by Dwight M. Harris. The committee stipulates that no golfer can play in the consolation tournament unless he has played in the previous matches and turned in regularly-attested scores. This is to counteract the bad habit into which some golfers occasionally fall of withholding their scores because they may be a little worse than usual.

As these New Year's tournaments will be the first invitation extended to golfers from other clubs to play in a contest over the Ocean County Hunt Club's links, it is expected that the entry list will be very large. Lakewood has become a popular and favorite place for golfers, owing largely to the success and excellent management of the past open tournaments given by the Lakewood Golf Club. Thirty-nine players finished the mid-winter competition of that club last New Year's, and it is quite possible that double that number will complete the thirty-six holes for Mrs. Gould's handsome prize.

The nine-hole course of the Ocean County Club is being put in tip-top condition for these events. If an able professional can make a good course, the club is fortunate in having one of the best in the country, Horace Rawlins, who last year was the open champion of the United States. He is an experienced golfer, and learned his game on the Isle of Wight. It may be of interest to golfers to know the distances of the various holes, and they are, respectively, 254, 162, 275, 235, 200, 283, 295, 170, and 314 yards, a total of 2,188 yards, about 500 yards shorter than the course of the Lakewood Golf Club. Several artificial bunkers are being put in, and the links will be in superb condition by Jan. 1.

The golf committee has also arranged a series of interesting events during the Winter for the members, as it is the intention to make golf one of the leading features of the new club. Beginning next Tuesday, the series of ladies' handicap tournaments will commence, to be continued every week to March 16. Arthur B. Claflin has presented a handsome cup, which will become the property of the lady winning the largest number of these weekly handicaps. The men's weekly handicaps will begin next Thursday, and continue through to March 18, for a silver cup given by James Converse. Wednesday of each week will be devoted to a bogey competition for all the members, entrance fee 50 cents, and the club to add $100 in plate for the Bogey prize. So with this extra golf activity at the Ocean County Club, combined with the matches being played each week at the Lakewood Golf Club, the game will be unusually lively at Lakewood during the coming Winter.

The officers of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club are George Gould, President; Arthur B. Claflin, Vice President; Dwight M. Harris, Treasurer, and William A. Hamilton, Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 12.—Alexander McTeer of Natick died of blood poisoning, caused by the bite of a cat.

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 12.—Three children of Edward Farnsworth were drowned in a pond by breaking through the ice.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 12.—Frank Whelan, a driver, was badly burned and his horse was killed to-day by the current of a live wire.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—Herman Greve, a driver, committed suicide to-day by drinking carbolic acid. Family troubles led to the act.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 12.—The Court of Appeals decides that Alonzo Walling, as well as Scott Jackson, must hang for the murder of Pearl Bryan.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12.—M. B. Lanning has begun a suit for $10,000 damages against Capt. Babb, also a well-known resident, charging defamation of character.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the new altar of the House of Prayer, which has been erected to the memory of the late Dr. Emma W. Edwards, will be blessed by Bishop Starkey.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 12.—The report of the investigation of the finances of Adams County shows that $18,212.81 has been taken from the county treasury by county officers by a system of illegal fees.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Dec. 12.—Mrs. Daniel Gaskill of Port Norris, died at her home last night from injuries received on Thursday evening by being burned. She got too close to the stove, and her clothing became ignited.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Dec. 12.—The Mauricetown Post Office was entered by thieves, who used skeleton keys for the purpose, last night, and some money and a quantity of stamps were taken.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 12.—James A. Jordan of Grand Rapids, Mich., was arrested here this afternoon on a charge of forgery, involving a large amount of money. Jordan was a United States Government official, employed as a Special Pension Examiner.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 12.—James H. Hickok, a prominent business man, sat down in his office to-night to look over his books. He lighted a cigar, put on his glasses, and fell off his chair, dead. His health had been excellent. He was sixty-five years old, and had been in the piano and organ business in this city since 1861.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—A verdict for $137,070 was rendered this morning in favor of Filbert, Porter & Co. against the City of Philadelphia. The plaintiffs built the Queen Lane reservoir, and brought suit for the recovery of 10 per cent. of the contract price, ($122,000,) which was withheld by the city.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 12.—The Dawes Commission and delegates of the Choctaw Nation have arrived at an agreement. Town sites are to be set apart and sold at not less than the appraised value. The balance of the land will be divided equally per capita. Tribal authority will be continued for not less than eight nor more than ten years.

TEUTONIC

A CONCENTRATED LIQUID EXTRACT OF

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FOR CONVALESCENTS, NURSING MOTHERS AND THOSE SUFFERING FROM INSOMNIA, DYSPEPSIA, etc.

A VALUABLE SUBSTITUTE for SOLID FOOD RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY ALL LEADING PHYSICIANS.

PREPARED BY S. LIEBMANN'S SON'S BREWING CO

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Not a Railroad in Oregon Is Paying Dividends.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 12.—By the report of the Oregon Railway Commission just forwarded to the Governor a discouraging state of financial affairs is shown. Not a road in the State paid dividends for four years or more. Both the Oregon Railway and Navigation and the Southern Pacific show deficits. The latter road (Oregon and California, operated by the Southern Pacific under a thirty-four years' lease,) has a shortage of $766,098 this year. It was $607,975 short last year. The earnings for 1896 from all sources amounted to $1,564,322, and the operating expenses to $1,426,392, leaving $247,930 to apply on interest and tax account, which amounted to $1,003,958, making a deficit of $766,028.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation had a shortage, including rents and taxes, of $2,333,395 in 1894. The showing since is little over 4 per cent on the investment. In 1896 the gross earnings were $2,640,112, and operating expenses, $1,621,713; income from operations, $1,018,395.

The Oregon Central and Eastern is in a bad way. Since the litigation in the courts, when $15,000,000 of capital invested in it was wiped out and the road stood absolutely valueless, there has been expended $100,000 for improvements, and still there is not a cent in sight for the purchasers, even on their first investment.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the commission says it has effected a reduction of freight rates.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

New Bonds of the Company Selling at a Premium in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 12.—The new issue of Louisville and Nashville 4½ per cent. bonds has already gone to a premium, selling at 102½, though they will not be ready for delivery before Jan. 4 to the original purchasers, a syndicate of New York bankers, who got them at par. Halsey & Wood of Louisville to-day and yesterday sold $300,000 wants at a premium. Halsey & Wood sold $100,000 to-day at 102½, and another broker sold $50,000 at the same price.

Yesterday a sale was made to one party at 102, and small sales have been made at figures ranging from 102 to 102½. One small lot was sold yesterday at 101½, but none can be procured now under 102½. It is expected that considerable more will be sold here in the next few days.

Over $1,000,000 of the old Short Line firsts are held here, and the majority of the owners will want to reinvest their money in the new bonds.

The Santa Fe Case Argued.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 12.—Judge Myers of the District Court of Jefferson County heard arguments yesterday in the case of the State of Kansas vs. the Santa Fé Railroad. A large number of attorneys and railroad officials were present. The pending motion on which argument was made was that of the railroad company for the dissolution of the order appointing a receiver for the lines in Kansas under the alien land law. The company's defense is that the court is without jurisdiction in the premises; that the law in question was not regularly passed, and that, even if it was, it is unconstitutional. The Judge took the case under advisement and will render a decision at Oskaloosa Dec. 28. The case is almost certain to go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Inter-Territorial Charity Fares.

On the recommendation of the Joint Passenger Association, the Joint Traffic Association has decided that in granting charity fares upon application of an officer of any authorized and listed charity organization, the quest shall be accompanied by the statement that such officer or his representative has made a thorough investigation of the circumstances substantiating the fact that the case is a worthy one, and that tickets issued in such cases shall be plainly marked on their face, "Account of charity or aid," and bear also an indorsement of the name of the party who is to use them.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Samuel Carr is spoken of as the first President of the new Oregon Short Line.

—George P. Lyman succeeds T. H. Simmons as General Freight Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway.

—The Directors of the Mexican Northern Railway have re-elected George F. Peabody First Vice President, and F. M. Shepard Second Vice President.

—Efforts are making by Chairman Caldwell of the Trans-Missouri Passenger Association to have a meeting of the trans-Missouri lines in Denver, to adjust interests.

—The success of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's fast freight train, No. 94, whose time from Chicago to New York is sixty hours, may result in the putting in service of other fast freights of this character.

—D. B. Robinson, President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, is in San Francisco. He denies that the company is about to extend its system, or that it will acquire the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

—Receiver and Vice President Oscar G. Murray, General Manager W. M. Greene, and Manager of Freight Traffic C. S. Wight of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are in Chicago. They are on a tour of inspection over the company's lines.

—The office of General Traffic Manager of the Great Northern Railway is to be revived. It was reduced to a Traffic Managership, with jurisdiction only over freight matters, and the office was filled by H. L. Shute, who resigned a few weeks ago.

—For the Lumber Dealers' Excursion from Indianapolis to New York, the middle of next month, when there will be stop-overs at Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, the Joint Traffic Association has set a rate of one fare, provided there be 150 paying passengers.

—Rails have been contracted for by President F. B. Merrill of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad, for the entire line of 160 miles, and the work of grading was begun a few days ago. The Gulf City Construction Company, of Mobile, has the contract to build the road.

—The Cairo, Hopkinsville and Cumberland Railroad, of which B. A. Neale of Mayfield, Ky., is President, may form a part of a new railway system, extending from St. Louis to Norfolk, Va., connecting the Illinois Central and the Norfolk and Western systems.

—The Joint Traffic Association concurs in the recommendation of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee in regard to the assignment of United States troops from New York City, for whom special bids are invited by the duly constituted authorities of the United States Government.

—The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association direct members of the Joint Traffic Association, terminal at Chicago, to request interested lines to discontinue the sale of tickets at short line fares from Texas and Arkansas to Eastern points, via St. Louis and Chicago, or via Hannibal and Chicago, and ask individual lines to take such action as will make this effective promptly.

—George W. Ristine, receiver of the Colorado Midland Railroad, is on his way here from Denver, Col. Speaking of a report that Mr. Ristine is to be made President of the road, F. P. Olcott, Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, said yesterday: "I have such faith in his ability that I wouldn't hesitate a minute to vote for him as President of the road, but the reorganization of it has not progressed far enough to permit me to talk of such a probability."

FIGHT AGAINST GOMPERS.

Socialists Do Not Want Him Re-elected President of the Federation.

A fight for the control of the American Federation of Labor, or at least against the re-election of Samuel Gompers as President, is expected to take place at the convention of the Federation, which will begin its session to-morrow in Cincinnati.

The Socialists, who will make the fight, have been very active of late, and those of their unions that are affiliated with the Federation have given strict instructions to their delegates to the convention.

The conservative unions—that is, those which refuse to mix politics with trade union affairs—will be further strengthened by the presence of Samuel Woods and John Malinson, the representatives of the British Trades Union Congress. Woods is an ex-member of Parliament, and represents the miners of England, and Malinson, who is also a member of the City Council of Edinburgh, represents the boot and shoe makers of England. Both of the organizations that these two men represent are bitterly opposed to the introduction of politics into trades unionism, while the Socialists insist on combining the two, and openly say that every union that refuses to take political action ought to be destroyed.

About fifty-five National trades organizations will be represented in the convention, besides a number of State and city Central Labor Unions. The chances for Gompers's re-election are said to be very good, notwithstanding the opposition which the Socialists will make.

MAYOR STRONG ON TARRIFF.

He Pleased the Members of the West Side Republican Club.

Mayor Strong was the principal guest at a banquet of the West Side Republican Club, 102 West Eighty-second Street, last night.

"Our Democratic brethren want to know," said he, "what the harvest is going to be."

"So do we," shouted the crowd.

"You know I'm a civil service reformer to the Queen's taste."

Cries of "Oh! Oh!" followed this.

"Yes, I am, and so is Mr. Cleveland, and what we want is conservative legislation by Congress. I've given a great deal of attention to the tariff for fifteen years, and I tell you we don't want any extreme tariff schedule. An extreme measure becomes unpopular. [Applause.] We want protection for our laboring men, not for our manufacturers. This talk about infant industries is all bosh. Our manufacturers are the strongest in the world, and are able to stand alone. We want good wages, and if our pay rolls are properly adjusted, we can skin Europe."

"That's the stuff," shouted the crowd.

"Now, if we could induce President Cleveland to let the Dingley bill become a law, and Congress would pass it, so we wouldn't need an extension to harass be all right. I didn't advocate the Dingley our business interests, [applause,] we would bill last Winter, but its passage would be a harbinger to the business world now because extra sessions are troublesome. But the Dingley bill won't be a law, because Congress hasn't passed a law in forty years for the people. Congress doesn't legislate for the people any more, but for political purposes."

The Mayor said if President Cleveland would allow the Dingley bill to become a law in the event of its passage, he would get down on his knees and pray blessings on his head all his life. Then he "jollied" the boys some more, and said he didn't know whether they approved of his administration or not, but he had a year longer and he was "going to keep up the same gait right along to the end."

He wound up by saying that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for re-election, because three years was enough for any man to hold an office which was not a flowery bed of roses.

NICARAGUA BILL'S CHANCES.

Fighting Chance for the Measure at the Present Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Doolittle of Washington has obtained over 200 signatures to a petition for time to consider the Nicaragua Canal bill in the House this session, or considerably more than a majority, and the Committee on Rules will be obliged to grant the request.

This partially insures the passage of the bill by the House, and, as the Senate is decidedly favorable to a Nicaraguan canal, there is a fighting chance for a bill this session. The President was quite heartily in favor of Government indorsement of a Nicaraguan canal project at one time, but he has cooled somewhat toward it, especially since the Republicans incorporated it in their National platform. It is not thought he would veto a proper bill, however, and none other could pass this Congress relating to that particular subject.

CORDAGE RECEIVERS' REPORT.

They Announce the Financial Condition and the Plan to Reorganize.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 12.—John I. Waterbury and William F. Strong, receivers of the Cordage Trust, filed their final report in the United States Court to-day and asked to be relieved of the receivership.

They report that a Reorganization Committee was formed to take charge of the business and put it upon a new footing. The plan was accepted by creditors and stockholders. The stockholders of nearly all the $7,500,000 first mortgage bonds came into the reorganization and deposited the bonds with the Reorganization Committee. The arrangement was sanctioned by the Eastern court that appointed the receivers.

The committee also paid the receivers $1,229,499.61 for quick assets, such as manufactured goods. Out of this amount all approved claims against the trust were paid. Judge Taft filed the report and will rule on the request later.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, followed by light showers in northern portion, southerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, generally fair, warmer in the interior, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair and warmer, southwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, warmer in the interior, easterly to southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, easterly winds. ALABAMA, WESTERN FLORIDA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW MEXICO, fair, northerly winds, shifting to southerly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, light variable winds. ARKANSAS, generally fair, slightly cooler, southerly to westerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, cloudy followed by fair, slightly cooler in western portion, southwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, slightly cooler Sunday evening, westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, generally fair weather Sunday, local showers along the lakes Sunday night, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair weather, slightly cooler, westerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair during the day, fresh to brisk westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, local snows, cooler, fresh to brisk northerly winds, becoming variable. WISCONSIN, fair in southern, partly cloudy with local snows in northern portion, light to fresh northwesterly winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, generally fair Sunday, cooler in southeast portion, westerly winds. IOWA, fair, westerly winds, shifting to southerly. MINNESOTA, fair in southern, local snows in northern portion, warmer in northwest portion, westerly, shifting to southerly, winds.

KANSAS, fair weather, westerly winds, shifting to southerly. NEBRASKA, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, warmer Sunday evening, winds shifting to southerly. COLORADO, threatening weather, probably local showers, warmer, southwesterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, followed by local rain Sunday afternoon or night, warmer, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, increasing cloudiness, with light rain or snow, warmer, followed by colder Sunday night, southerly winds. MONTANA, threatening weather, with showers, colder Sunday night, westerly

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ABROAD

REPORT ON THOSE OF ENGLAND AND ONE IN PARIS.

Made for Purposes of Comparison with the Schools of This City—English Schools Have Also the Problem of Overcrowding to Solve.

Robert Maclay, President of the Board of Education, has received from C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, a report upon the school buildings of England and one in Paris. It is full of matter concerning the condition of the schools, and just at this time will be found interesting to the people of this city. It is as follows:

"I beg to report that in compliance with your directions I have examined those school buildings in London and Paris which the authorities in charge pronounced their latest and best, with the view of ascertaining if there were any desirable features which might with profit be incorporated in the large number of new schools which we are about to erect.

"The letters of introduction given me by yourself and his Honor the Mayor, at your request, were of great service to me, although the necessary formalities to be observed in their presentation caused much delay, especially in Paris, where several days elapsed before the necessary consent could be obtained to visit the schools.

"London is at present struggling with the question of overcrowded schools and lack of school accommodations for thousands who cannot be crowded into the present buildings, and for whom they are hiring temporary quarters wherever possible.

"The office building of the School Board of London is a large structure, centrally situated upon the Victoria Embankment. It contains a large, well-designed, and thoroughly equipped board room, and numerous committee rooms and offices for the Educational and Building Bureaus, together with the 300 clerks employed therein.

"The educational laws of England provide that in the selection of sites and the erection of schools certain conditions must be complied with. One of the wisest, and from which the benefits derived were very apparent, was that 'every school should have an open, airy playground proportioned to the size and needs of the school.' Thus far it agrees substantially with our own laws upon this subject, but the English law goes further, and distinctly specifies the size as follows: 'The minimum size of site is, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, a quarter of an acre for every 250 children. If the school is more than one story, this area may be proportionally reduced. The minimum open space is thirty square feet per child.'

"This last clause would require a plot of ground 150 by 200 feet, or 30,000 square feet, in addition to that covered by the building for each 1,000 children accommodated in the building, or, in case of one of our larger schools, in which are housed 2,500 to 3,000 children, the area required would be about that of a city block, 200 by 450 feet.

"This city is not quite ready, perhaps, for the enormous expenditure of funds such as this would require, but I believe the time is not far distant when the people will demand that some such standard of open area be established, and that both the old and new schools be made to conform thereto.

"The 'Hugh Middleton' School, Clerkenwell, London, was described to me as the best and most complete of their new schools, having been opened about a year ago with much éclat by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"I found that in paved open play space it seemed to agree with the requirements of the law above quoted, allowing the grouping of the several buildings so as to obtain a fine architectural effect, and conveying at once the impression that there was not only a place for study but for recreation.

Furniture and Sanitation.

"The classrooms of the school buildings were large, airy, and well lighted; an assembly hall being provided on each floor, in which morning exercises are held, the children standing, there being no seats provided, it being explained to me that more children can thus be assembled at one time, and that in addition thereto the room is used for recreation by the children in stormy weather, and is also let out at about £1 per night, to any respectable person who desires to hold a lecture, party, or other entertainment therein, movable seatings being used if required.

"The furniture—desks and seats—is such as was used in the New York schools forty-five years ago, the anatomy of a child apparently being considered analogous to that of a folding pocket rule.

"The subject of ventilation was of the same period, excepting that transoms had been added to the windows, and here and there a very small flue in the walls.

"The architect of the School Board informed me that the subject of ventilation had just been taken up by the board, it having been decided that thorough ventilation could not be effected excepting by the application of power, and he exhibited to me his calculations as to cost of installing the first plant for which authority had been given him.

"Having ample ground space, the carpenter shop, sewing rooms, and cookery are placed in small, well-lighted buildings on the outer edges of the grounds, the former being fitted up precisely the same as those in our schools, while the cookery contains not only all of the latest apparatus, but also much that is unscientific and treasy, obsolete, the articles being found only in the homes of the poorer classes.

"Ample provision is made for encouraging cleanliness among the pupils, by the placing in suitable localities in the school building numerous lavatories, designed, as to height especially, for the use of the children, the supplying of soap and towels being a special duty of the caretaker.

"The sanitary accommodations (or offices, as they are termed,) for the pupils are placed some little distance from the school buildings. The urinals for the boys are in an open space without roofing, and unprovided with means of flushing other than by a hose used twice a day.

"The closet ranges are similar to those used by us, each child, however, being given more space, inclosed with a partition, and supplied with a door, which has been found objectionable among the smaller scholars for moral as well as sanitary reasons.

"Clause D, Section 13, Schedule VII. of the 'Code' contains a 'table showing approximately the number of closets needed' for a certain number of children, beginning with thirty scholars or under, for which should be provided two seats for girls, one seat and one urinal for boys, and proceeding in an inverse ratio up to 300 children, (the highest number quoted in the table,) specifying eight seats for girls, (one to about thirty-seven,) and five seats for boys, with urinals in proportion, which is considerably less accommodations than we habitually provide.

"The janitor or caretaker resides in a small house built upon a portion of the grounds.

"All of the buildings of this, as well as of the other schools which I visited, are of a most substantial character, everything being designed so as to obtain the utmost durability.

"The School Board has had under construction for some time a large fire-proof storehouse, about six stories high, built upon three sides of a square.

"The court is a very large paved space, encircled with receiving and discharging platforms, the entrance for trucks as well as for all other purposes being through a gateway controlled by the offices of the storekeeper and clerks, for whom ample provision has been made.

"The building is also fitted with elevators and all modern labor-saving devices in order to facilitate the rapid receipt and delivery of goods and materials.

"The problem of unschooled children for lack of buildings is also troubling the authorities of other places that I visited, especially in Eastleigh and Southampton, at both of which large schools are under construction. The work being done is most substantial, but the buildings were much smaller than those erected here.

A Typical Paris School.

"In Paris, after a delay of nearly a week, I received permission from the Prefecture de la Seine to visit the several groups of schools located Rue St. Lambert, No. 9; Rue des Panoyaux, No. 19; Rue de la Jussienne, Nos. 2 and 5, and Rue Titon, Nos. 14 and 16.

"A description of the school at 19 Rue des Panoyaux, which, I was informed, was the latest and most completely equipped, will answer for all the others, excepting in some minor details.

"The buildings are large and substantially built, excepting the stairways, which are of wood and insufficient in number.

"The caretaker has ample quarters between the two entrances to the school, over which a most strict surveillance is exercised.

"The main building of three and four stories in height extends quite through the block, a distance of about 225 feet, and is divided into three separate parts for boys, girls, and infants.

"The first story is designed for an indoor playroom similar to our own buildings, but which is also made use of at 11:30 A. M. each day as a lunchroom, benches and tables being put in place and each child provided with a large cup of bouillon, or, more properly speaking, beef soup containing vegetables, bread, and a large-sized piece of meat, making a good substantial and thoroughly wholesome repast, especially when supplemented with whatever other food the child may choose to bring.

"Order and cleanliness prevailed throughout both the playroom and the kitchen in which the food was being prepared.

"The manual training room for boys was in a one-story building facing the street and was fitted up in the same manner as ours, with the addition of a smithy, there being also a course of metal work or blacksmithing.

"The classrooms are large, airy, and well lighted, heated with direct piping, ventilation being had only by means of windows and doors.

"The subject of so placing the desks and seats that the light would be secured over the left shoulder of the pupil has been receiving some attention, but nearly one-half of the classes of boys had as yet not been changed, it requiring, as in many cases with us, extensive alterations to the building.

"The furniture is old fashioned and far from any hygienic standard. The subject of adjustable furniture has not as yet, as far as I could learn, received any consideration.

"The Director or Principal of each school lives on the upper floor of the school building or in a small house built on a portion of the ground.

"A portion of the upper floors of the larger buildings is designed, as with us, for draughting rooms, &c.

"The play or recreation grounds are ample in size, paved, and will eventually be shaded by trees which have been planted therein. Everything seems to have been provided for the comfort and welfare of the children, excepting what we would consider proper sanitary accommodations. This does not apply to the boys' urinals, which are built upon precisely the same plan as ours, but to the closets, in which neither for boys nor girls are there any seats provided. Other defects in design and construction, and the absence of toilet paper, render them most unsanitary and obnoxious.

"Personal cleanliness of the children is, however, provided for by elaborate bathing apparatus for both sexes.

"The infant classes were placed upon the ground floor, with their playroom adjoining. The play yard in some cases being paved, with the exception of the central portion, which was covered with clean, coarse gravel, intended for the amusement of the children, but proving a source of great danger from being thrown upon the paved portion, rolling under the foot and causing many falls and injuries.

"Every school, as well as other public buildings in Paris, has the flag of the republic placed over the door at the main entrance. The colors are not as large as those we use, being about the size of our storm flag, but they are never taken down, day or night, until worn out and replaced with new.

"The school buildings in Brussels and Amsterdam are smaller in size, but have ample play space, and in some instances the cloak rooms seem to form almost as important a feature as the class rooms. There are many points of a technical nature, both architectural and constructional, which came under observation that cannot very well be embodied in this report, but which may be of service to us in our work; the only points of comparison where the public school buildings of this city cannot more than successfully compete with the best of those shown me, is in restricted class rooms and outdoor recreation space."

GAS FRANCHISE ENJOINED.

Order Restraining Mayor or Aldermen from Making It Law.

An injunction was issued yesterday by Justice Roger A. Pryor, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, restraining the Mayor from signing, and the Board of Aldermen from passing over his veto, the Aldermanic resolution passed Dec. 8, which granted a franchise to the Consumers' Fuel Gas, Heat, and Power Company, to lay mains and pipes in the city. The injunction was issued on the application of C. J. Shearn of Einstein & Townsend, 32 Liberty Street, acting for The New York Journal. The injunction is returnable before Justice Truax next Wednesday.

On Tuesday afternoon Mayor Strong will attend a public meeting he has called to get the opinion of citizens on the subject of the franchise. It is understood that the Mayor intends to veto it, and whether the courts have power to restrain the Board of Aldermen from passing it over his veto is a matter not yet satisfactorily determined.

Mr. Shearn said yesterday: "We believe that Section 301 of the Laws of New York do give the courts authority in such a case, and we are prepared to establish this."

When Mr. Shearn made his application before Justice Pryor, he said: "Last May an application was made by the company we are fighting to the Board of Aldermen for a franchise to tear up the city streets and lay pipes and mains. The board consulted the Corporation Counsel and he advised it that under the Consolidation act it had no power to grant such a franchise. He based his opinion upon Section 86 of the act, Sub-division 5, which declares that the Common Council shall have power to regulate the opening of streets to lay gas and water mains, build sewers, and erect gaslights, provided it shall not be lawful, after the passage of the act, for any person or corporation to lay any pipes or mains in or under any of the streets of New York City, or to open any of the streets of the city for the purpose of laying pipes or mains for conducting therein any illuminating gas or steam, or other fluids, except salt water, without the consent of two-thirds of the property owners with property fronting on the portions of the streets in which pipes are to be laid.

"In spite of the Corporation Counsel's unequivocal opinion, the Board of Aldermen, acting under the advice of the lawyers for the Consumers' Company, has granted the franchise, which gives to the company, for the nominal sum of $15,000 and $50 per block for opening trenches, a franchise worth $10,000,000.

"Two-thirds of the Board of Aldermen have agreed to pass the measure over the Mayor's veto, in case he should veto it. He has had it four days, and has six days more in which to consider it."

At the public hearing to take place next Tuesday the Consumers' Company and other interested persons will be represented, and it is said that representatives of other corporations which would like to bid for the franchise will be on hand.

It was reported yesterday that at least four Aldermen have declared their opposition to passing the measure over a veto, in view of the agitation against it.

Kenyon Alumni Meet and Dine.

The Kenyon College Alumni Association of the East held its annual meeting and dinner on Friday night at the City Club. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one. The Rev. Dr. William B. Bodine of Philadelphia presided at the dinner. The new President of Kenyon College, the Rev. Dr. William F. Peirce, was present. Toasts were responded to by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Col. John J. McCook, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman, Francis B. Swayne, Andrew E. Douglas, John Brooks Leavitt, and others. The association elected as its officers: President—The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer; Vice Presidents—John J. McCook, Francis B. Swayne, and the Rev. Dr. William B. Bodine; Secretary—Francis T. A. Junkin.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

MACY'S

Sixth Ave. and 14th Street.

GOODS THE PEOPLE WANT.

PRICES THE PEOPLE LIKE.

This is our whole story. We do not appeal to your imagination. We refer to the record and ask you to be guided by your recollection and experience.

A Perfect Carnival for Christmas Shoppers

in both our immense stores. Phenomenal values in suitable gifts—articles of ornament and utility, of luxury and necessity. In many instances prices are about half those charged elsewhere, but how can any one expect that goods can be bought as cheaply for credit as for cash?

FOR EVERYBODY.

SILKS.

Main floor, main store.

500 WAIST PATTERNS of rich FANCY SILK, wrapped in PRETTY BOXES, containing 5 yards each, and representing the newest designs and colorings, suitable for street or evening wear; worth $5.00 and $6.00 2.45 and 2.95

200 DRESS PATTERNS of rich BLACK FAILLE, DUCHESSE and BROCADED GROS GRAIN, each box containing 15 yards; regular price $11.00.. 7.35

2,000 yards PRINTED PONGEE, 30 inches wide, suitable for waists, dresses, scarfs, pillows, or general fancy work; worth 50c..... .29

DRESS PATTERNS.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Main floor, main store.

A large variety to select from, at reduced prices:

8 yds. WOOL SERGE.....1.12
8 yds. FANCY WOOL CHEVIOTS.....2.24
8 yds. FINE SERGE, 46 in. wide.....2.32
7 yds. STORM SERGE, 50 in. wide....3.43
7 yds. FINE IMPORTED SUITINGS..4.83
7 yds. SILK and WOOL NOVELTIES.....6.86
Great variety of COTTON DRESS PATTERNS, in 10-yd. lengths, per dress, 75 and.....95

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Our preparations for the HOLIDAY HANDKERCHIEF demand have been made on an unexampled scale. The goods are chiefly FROM OUR OWN FACTORIES in Belfast, Ireland, and at St. Gall, Switzerland. We must keep selling to keep our factories in operation, and you buy here at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. We have 25,000 dozen in stock, and there are more than 1,000 different styles and qualities. Box sets a specialty.

HEMSTITCHED { Ladies' .....12 to .38 / Gentlemen's .10 to .94
INITIALLED { Ladies' .....09 to .29 / Gentlemen's .12 to .39
SWISS EMBROIDERED.....07 to .99
SILK, HEMSTITCHED, gentlemen's .....17 to 1.04

FEATHER BOAS.

36-in. FEATHER BOAS, 4.21, 5.41, 5.99 up to 9.98
45-in. FEATHER BOAS, 6.74, 7.49, 8.99 up to 11.99
54-in. FEATHER BOAS, 8.99, 10.81, 12.61 up to 17.99

TOYS, DOLLS, AND GAMES.

Beyond comparison, as usual, with any other stock anywhere else, our Toy Department is a complete store in itself. It occupies the Sixth Avenue and the 14th Street fronts of our third floor. The variety in design and character almost bewilders choice. The variety in price insures suiting everybody, though all are marvels of cheapness, when cost of production and values is considered. The range is from A 24-CENT DOLL, or even a cheaper trifle, up to a mechanical and musical marvel in the shape of A BEAUTIFUL WHISTLING BOY, to be had for 89.47

Also a full line of Toy Furniture, VELOCIPEDES, TRICYCLES, DOLLS' CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, AND SLEDS. All of the NEW AND POPULAR GAMES at the lowest price.

CHRISTMAS BICYCLES.

THE WEBSTER WHEEL.

HIGHEST GRADE to be had at any cost. Our own make.....49.66

A beautiful holiday line of

'97 MODEL WEBSTERS,

all improvements, richly decorated 64.66

Other makes from 21.66 to.....32.49

MACKINTOSHES.

Main Store and New Annex.

An opportunity for the economical to secure a stylish waterproof Overcoat at one-third regular price. We carry a complete line of best grade goods exclusively, from $5.00 upward. Every garment is guaranteed to you absolutely waterproof or your money refunded.

MEN'S BATH ROBES.

Main Store and New Annex.

No more complete line is shown anywhere. Cheviot, Elderdown, Terry, and Blanket Robes, imported and domestic. Most exclusive designs. Prices hitherto unheard of in connection with such High Grade Goods.

TOILET ARTICLES.

STERLING SILVER { HAIR BRUSHES.....2.49 / COMBS .....53 / MIRRORS .....8.13 / CLOTH BRUSHES.....3.74 / HAT BRUSHES.....94

QUADRUPLE PLATE { HAIR BRUSHES....2.19 / COMBS .....49 / MIRRORS .....2.19 / CLOTH BRUSHES..1.88 / HAT BRUSHES.....1.11 / FANCY DUSTERS..99

Sets of BRUSH, COMB, and MIRROR, quadruple plate, per set.... 5.63

FANCY CASES, celluloid or plush, with TOILET SETS, SHAVING SETS, MANICURE SETS, or COMBINATION SETS, from.....$8 to 19.98

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Our Book Department is a beautiful store in itself, on the second floor of the main store. It is well lighted, quiet, and apart from the rush of the main floor. It has the library atmosphere. Any author or any title can be procured there, or we will order it for you, always at lower prices than elsewhere.

ARTISTIC POTTERY,

RICH CUT GLASS,

FINE DECORATED CHINA,

AND LAMPS.

An attractive array of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL HOLIDAY GIFTS to suit the means of the MILLION or the MILLIONAIRE. The ASSORTMENT is NOW AT ITS BEST, and the PRICES are so much LOWER than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere that in many instances you can DOUBLE the VALUE of your GIFT. The CROWN DERBY, ROYAL WORCESTER, SEVRES, AUSTRIAN, HAVILAND, HUNGARIAN, ROYAL, DRESDEN, BACCARAT, ROYAL BONN, and other reliable manufactories are represented, and with the WONDERFUL WORKS of ART from OUR OWN RUDOLSTADT POTTERY, MAKE this the FINEST DISPLAY in this country. In these lines we have a complete store of itself

LAMPS.

The most complete line of PIANO, BANQUET and TABLE LAMPS, in WROUGHT IRON, GILT, ONYX, and PORCELAIN, in this country, at prices far below all other houses.

Quadruple Plate Silverware.

ABOUT ONE THOUSAND PIECES of high grade and finish, made by the best MERIDEN and other well-known manufacturers, AT ONE-HALF THEIR REGULAR PRICE.

WATER PITCHERS, all double wall ..... 3.99 to 8.49

SALAD BOWLS, new shapes, some gold-lined,..... 3.22 to 6.97

BAKING DISHES, all new styles..... 2.49 to 6.49

LOVING CUPS, CANDELABRA, SMOKING SETS.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.

This department, a complete and beautiful store in itself, is among those here in which values are offered that enable you to double the value of the gift you have planned to make.

150 LADIES' FINE ENAMELED WATCHES on sterling silver, all colors, with Chatelaine Pin to match, in bow knot and fleur de lis, good timekeepers, at 6.74

Large assortment of DIAMOND PENDANTS, set with pearls and single stone centre, from 14.99 to..... 23.98

FURNITURE.

OUR $100,000 STOCK includes some Christmas gift specialties of great attractiveness, from which we give a few selections as a guide:

VERNIS MARTIN PARLOR CABINETS. Sold elsewhere for $78.00, here at.....49.99
Sold elsewhere for $60.00, here at.....35.99
Sold elsewhere for $52.00, here at.....29.99
VERNIS MARTIN MUSIC CABINETS, five illustrated panels....35.99

HOLIDAY CIGARS, &c.

On sale in New Annex and in Grocery Dept., Main Store.

LADIES take no risk in buying boxes of Cigars here for PRESENTS TO GENTLEMEN. We guarantee to suit the taste of any smoker.

LA MADRUGADA,

clear Havana, Cuban hand-made, of the finest Tobacco grown in Cuba; equalled by few, excelled by none.

Conchas Selectas, box of fifty..... 3.29
Operas, box of fifty..... 3.49
Concha Bouquet, box of fifty..... 3.99
Reinas Especials, box of fifty..... 4.49
Puritanos, Extra Finos, box of fifty.... 4.74
Rothschilds, box of fifty..... 4.99
Brevas Imperiales, bundle of 25..... 2.74
Perfectos, box of 25..... 3.49

PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

Large assortment of useful Holiday Gifts for gentlemen.

HOLIDAY WINES, &c.

IMPORTED CLARETS.

(Boshamer, Leon & Co., Bordeaux.)

Medoc, case 12 qts..... 4.49
St. Estephe, case 12 qts..... 5.49
St. Julien, case 12 qts..... 6.49
Pontet Canet, case 12 qts..... 9.98

WHISKEYS.

(Aged in original package at distillery; drawn from the wood; rich and mellow.)

	Per gal.	Bot.
GIBSON PURE RYE.....	2.74	.64
OLD CROW.....	2.74	.64
MONOGRAM RYE, (8 years old).....	5.88	1.23
GLENLIVET SCOTCH, (special reserve).....	4.19	.99
RAMSEY SCOTCH, (5 years old).....	4.19	.99

(No charge for jugs.)

"CAMMEYER" STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.

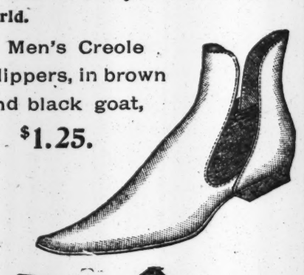
6TH AVENUE CORNER 20TH ST.

The BIGGEST Shoe House in the WORLD.

Men's Holiday SLIPPERS.

Considering the tremendous business done every year in Men's Slippers, it would almost seem unnecessary to require any advertising, but I am after those who have not been initiated as patrons of my establishment, for when they become such they always return to the main depot for Shoes, where more space, more capital, more energy and care are devoted to Shoes than anywhere else in the world.

Men's Creole Slippers, in brown and black goat, $1.25.



Men's Genuine Alligator Opera Slippers, in black, russet and brown, $1.50.

Men's Goat Opera Slippers, in black, brown and wine, $1.00.

The above are but a few lines of cheap Holiday Gifts for the men folks. Of course, I have them higher priced for better grades, but nothing cheaper. Any lines that could be sold for less would not deserve to bear my name, which is a guarantee that I assume all the chances of their durability.

I have also good, honest Shoes at low prices that will make excellent Gifts for the deserving poor; also Noiseless Slippers for the domestic, dainty Footwear for your own children—in fact, suitable Footwear for all mankind.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

CAUTION.—Having no agencies or branch stores, my stock can be purchased only at my establishment.

Commencing Tuesday, Dec. 15, Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

6th Ave., Corner 20th St.

GERMANY'S SHARP PRACTICE.

Methods Employed in Violating the Spirit of the Act of 1886.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Commissioner of Navigation, Eugene Chamberlain, in a supplement to his report just issued, says, in regard to the proclamation of the President regarding imposing tonnage dues on German ships:

"It has been shown that the German Government has availed itself of a difference between the Constitution of the United States and the German Imperial Constitution to obtain an advantage of the United States in the matter of reciprocal exemptions from tonnage and lighthouse dues on shipping.

"Under the German Imperial Constitution such charges are relegated to the maritime States. Under the Constitution of the United States the States are forbidden to levy such charges, the laying of which is relegated to the Federal Government. The German Government for some years has taken advantage of this different distribution of power to tax shipping, and has held that so long as its imperial authority, deprived Constitutionally of the right to levy taxes on shipping—except discriminating taxes—has not exercised a forbidden power, that therefore the Federal Government of the United States, alone empowered by the Constitution to impose tonnage dues, cannot exercise that power under the Act of 1886 in the case of vessels entering from Germany.

"The Government of the United States has declined to accept this strained construction of the Act of 1886, and holds that tonnage taxes and lighthouse dues levied for the benefit of the harbor of Hamburg and to light the entrance to the harbor of Bremen are equivalent taxes to our tonnage taxes.

"While not directly involved, the fact may be mentioned that the President's proclamation will remove a discrimination against our only transatlantic steamship line, and will add about $65,000 annually to the income of the Marine Hospital, as estimated by this bureau, or $80,000 as estimated by agents of the steamship lines concerned."

STATE AID NOT WANTED.

Action of New Jersey Teachers Regarding the Retirement Fund.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12.—In response to the call sent out, 45 of the 5,500 school teachers in the State were present in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol to-day to discuss proposed amendments to the retirement fund law passed last Winter. These amendments are to be recommended to the coming session of the Legislature. S. E. Manness, President of the State Teachers' Association, presided, and W. H. Thompson of Orange was Secretary.

Miss Elizabeth A. Allen of Hoboken offered a resolution providing that no amendments should be considered by the State Association that should ask for State aid for the teachers' fund, or in any way give the impression that State aid was wanted. After some discussion, this resolution was adopted.

She also offered a resolution, which was passed, recommending that the first section of the law of last Winter be amended so as to provide that the Board of Trustees of the teachers' retirement fund shall consist of three members of the State Board of Education and three representatives to be selected annually by the public school teachers.

DISTURBANCE AT A FUNERAL.

A Vicious New Jersey Man Attacks His Relatives.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 12.—The authorities are looking for Marinus Berduin of Signac on the charge of having tried to prevent the funeral of his father and with threatening to shoot William D. Thompson, one of the mourners.

Marinus came from behind a barn, and, running to the head of the horses of the first coach, drew a revolver and ordered the driver to stop. In the coach was his mother, her youngest son, and her niece, as well as Thompson, who is engaged to marry the niece.

After the carriage was stopped Marinus went to the door, and, pulling it open, ordered Thompson to get out, and said that if he did not obey he would blow his head off. Mrs. Marinus tried to quiet her son, as did his brother, and they struggled by the side of the carriage. Marinus was overcome and put in a house, but he got away.

It is alleged that he was intoxicated, and this, with his objection to Thompson's engagement to the niece, caused him to commit his rash act.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

Bloomingdales 3rd Ave 59&60th Sts.

Only Twelve More Days Till Christmas.

Holiday Shopping

Made a pleasure here by fair and courteous treatment and prompt attention. All goods well displayed. Variety largest in New York. Prices most attractive.

Store Open Evenings, Beginning Tuesday, Dec. 15.

HOLIDAY SALE OF

Hymnals and Prayer Books.

Gems of Devotion, Key of Heaven, bound in French Seal, French Morocco, Persian Calf, German Calf, and others, from 4.98 to 49c

Catholic Prayer Books, in fine bindings, from 5.00 to 24c

Father Ryan's Poems, handsomely bound in English silk cloth and gold cloth, new edition, published at $2.00..... 1.19

The genuine imported Oxford Teachers' Bible; Devotional Gift Books, such as Gold Dust, Daily Helps, &c., at one-half publishers' prices.

FURNITURE DEPT.

Beautiful Iron Frame Turkish Chair,

Made in very best manner and covered with figured corduroys, all colors and latest designs, hair upholstering; never less than $25 to $30..... 17.49

Banquet Lamp.

Two Basement Items, which will repay the longest journey to our store to-morrow:

Brass Table, Onyx top, and Banquet Lamp, with silk shade, centre draught burner; well worth 6.50, at..... 3.98

Dinner Set,

Carlsbad China, neat and delicate decorations; worth 14.98, at... 9.98 set

Greenhouse Plant Dept.

Rubber Plants..... 39c
Areca Palms..... 23c

MEN'S HATS.

Special for the Holidays.

100 first quality Men's Real Alaska Sealskin Caps, handsomely lined, assorted styles; actual value $10.00, special for the Holidays, 6.98

Special in Irish Point Lace Curtains.

200 pair Irish Point Lace Curtains, exceptional value..... 5.50 pr

Linen Dept.

500 dozen All Linen Dinner Napkins, the 3.00 quality, for.... 2.25 doz

Sateen Quilts.

Down Quilt of fine quality Chintz Sateen, full size, special bargain. 2.69

Apron Dept.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies', Children's, Nurses', and Waitresses' Aprons in this city, from 19c to 2.50

Infants' Dept.

A fancy box, with a dainty little sacque, a pair of bootees, and a handsome rattle, all for..... 83c

Ladies' Underwear.

A great variety of Ladies' Imported Worsted Underskirts, useful holiday gifts, from 98c. to 2.98

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' French Sheer Linen, hand-embroidered Initial Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at, each. 25c

Gentlemen's grass-bleached, hand-embroidered Initial Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at, each..... 50c

Ladies' Shoulder Embroidered, in gold or all black, at, each..... 6.98

Feather Boas.

Real Ostrich Feather Boa, bright lustre, handsomely curled, 51 inches long..... 7.98

Lace Tidies.

Renaissance Lace Tidy, 20 inches square, assortment of designs, at, each..... 98c

Veils.

Made Veils, ruffled border, plain and dotted..... 1.00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:15 | Sun sets...4:33 | Moon sets...1:01

HIGH WATER DEC. 13.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
2:07 A. M.	2:54 A. M.	4:43 A. M.
2:18 P. M.	2:56 P. M.	4:45 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 13.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Asloun	Gibraltar	Nov. 29
El Sud	New Orleans	Dec. 8
Iona	Shields	Nov. 21
Karlsruhe	Bremen	Nov. 28
La Bourgogne	Havre	Dec. 5
Lucania	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Marengo	Newcastle	Nov. 28
Pauline	Shields	Nov. 18
Sarnia	Gibraltar	Nov. 28
Starlight	Swansea	Nov. 27
St. Louis	Southampton	Dec. 5
Tower Hill	London	Nov. 29
Valencia	Colon	Dec. 4
Wells City	Swansea	Nov. 28
Whickham	Gibraltar	Nov. 25

MONDAY, DEC. 14.

Circassia	Glasgow	Dec. 4
Ciudad Condal	Havana	Dec. 10
Hudson	New Orleans	Dec. 8
Manuka	Gibraltar	Nov. 27
Martello	Hull	Nov. 30
Seminole	Jacksonville	Dec. 11
Taurio	Liverpool	Dec. 4

TUESDAY, DEC. 15.

Chicago City	Swansea	Dec. 1
Coro-Coro	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Critic	Dundee	Dec. 1
El Mar	New Orleans	Dec. 10
Friesland	Antwerp	Dec. 5
George Heaton	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
Iroquois	Charleston	Dec. 12
La Grande Duchesse	Savannah	Dec. 12
Norge	Christiansand	Dec. 3
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Dec. 2

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16.

Concho	Galveston	Dec. 9
Mohawk	London	Dec. 3
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Dec. 10
Southwark	St. Lucia	Dec. 8
Willehad	Bremen	Dec. 12
Yucatan	Havana	Dec. 12

THURSDAY, DEC. 17.

Dunstan	Para	Dec. 9
Edwin	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
Ems	Gibraltar	Dec. 9
Germanic	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Lahn	Bremen	Dec. 9
Sorrento	Hamburg	Dec. 3

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Spree	Dec. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
C. of B'm'g'm.	Dec. 15	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Seminole	Dec. 15	Jacksonville	Pier 29 E. R.
Madiana	Dec. 15	Wind'd Isl.	39 Broadway.
St. Louis	Dec. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	Dec. 17	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Colorado	Dec. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Mohawk	Dec. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Norwegian	Dec. 19	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hudson	Dec. 19	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ardanrose	Dec. 19	Jeremie	24 State St.
Idaho	Dec. 19	London	25 State St.
Sarnia	Dec. 19	Naples	61 Broadway.
Lucania	Dec. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Orcadia	Dec. 19	Glasgow	4 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Dec. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Hevelius	Dec. 19	Pern'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Spaarndam	Dec. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Dec. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gregory	Dec. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Valencia	Dec. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Lahn	Dec. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Dec. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 23	S'th'mpton.	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Dec. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Dec. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Dec. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Dec. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Werkendam	Dec. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Dec. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Dec. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Dec. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Dec. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Dec. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Dec. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Dec. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Dec. 31	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	Jan. 2	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	Jan. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Jan. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Jan. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Jan. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Jan. 6	Genoa	37 Broadway.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Jan. 7	N'ples, G'a.	61 Broadway.

Arrived—New York, Saturday, Dec. 12.

SS St. Louis, Randle, from Southampton Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company, was reported south of Fire Island at 9:27 P. M. Dec. 12.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Manzanilla Nov. 29, Cienfuegos Dec. 8, Santiago 8th, and Nassau 8th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M. to-day.

SS Kalsow, (Br.,) Warrall, Yokohama Aug. 25, Kobe Sept. 11, Shanghai Oct. 9, Foo Chow 13th, Amoy 18th, Hongkong 20th, Singapore 28th, Port Said Nov. 17, and Algiers 24th, with mdse. to Irwin McBride. Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Gregory, (Br.,) Pope, Manaos Nov. 22, Para 29th, and Barbados Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Nor, (Nor.,) Bendixen, Demerara Nov. 27, Barbados 30th, Dominica Dec. 3d, and St. Kitts 4th, with mdse. to A. E. Outerbidge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS

LEARNED MUCH IN FRANCE

COMMISSIONER LITCHFIELD HAS NEW IDEAS ON CHARITIES.

Frenchmen Correct Children Without Blasting Their Lives—They Do Not Resort to Corporal Punishment.

Edward H. Litchfield of 59 Wall Street, who is one of the Commissioners of the State Board of Charities for the Second Judicial District, has recently returned from France with much data concerning the administration of public charities in that country, gathered for his department. Mr. Litchfield is now an enthusiastic admirer of the French system of philanthropic control, and believes that reforms should be made in this State on some of the lines followed in France.

Mr. Litchfield bore letters of introduction from Gov. Morton and other officials, which opened the way for a quick and thorough investigation of the French charitable institutions. He examined the laws and inspected several of the largest institutions for the care of indigent children in the vicinity of Paris. Two points of excellence which particularly attracted his notice were the impossibility under French laws of fastening on a child the stigma of conviction for crime, and the prohibition, under severe penalties, of corporal punishment.

"In this State," he said to reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, "a child who commits an offense against the law is examined before a magistrate as an adult, charged with the same offense, would be, and if guilty, he is so declared, and his shame goes onto the public records. He is committed to some correctional or penal institution, and his crime is again recorded against him on the books of the institution. When he gets out and applies for work he finds that the stigma of a conviction for crime has destroyed his chance.

"In hundreds of cases the stigma is unjust. Here is an instance: A little fellow took a neighbor's bullpup out of its kennel to fight another dog. He was arrested for theft and sent to Elmira Reformatory for five years. The offense he had committed was only technically a theft, and yet the boy must carry his disgrace into manhood, to hamper his growth in citizenship, destroy his self-respect, and deny his right to membership in respectable society.

Happy Way to Remove the Stigma.

"Now, the French look on such a thing as disgraceful. They have remedied it in this very simple way. When a boy is taken before a magistrate charged with theft or any kindred crime, and the magistrate finds, after trial, that he has actually committed the offense charged, the verdict is 'not guilty, on account of age.' The boy is then sent to some correctional or penal institution, and serves his term much the same as he would in this country. But he has committed no crime in the sight of the law. They believe in France that youth ought not to be subject to permanent disgrace for the indiscretions that are its inevitable concomitant in every class of society.

"The Frenchman is compelled to carry identification papers, which record the incidents of his life as they have been entered by public officers from time to time. If he has been reared in a public institution it counts for nothing against him when he shows his book to the man from whom he seeks work. In this country the adult product of a child's home can never escape the entry against him on its books, unless he takes refuge in a mean concealment of his identity."

The efforts of the State Board to prohibit corporal punishment in the charitable institutions, and the objections raised by some of the institutions, were a source of wonder to the French philanthropists with whom Mr. Litchfield conversed. In France corporal punishment has long been tabooed in every institution of recognized standing, and the refractory ones have been subjected to stringent laws that are enforced to the letter. Mr. Litchfield got his facts on this subject from the Minister of the Interior and the Department Penitentiare, as well as by personal visits to two of the leading French homes for boys.

French Care of Waifs.

"The French idea of institutions for children differs greatly from ours," he said. "They do not erect great ornate buildings and fill them with rich accessories of life that waifs from the street are not accustomed to. They take their waifs out into the country and put them into farmhouses which are comfortable, though not magnificent. Then they train them to become farmers. They do not whip them or confine them within high walls, but give them freedom which is not incompatible with discipline. Their theories of punishment are the same as those of the State Board, as expressed several times recently. We believe that corporal punishment, as practiced in institutions, cannot be divorced from the inevitable tendency to abuse, and ought to be prohibited."

WINE AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Metropolitan Is to Become a Raines Law Hotel.

The Metropolitan Opera House will make a very unique Raines hotel. It is to become one on and after Jan. 1 if the management can procure a license, and there seems to be no reasonable doubt on that point, for they can fill all the requirements of the law.

As a hotel it will have sleeping rooms, kitchen, and all the other accessories pertaining to such an establishment, including, of course, a café. It is the ecessity of having a café that compels the management to embark in the hotel business, otherwise it would be prohibited from serving wines and liquors in the place under all circumstances, for the Raines law makes no provisions for selling or serving such refreshments at or in connection with a public hall, at least late at night or between 1 and 5 A. M. There are times in the course of the year when such service becomes a very particular feature at the Metropolitan, as at the big balls which are frequently given there.

How this problem was to be solved for a time puzzled the lessees of the place, but finally some one was shrewd enough to suggest the hotel idea. Lawyers were consulted, and could find no fault with the plan, and it was forthwith adopted. Ten good-sized dressing rooms have been supplied with beds, and a storeroom has been transformed into a dining apartment. All that is wanted now is the license, and that will be applied for when the proper time comes.

If, by any possibility, the Legislature should change the Raines law this Winter, making a larger number of rooms than ten a prerequisite for a hotel license, the management will prove equal to any probable emergency, for there are eighty dressing rooms connected with the house, and every one of them could readily be provided with bedroom fixings. They are all furnished with gas or electric lights, and most of them with running water. The entrance to the hotel will be, theoretically, in Thirty-ninth Street.

The Broadway front of the house is, in part, a hotel now, but it is a legitimate one, and not a Raines affair. Moreover, it does not connect with the opera house part of the building, and therefore any license it might have would not help the latter, so the separate license will have to be procured.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Dec. 12.—The Homestake Mining Company met with a heavy loss last evening, when its new Ellison hoist was destroyed by fire and a large amount of the machinery rendered useless. The building was to have been the largest and most complete hoist in the world.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Henry MacMillen's packing-box factory, East Montgomery Avenue and Water Street, was destroyed by fire last night. Mr. MacMillan's loss is $10,000 and is partially covered by insurance. Policeman Buchanan was severely burned about the face while aiding in the rescue of horses from Henry Erdman's stable.

ART WORK OF THREE CLEVER FRENCHMEN.

The unusually interesting combination exhibition of the works of those three clever Frenchmen—Paul Jobert, the marine and figure painter; Henri Gerard, the versatile worker in burnt wood, metal, water color, and with the needle, and Eugène Béjot, the etcher, is still open at the American Art Galleries, on South Madison Square, and will not close until New Year's. Art lovers should not fail to spend a few hours during the next fortnight in studying this display, which will be found to contain much that is new and much that is instructive and delightful.

Jobert, whose canvases, 100 in number, fill both the large galleries down and up stairs, while more distinctively a marine painter, is yet sufficiently versatile to have produced some excellent portraits, landscapes, and figure pieces. He is at his best, however, in his marines, which are fresh in color, full of action, and permeated with an intense love and appreciation of the sea. His most ambitious canvas in the present display is the large one from last year's Salon, "Military Carrier Pigeons on Board a Torpedo Boat in the Channel." From one of the curious whaleback swift torpedo boats of the French Navy, which is speeding through a heavy sea in the English Channel, carrier pigeons are being released to fly with their messages homeward over the blue waters. There is a stiff breeze blowing, the air is fresh and clear, and the torpdo boat, with decks awash, can almost be felt to plunge and toss as she plows her way along. The action is dramatic and fine, and there is a sense of exhilaration in the entire canvas. In strong contrast to this painting, with its fine movement, are the canvases depicting fog on the Banks of Newfoundland, soft and delicate in color and filled with sentiment. In one a ship under full sail looms through the heavy mist, and in another only the gray curtain of mist lowers over the troubled waters.

Especially delightful are Jobert's paintings of warships in the harbor of Toulon, and fishing boats in the harbor of Algiers, strong and clear in color and filled with the sunlight of the tropics. Some studies of the Thames near London in a lower key are exceedingly good and truthful, as is also a scene on the Seine, but of all the marines those depicting the movements of vessels at sea are the best, and are not only full of life and action, but free from any suspicion of monotony. The "Children of the Beach"—a group of infants ranged in line on the water's edge, with their faces turned toward the spectator—is delecate in color and excellent in drawing and expression. Of M. Jobert's portraits, those of "Mlle. C.," of "Mrs. L.," and "Mme. J." are the best. A canvas depicting the docking of the French steamer La Champagne in the North River, while good in color and fine in action, shows a lack of acquaintance with New York types of marine architecture and might be mistaken almost for a scene in a French port.

It is difficult to criticise the productions in wood and metals of such a versatile and clever man as Gerard. In his burnt-wood panels he has executed some remarkably clever bits, and has obtained some fine color effects, noticeably in those panels entitled "Shipbuilding" and "Boats," and that called "Ruins on the Cliffs," the scene of which is one of Cazin's favorite subjects. His studies of ducks are unusually clever, and the weird and curious panel "Cats" will hold the student entranced. M. Gerard's fans are famous, and many of them figure in the most important collections of France. These are in water color, and his subjects are not the usual ones seen on fans, but landscapes, sunrises, and sunsets, and the varied moods of nature.

The drawings and etchings of Eugene Béjot have been known to and admired by American artists and connoisseurs for many a day. The present collection is a very representative one, and gives a good idea of the strength and method of this fine artist. Béjot's style is an independent one, and his touch is bold. His engravings seem almost like water-color paintings, so broadly are they handled under such delightful color effects do they show. Of the nine drawings, the best are the "Pont-Marie," the "Pont de la Concorde," and "Boats at the Quay." The subjects of his etchings are chiefly found in and around Paris and on the Riviera. All are not only faithful reproductions of scenes familiar to the traveler, but are executed with rare artistic skill and perception. Béjot is both an enthusiastic lover of nature and a deep student of humanity, and whether one wanders along with him under sunny skies on the Riviera, peeps into old corners of Paris, or sits in a café on the Boulevard, one feels that the artist has seized and portrayed the character and atmosphere of one's surroundings.

In the topmost gallery of the American Art Association there is now to be seen the second annual display of butterflies collected by Prof. Denton, which comprises the most beautiful and interesting specimens of butterflies from all parts of the world, and which collection is the marvel of all naturalists. It is interesting and instructive as a study of color alone, apart from its value to the lover of natural history.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Romeo and Juliet" at the Matinee, "Martha" in the Evening.

Two performances were given at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday, as usual. In the afternoon Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" was performed, and in the evening Flotow's "Marta" was sung. These predicates are used advisedly. "Marta" ought not to be simply sung; it ought to be performed. That distinction, however, was given only to the Gounod opero. There was a large house in the afternoon and a very fair one in the evening. The gallery was especially large at the evening performance, while the orchestra was well filled in the afternoon. "Marta" is a very delightful little work when it is properly given, and one can get a good deal of pleasure out of it in very ordinary circumstances. Yet it is easy for any thoughtful person to see that if it were given in a small house and with all the necessary sprightliness of action and vivacity of facial expression, it would be far more enjoyable than it can be in such a large house as the Metropolitan, with performers who are bound by habit or timidity to a state of frigidity.

The star of last evening's performance was Edouard de Reszke, who had the rôle of Plunketto. The famous basso's voice was altogether too big for the company in which it was moving, and perhaps fault might be found with him for not moderating his tones somewhat. But he sang with splendid spirit, and with consummate mastery of the graces of the school to which the opera belongs. He acted the part with abundant humor, and bubbled over with good nature. Signor Cremonini was only a tolerable Lionel. He sang out of tune at times, and was at all times undramatic. He warmed up in the latter part of the opera, and was much applauded.

Miss Marie Engle sang the music of Martha charmingly, but it must be admitted that her voice seemed uncommonly small at times. Perhaps the singer was very nervous, and, if so, she ought to be forgiven for not emitting a larger volume of tone, for her technics were excellent and she showed taste in all her work. She could not act much, but she looked very well. Mme. Mantelli sang the music of Nancy very well, but her acting was not very vivacious. M. Castelmary was an energetic and amusing Tristram.

In the afternoon Mme. Melba repeated her familiar interpretation of Juliet, and M. Jean de Reszke sang Romeo with unwonted fervor and plenitude of voice. At the end of the third act he was recalled five times, and made the object of an especial demonstration. M. Plançon's Friar Laurence was admirable. The music of his final scene with Juliet was never better sung on the Metropolitan stage. M. de Vries was an acceptable Capulet; indeed, his solo in the third act was the best piece of singing he has done here. Signor Campanari did excellent work as Mercutio, and Mlle. Bellina was satisfactory as the page, Stephano. The performance as a whole was most admirable; poetic in spirit and fluent in execution. Signor Mancinelli conducted and the orchestra played well.

PAYN'S PRIVATE BUSINESS

THE MAN WHO MAY BE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

His Friends Say He Will Take the Place as a Vindication—What He Has Told About Himself.

Louis F. Payn's friends say that he proposes to accept the position of State Superintendent of Insurance, "as a vindication, in view of the attacks which have been made upon his record."

If he becomes Superintendent of Insurance, his salary will be $7,000 a year.

Mr. Payn has for many years been at Albany during sessions of the Legislature. Two years ago he was one of the witnesses in a Senatorial investigation, brought about by charges of corruption made by The New York Press against two or three Senators. Some of Mr. Payn's testimony, given on that occasion, was reprinted in THE NEW YORK TIMES recently.

When Elihu Root was cross-examining Mr. Payn, the following questions and answers as to the nature of Mr. Payn's business during the legislative sessions, and his compensation, came out. It is taken from the official report:

By Mr. Root: Q.—Now, Mr. Payn, why do you refuse to tell now either the amounts you have received for your services in and about the Legislature during the past two years, or the persons who have employed you? A.—I am advised by my counsel that that is not a proper question, and that I am not obliged to answer it, and that is my own opinion—any more than you would be obliged to answer what your client had confided to you, or what he had paid you for your services.

Payn's Description of His Work.

Q.—What are the services which you rendered to these employers? A.—Well, if I thought their bills were good bills and should pass, I might advocate them; if some fellow was up here with a strike bill against my friends, I might try to beat that bill.

Q.—Are these employers of yours corporations or private, natural persons? A.—I decline to answer that question for the same reason.

Q.—You say that if the bills of your employers were good bills, you might advocate them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And if you think their bills are good bills, you do advocate them, I suppose? A.—I do.

Q.—In what way do you advocate them? A.—Oh, I talk with members of Assembly or Senators about them.

Q.—And where do you talk with members of the Assembly or Senate? A.—Wherever I happen to meet them, perhaps in the cars, or the hotel, or in the Senate chamber, or in the corridors, or any place.

Q.—You make it a regular practice to attend in the Capitol Building at the time of the sessions of Senate and Assembly? A.—Yes.

Q.—And to engage members of the Senate and Assembly in conversation? A.—If I see fit, and they want to talk with me.

Q.—The question is whether you make a regular practice of that—of coming to the Capitol Building at the time of the session of the Senate and Assembly? A.—I am very often here.

Q.—It is rather a rule, is it not, than an exception? A.—Rather a rule.

Q.—Yes; rather than the exception? A.—Well, if I have nothing else to do I come here.

Q.—You are here nearly every day, are you not, when the Senate and Assembly are in session? A.—Well, that is pretty broad.

Q.—We will limit a little, if it requires to be limited? A.—If I was in Albany, I would be apt to be here or in the Assembly.

Q.—And is the most of your advocacy of the bills of your employers done in that way—by conversing with Senators and Assemblymen here in the Capitol Building? A.—I don't know of any other way.

Q.—When there was a bill which you considered or advised was adverse to the interests of your employers, what did you do about them? A.—I try to protect the interests of my employers, whichever way it may be.

Q.—In what way do you endeavor to protect their interests in reference to such bills? A.—To what bills?

Q.—To bills which you are informed by them are adverse to their interests. A.—If I thought they were not on the right side I would oppose the bills.

Q.—In what way do you oppose the bills? A.—Well, by talking with members or Senators about them.

Q.—You are not a lawyer, Mr. Payn? A.—No.

Q.—Do you ever make arguments before committees? A.—I never have.

Q.—And never before any committee of the Senate or Assembly? A.—I never have.

By Private Conversation.

Q.—Your advocacy of the bills is confined to private conversation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You don't use any improper influence? A.—I never did.

Q.—But you don't use any money? A.—I never did.

Q.—All the money you received from your employers you received for yourself, and retained for yourself, for your own use? A.—For no other purpose.

Q.—There is nothing about your employers which is in any way dishonest or derogatory either to your employers or yourself? A.—No, Sir; neither.

Q.—Then why should you not tell who they are? A.—For the reasons I have given.

Q.—These reasons seem rather to be reasons why you think you can't be compelled to tell; why are you not willing to tell who your employers are? A.—I suppose I feel about it just the same as you would about your client's business.

Q.—Can you give any reason why this business of yours should be covered with secrecy—why the persons with whom you are engaged in this business should be kept concealed? A.—It is their private business and mine.

Q.—Can't you give any other reason than that why this honorable business should be kept under concealment? A.—I don't know of any reason.

Q.—When you went upon the witness stand, Mr. Payn, you went with the intention of recounting to the committee the history of your political and business life for the last twenty-five years, or more, did you not? A.—Well, I expected somebody to inquire about it.

Q.—You expected Mr. Raines to afford you an opportunity of telling about your business, did you not? A.—I thought either he or you would.

Q.—And why do you consider that the fact of the matter regarding which I am inquiring is your private business should be the reason for not stating? A.—For the same reason that I gave you.

Q.—You came here to state your business to the committee, didn't you? A.—I came here to answer your questions.

A Question of Private Business.

Q.—You undertook voluntarily to tell the committee about your private business now and for many years past, did you not? A.—Well, I answered any questions that were put to me in regard to it.

(Stenographer reads question.)

Q.—Please answer that now; if you will attend to the stenographer's reading of that question, I think you will see what I want. A.—Yes.

Q.—Why, then, do you refuse to state for whom you are employed in and about this legislative business upon the ground that that is your private business? A.—It is just as much the private business of my employer as it is mine; I don't propose to answer the question.

Q.—There is nothing about it which would be injurious to your employer, is there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing that would reflect upon your employer in any way. A.—No, Sir; not a bit; all men who have employed me have employed me by the year.

Q.—Upon a salary? A.—Upon a salary.

Q.—A stated salary? A.—A stated salary; it is not—

Q.—Wait a minute. A.—You asked me if it is a stated salary; I hadn't completed the answer.

Q.—I beg your pardon, Mr. Payn. A.—I said yes, Sir; in all cases, and it is in reference to the legislation; what I mean to say is: It makes no difference to me whether a bill they are interested in passes or is beaten; I get my pay just the same.

Q.—How many such salaries do you receive. A.—I couldn't tell you.

Q.—Are they too numerous? A.—They are quite numerous.

Q.—About how many? A.—I can't tell you about how many.

Q.—You can't give any idea of how many there are? A.—No; I could not; I might, upon reflection, probably.

Six or Eight Regular Salaries.

Q.—Twenty or thirty? A.—Oh, no; that would make a great deal of money.

Q.—A dozen? A.—I should think six or eight.

Q.—Six or eight regular salaries? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Six or eight annual salaries? A.—Six or eight annual salaries, work or play.

Q.—To attend to legislation here at Albany? A.—Well, here and any other business that they may have for me.

Q.—What other business do you do for these persons who thus employ you? A.—Oh, there is a good many things that I might do.

Q.—What are those things? A.—I might be called to go on to Washington.

Q.—The question is, what are you employed to do? A.—I am simply to do anything that they may request me to do, within reason.

Q.—What do you do? A.—Whatever they request me to.

Q.—And what is that you do? A.—Well, I am here now.

Q.—Can you tell me anything that you do for any of these employers by yourself, except attend to legislation at Albany? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Please to tell me. A.—I have been sent to Chicago, I have been sent to Washington; and I have been sent to the Black Hills, in Dakota.

Q.—Who sent you to Chicago? A.—I sha'n't answer the question.

Q.—Who sent you to Washington? A.—I decline to answer that.

Q.—Who sent you to the Black Hills? A.—That I decline to answer, for the same reason.

Q.—You decline to tell anybody who employs you in any matter whatever? A.—Sir?

Q.—Do you decline to tell anybody that employs you in any matter whatever? A.—I think it is proper that I should decline.

Q.—You do decline? A.—Yes, I don't give away the business of my employers; I am not one of that kind.

Q.—You are a safe man, do you mean? A.—I think I am considered safe.

AN OPERA COMPANY DISBANDS.

It Gave Its Last Performance Last Night in Toronto.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 12.—The Metropolitan Grand Opera Company of New York City, which has played at the Grand Opera House here this week, disbanded after to-night's performance. The company has been on the road about four weeks, and was found to be too expensive an organization to pay at ordinary prices. The company came here from Cleveland about $500 in debt to Manager Herman Grau, who is a nephew of Maurice Grau, having drawn on Manager Sheppard of the Grand Opera House for expenses of the trip to Toronto.

Tuesday night Manager Grau quietly left town and returned to New York after paying some of the salaries due the principal performers, but leaving the orchestra and chorus unpaid. Since then the affairs of the company have been in the hands of Manager Sheppard, who agreed to pay board bills and send the company back to New York.

The chief members of the organization are Prima Donna Mme. Von Januschowsky, her husband, Conductor Albert Neundorff; Nina Bertini Humphreys, Lizzie McNichol, Payne Clark, Augustino Montegriffo, Edwin Rocci, L. H. Dudley and his wife, Sophia Domani, May Helen Howe, Edwin Knight, Minnie Fortis, and H. M. Dodd. The company will probably leave for New York to-morrow.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton is at the Grand.

—Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia is at the Savoy.

—Commander Farquhar of the British Navy is at the Waldorf.

—President Francis L. Patton of Princeton University is at the Astor.

—Pay Inspector Thomas T. Caswell, United States Navy, is at the Gilsey.

—E. A. Merrill of Minneapolis and C. D. Kinney of Cincinnati are at the Buckingham.

—Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington and Andrew Hamilton of Albany are at the Hoffman.

—R. S. Ashton of Boston, J. B. Elliott of Albany, and John Howell of Boston are at the Imperial.

—Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis and Charles W. Hackett of Utica are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Gov. N. O. Murphy of Arizona and Capt. F. Michler, United States Army, are at the Holland.

—Edson J. Weeks of Buffalo, H. K. Porter of Pittsburg, and E. R. Johnston of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—J. L. Holden and A. W. Martin of Chicago and William P. Springer of Washington are at the Murray Hill.

—George J. Akers of Chicago, David P. Kimball of Boston, and E. G. Fisher of Canton, Ohio, are at the Manhattan.

—F. E. Wright of Boston, F. L. Abell of Baltimore, and Cornelius Eckhardt of Washington are at the Sturtevant.

—William K. Park of Philadelphia, William M. Keenan of Troy, and B. Gummere, Jr., of Trenton, are at the Normandie.

—Rear Admiral R. W. Meade, United States Navy, and the Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell of Hampton Institute are at the Park Avenue.

—J. H. Finnell of New Orleans, F. W. Sage of Buffalo, Edgar S. Wilson of Macon, Ga., and Sidney J. Rohr of Baltimore are at the Metropole.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Fowler of Boston, James Richardson of Providence, Thomas Tonge and wife of Denver, Col.; William G. Steel of Philadelphia, and C. T. Beach of London are at the Brevoort.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Burnham, Hanna, Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. L. Root, hosiery; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

—Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. Wilson, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

—Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia; Miss S. McQuade, fancy goods, 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. Gardner, embroideries, 8 Greene Street; Barrett House.

—Locke, J. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Stauffer, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. L. Young, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street.

—Rohr, S. N., Baltimore, Md.; millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

—Smith, Weed & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; F. M. Weed, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

NEW YORKERS IN DENVER.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 12.—The following New Yorkers have been visitors in Denver during the week:

Brown Palace—A. Bennett, John Hawley, A. A. Uffendill, J. H. Toole, Louis Ruhl, J. E. Lowber and wife, Frank Wolfe, J. C. Baldwin and wife, W. F. Turner, Frank C. Brown, Max Engel, and G. B. Libby.

The Windsor—Ben Bergfield, J. H. Morganroth, Henry T. Dittonhoefer, G. Rossatti, and W. J. Wilmington.

The Albany—I. A. Marsh, P. W. Buskirk, R. W. Foster, Frederick Fechheimer, J. C. Young and wife, D. William Smith, and W. M. Robbins.

The Oxford—A. F. Hutchinson, W. G. Wainwright, J. S. Forrest, G. R. Smith, E. P. Watson, and John N. Green and wife.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.

—12 noon.—681 Greenwich Street; fire in cellar; no damage.

—3 P. M.—2,515 Ryer Avenue; Mark F. Healy; damage, $5.

—3:15 P. M.—103 East Sixty-fourth Street; Mrs. Sanford; damage, $10.

—5:30 P. M.—352 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Alfonso Rosso; damage, $45.

THE GUILD OF ORGANISTS

TO BRING MUSICIANS AND CLERGYMEN TOGETHER.

A New and Influential Organization Which Will Improve the Quality and Appropriateness of Church Music.

The American Guild of Organists, which recently held its first public meeting and service, was founded only last Spring, although already it is one of the largest and most influential musical associations in this country.

The guild was the pet project of several well-known organists, who carried the conception in their minds for several years before acting upon it. In January of this year a number of the most prominent organists of the city issued a call for a meeting, with the view to organizing the guild. Among those who thus identified themselves with the movement were Dudley Buck, John Hyatt Brewer, Dr. Henry G. Hanchett, Homer N. Bartlett, William C. Carl, Dr. Gerrit Smith, Charles H. Morse, Sumner Salter, and Harry Rowe Shelley, and the following clergymen; The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, the Rev. John Wesley Brown, the Rev. David H. Greer, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, and the Rev. Roderick Terry.

The guild was organized "for the purpose of advancing the character, attainments, and standing of church organists, improving the quality and appropriateness of church music, bringing about closer relations between the clergy and other church officers and professional church musicians, and for doing such other things as might be found expedient and likely to advance the cause of worship music."

The first meeting was held Feb. 3, 1896, and organization was completed at meetings held Feb. 17 and April 13. About 125 of the most prominent organists of the country became the founders of the guild. The active membership consists of church organists who are of good character and possess sufficient knowledge and skill in their calling. A special Examination Committee arranges all details and requirements of admission. The examination for membership includes both practical tests and theoretical work.

Besides active members, there are associates and subscribers. The guild comprises three "orders," the "Founders," "Fellows," and "Associates."

The present officers of the Guild are: Honorary President—Dudley Buck: Warden—Gerrit Smith; Sub-Warden—Charles H. Morse; Chaplain—the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall; Secretary—Henry G. Hanchett, M. D.; Registrar—Will MacFarlane; Treasurer—Walter J. Hall; Librarian—Sumner Salter; Auditors—John S. Camp and Frank Taft.

The public meetings and services of the Guild are to be among its most prominent features. The first of these was given Nov. 24, at St. Bartholomew's Church. Bishop Potter delivered the address, a half-dozen of the most skillful organists gave recitals, and a choir composed of the united choirs of St. Bartholomew's, South Church, and All Soul's, and comprising ninety-seven singers, sang the service. Mme. Clementina De Vere-Sapio also sang a solo. There was a very large audience, and the music and singing were very greatly enjoyed.

Bishop Potter, in his address, called attention to the necessarily close relations between pastor and organist, and how the music should supplement the preaching. Only men of high and pure character, he said, should attempt to interpret the music of the soul and spirit. The musician, like the painter, could only get out of his soul what there was in it, and the better the artist, the better should be his work.

Two more public services will be given this season, one of them in New-York, and the other in Brooklyn.

A UNIQUE LIBRARY.

It Contains Nothing but Publications Relating to Prisons and Criminals.

When the work of arranging and recataloguing the library in the rooms of the New York State Prison Association, in East Fifteenth Street, is finished, this city will possess what is believed to be the most complete collection of publications on penology and criminology in the world. About 300 new titles have recently been added to the library, including some works of uncommon interest and value. Miss Houghton, a daughter of Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton, is now engaged in cataloguing the entire collection up to date.

Long before the words penology and criminology could be found in any dictionary William M. F. Round, the Secretary of the State Prison Association, began the study of the care and reformation of criminals. In 1879 all of the books published which treated on that subject did not number much more than a score. Now there are about 2,600 volumes in the State Prison Association's library. The collecting of these interesting works has been due, to a large extent, to the personal efforts of Secretary Round and the Rev. Samuel M. Jackson, who is Chairman of the Library Committee. The work of securing intelligent and alert correspondents in the leading cities of the world has been pursued so diligently that the New York association is now represented in almost every country where civilized methods of dealing with criminals prevail. These foreign correspondents have aided materially in building up the library.

While in Holland last Summer Mr. Round secured a complete collection of the published laws touching penal methods observed in that country since the earliest period in its history. Such a collection is found in very few libraries. The library of the New York association also contains many curious volumes relating to the great prison reforms in Japan. These publications are in the Japanese language, and to the persons who are able to read them they disclose a remarkable epoch in Oriental history. Up to 1867 Japan was the most backward of all the nations in the science of penology, but about that time a spirit of reform developed and new ideas and methods were applied to the care of criminals. Old evils were supplanted by beneficial reforms, and Japan soon began to attract the attention of other nations because of its advanced methods of prison management. The first professorship of penology known was established in the University of Tokio.

"We have in our library," says Mr. Round, "most interesting works on penology and criminology in the Italian, French, German, Russian, Spanish, and Dutch, as well as the Japanese language. Of the publications in England and this country we have everything of importance. This is the only library in America that contains the entire issue of the Blue Books treating of legislation as to persons and penal institutions in England. For this valuable collection we are indebted to Lord Carnarvon. The South American republics are making much progress in the science of penology, and through our numerous correspondents we are in close touch with all that is going on there. In this country we have obtained, in as complete form as possible, the reports of the Prison Association of the United States and of the Prison Association of the State of New York. We have also a large number of reports of various prisons and reformatory institutions throughout the country.

"In fact, our library is designed to promote, so far as possible, the development of the two sciences—penology, which means the study of penal methods, and criminology, which means the study of the individual criminal."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William H. Osgood.

William H. Osgood died yesterday at his home, 10 West Twentieth Street. His death was caused by erysipelas, after an illness of about two weeks. Mr. Osgood was well known in the social and business worlds of this city, and always took an active interest in yachting affairs, having at one time owned the schooner yacht Phantom. His country house Oakview Villa, on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, is familiar to the cottagers of that place. Mr. Osgood married Miss M. E. Schenkberg, and to them was born William H. Osgood, Jr. Mr. Osgood was a member of the Union, Metropolitan, and New York Yacht Clubs, and of the Newport Reading Room. His brother, George Osgood, now deceased, married a daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, and the late Franklin Osgood, another brother, was at one time Rear Admiral of the New York Yacht Club and owned the Widgeon, the Magic, and the Columbia, all schooners, and, with the Magic and the Columbia, defended the America's Cup against the Cambria and Livonia, respectively.

At one time W. H. Osgood was a member of the firm of Fowler, Osgood & Co., and was a member of the Stock Exchange since 1870. Latterly he was interested in zinc mines in North Carolina, and had a valuable contract to furnish this metal to the Russian Government. The Osgoods belong to an old New England family, and the father of William H. came from Salem, Mass., and settled on Staten Island. In addition to the three brothers—William H., Franklin, and George—there were three sisters. One married George Appleton, another Mr. Abercrombie, and the third is still living and unmarried.

William H. Osgood was a good patron of all sports, but never took a prominent part in any. The flag of the New York Yacht Club, of which he was a member since May, 1865, was at half-mast yesterday.

Leonard J. Sanford.

Dr. Leonard J. Sanford, one of the oldest professors of Yale and a leading practitioner of the State, passed away at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, at New Haven, Conn. He was stricken with cardiac prostration last week, but rallied, and was feeling better till Friday night, when he sustained a relapse.

Dr. Leonard J. Sanford was born in New Haven, in 1833. He received his early education in the schools of that city, studied at the Yale Medical College, and afterward at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. At the latter institution he obtained his degree of doctor of medicine, in March, 1854.

Dr. Sanford was a member of the American Medical Association and of the American Academy of Medicine. To medical literature he contributed many pamphlets on anatomical subjects. In 1858 Yale conferred on him the degree of A. M. For many years he was lecturer on physiology and hygiene in both the academic and scientific departments of Yale. In April, 1866, Dr. Sanford married Miss Anne M., daughter of the late William Cutler. Mrs. Sanford died several months ago. Three children survive.

Robert Black.

Robert Black, for many years well known in Brooklyn political circles and among the Masonic fraternity generally, died last night at his home, 218 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, of paralysis. Mr. Black had experienced several attacks before, and his death was not unexpected.

Mr. Black was born in Ireland sixty-six years ago, and came to Brooklyn at an early age. He was a druggist by profession, and for forty years ran a drug store on Tillary Street.

Mr. Black was elected Alderman in 1874, and served four terms in the office. For two of these terms he was President of that body. President Cleveland appointed him Internal Revenue Collector in 1885. Mayor Boody made him City Treasurer. He also held high offices in various Masonic organizations. Mr. Black leaves a wife and four children. One of his sons, Dr. R. A. Black, is at present a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education. Funeral services will be held Monday night at his home, and he will be buried Tuesday morning.

Sebastian Bauman Doll.

Sebastian Bauman Doll died at Napanoch, N. Y., on Saturday. He was born in Napanoch Nov. 14, 1812, and was one of the family of eight children of Dr. William H. Doll, who was prominent in the county, and the principal man in Napanoch during his day.

Dr. William H. Doll's father was the Rev. Dr. George J. L. Doll of Kingston, who settled in Ulster County in 1772, and preached at the Kingston Reformed Church for more than thirty years.

Prominent in American history was Col. Sebastian Bauman, great-grandfather of the deceased, who was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main April 6, 1739, and died in New York in 1805. It is asserted that he was the first Federal Postmaster of New York, being appointed by Washington. The Post Office was in his house at the corner of Ann and William Streets. He was on Washington's staff during the Revolutionary war, and it was he who made the maps of West Point, which were stolen and were found on Major André. He was in command of the rear guard that last left New York when the British took possession.

Joseph H. Quackenbush.

Joseph H. Quackenbush of Paterson, N. J., who at the last election was elected Sheriff of Passaic County, and who was sworn in at his home in bed, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning from an abcess. He was very popular among the Republicans. He was never in his office after being elected.

Mr. Quackenbush had been for twenty years chief bookkeeper and confidential clerk in the dry goods house of W. L. Strong & Co. of this city. Mr. Quackenbush was taken ill in September at his country residence, at Mahwah, and was brought home. He was elected and was sworn in on his deathbed by Judge John Hopper of the Court of Common Pleas and County Clerk Albert D. Winfield, who visited him for the purpose.

Mr. Quackenbush leaves a wife and one son. It was his ambition to be Sheriff of the county.

J. Howard Robison.

J. Howard Robison, Secretary and Treasurer of the Cleveland Baseball Club Company, and a brother of President De Haas Robison, died at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, in Cleveland, aged forty-four years.

The immediate cause of his death was inflammation of the brain. He had been sick about three weeks.

The deceased had been Secretary of the club since 1892, and had also taken care of the finances of the organization since that time.

Mrs. Richard V. Gaines.

Mrs. Richard V. Gaines, mother of President Gaines of Eastman College, died yesterday morning at her home, in Clarksville, Va. Four children—Richard H. Gaines, State Chemist of Virginia, residing at Richmond; C. C. Gaines, President of Eastman College, Poughkeepsie; Miss Mattie Gaines, and Miss Bessie Gaines, the latter a professor in Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y.,—survive her.

Obituary Notes.

—Henry Hunting, seventy-six years of age, a well-known resident of Southold, L. I., died at his home yesterday morning. He was an ex-Justice of the Court of Sessions, and had been a Justice of the Peace for twenty years.

—Theodore A. Sheffield died Friday at his home, 28 Strong Place, Brooklyn, of kidney troubles. He was fifty-five years old and a native of Newport, R. I. He leaves a wife and three children—two sons and one daughter. He will be buried at Newport to-morrow.

SWINDLED A THEATRE.

Employes of the Fifth Avenue Worked on a Private Basis.

The lot of ushers in a theatre is invariably poor. They receive but small remuneration for their services and consequently a few are apt to resort to ticket speculation and other methods to increase their incomes. As a rule many theatrical managers, when they discover dishonest employes, seldom prosecute, but simply discharge the offender and let the matter rest.

There was a big shake up among the employes of the Fifth Avenue Theatre Thursday night. The manager noticed that the ushers and attendants in one of the galleries were all

DRAMA IN BOWERY DAYS

CHIEF CONLIN'S REMINISCENCES OF EAST SIDE GLORIES.

When Charley White Was the Idol of the Boys—The Later Rivalries and the Well-Known Favorites.

Chief of Police Peter Conlin sat in his office at Police Headquarters near the close of a busy day recently. Leaning back in his easy chair, watching the fantastic forms floating in the smoke from his cigar, his thoughts evidently reverted to bygone days. A reporter who had known the Chief for many years, and had also enjoyed the acquaintance of William J. Florence, the Chief's half brother, entered the police sanctum and broke in upon its occupant's reverie.

"A penny for your thoughts," said the reporter. "What are you thinking about?"

"That's rather a singular question," replied the Chief. "Well, to tell you the truth, I was in the past—thinking of my early life among theatrical people, and as the characters of the mimic stage of forty-five years ago pass before me I am saddened by the thought of how soon we are forgotten."

The Chief was evidently in reminiscent mood, and as the reporter glanced at the rapidly whitening hair of the head of the police force and thought what a busy life was encompassed in those forty-five years, he urged him to tell of that long ago.

Lighting a fresh cigar, the Chief settled himself in a comfortable position and began:

Charley White's His Minstrels.

"My first recollection of theatrical life was when Charley White had the minstrel show at 53 Bowery. White was at that time to the east side what E. P. Christy was to the west side. The Bowery building was leased or owned by Barney Williams, who at that time was in the zenith of his power and at the height of his popularity. The place was known as the 'Melodeon.' I have to smile as I think of the prices then as compared with now. The seats down stairs were only 12½ cents—in those days it was shillings and sixpence—while admission to the gallery for men was only sixpence. The building was a long one, about 30 feet wide, with the gallery at the end. It was crowded night after night, and the performances were as good as any ever given afterward by the Bryants. They were nearly identical with the performances at Christy's west side show. White was at that time an idol in the eyes of the boys, and it was considered a great thing for us to go with our older brothers to the 'Melodeon.'

"The well-known vaudeville actor of the present day, R. M. Carroll, was then the pupil and protegé of the celebrated Johnnie Diamond, who taught T. D. Rice, the negro imitator or delineator, many characteristics of the negro. White after a while lost a great deal of his money through difficulties in which his brother Ezra became involved, and soon was compelled to give up the business. I think he was a butcher by trade, for soon afterward he opened up a meat market a few doors below his old theatrical venture, where he was to be found from early morning until early afternoon, with white apron and white oversleeves, waiting on customers.

"That did not prove a success, and Barney Williams, as I was then informed, built for him a magnificent little theatre at 17 or 19 Bowery, on the east side, directly facing Pell Street. This was known as the St. Charles Theatre. On its boards came to view for public favor Maggie Mitchell, the great artist, Mlle. Albertine, who afterward traveled through the States with Frank Chanfrau, and many others who became very popular. It was a pretty little place, where Maggie Mitchell made her first great hit as Evelyn Wilson in a drama of that name by James Pilgrim. This venture was successful for quite a while. Then Purdy's old theatre, in Chatham Street, (now Park Row,) near Roosevelt Street, and Hamblin's old Bowery Theatre, (now Thalia Theatre,) drew the patronage from the St. Charles Theatre, and it eventually went by the board. This must have been about 1852 or 1853.

Purdy's Popular Theatre.

"Purdy's was one of the most popular theatres in town. It was on the site now occupied by Cowperthwait's furniture store. Those were happy days, indeed. I recall the time when, as office boy in Purdy's old theatre, I enjoyed some of the happiest days of my life. Let me see. There was Purdy, a little, stout, puffy fellow, his fingers covered with rings, and wearing a massive watch chain covering half of his waistcoat and paunch. He was known as Capt. Purdy. At one time he was Captain of the Governor's Guard, and he hailed originally from Rye, in Westchester County. How he ever got into the theatrical business Heaven only knows, for, while he was at one time successful, he knew about as much about theatricals as I—a boy of fifteen then—did. Billy Hancock was Treasurer, and he was followed by Tom Steers, one of 'nature's noblemen,' an elder brother of ex-Inspector of Police Henry V. Steers. Purdy had purchased the interest of Ewen & Chanfrau. Ewen afterward married the celebrated Mary Taylor. He lived at the corner of Rutgers Street and East Broadway, at that time the abode of the elite. Duverna, a previous partner of Chanfrau, met his death, so I was informed, by falling from a private box of the theatre. The price of tiers in the theatre was 25 cents. While the capacity of the pit was stated as 700, many times on a gala night I have counted close on to 1,400 tickets. Many a gray-beard of the present day recalls old 'Pop' Timmany, the doorkeeper, and remembers the sensation produced by his old rattan coming down across his shoulders. What a sight of seething, writhing humanity was there every night!

"At that time there was no law governing the entrance of minors to theatres. Boys of six, eight, ten, and twelve years would get together twelvepence to buy a ticket for the Chatham pit, and were then in the height of their glory. And such a performance! It was not then that actors were simply born, but they were made as well. At the present day an actor's wardrobe consists of many street costumes, which are worn month in and out, and often require no change where the play runs from month to month. In those days one man had often to perform in one of Shakespeare's plays, and in farces and pantomimes, all in the same evening, appearing in a different costume each time. There would be a rehearsal from 9:30 in the morning lasting until 2 or 3 in the afternoon. The performance would commence at 7:30 and last until 12 at night, and oftener 1 o'clock in the morning.

Real Actors in Those Days.

"And there were real actors in those days. I can recall the names of some who acted in old Chatham Theatre who were simply great in their day, but whose very names are now quite forgotten. There was J. W. Wallack, who was only equaled by the great Forrest. And there was John R. Scott, known as 'Uncle John'; Joseph H. Foster of Pittsburg; Matilda Heron, Fanny Wallack, J. H. Allen, Junius Brutus Booth, 'Joe' Proctor, Jibbernalnosy, or Nick of the Woods' Proctor, as he was called, and C. W. Couldock, whose acting in 'The Willow Copse' brought tears to many eyes. His delineation in that play of the character he assumed was similar in many respects to that of his great hit in 'Hazel Kirke.' There was 'Joe' Jefferson too, and his half-brother, Charley Burke, and many others whose names I cannot now bring to mind, and who afterward became famous on the mimic stage.

"At Purdy's Chatham Theatre first appeared Property Man 'Sam' Wallis, (afterward husband of the great actress, Mme. Ponisi,) and 'Bill' Crane, while the orchestra was in the masterly hands of William T. Peterschen, a fine composer and musical leader. Many who afterward became prominent made their first mark in the old Chatham Theatre. There were Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. William J. Florence, and his good wife. There, too, first came to popular view in New-York one of the greatest actors in pantomimes, George Washington Lafayette Fox. I first recollect him as replacing old 'Jimmie' Anderson, stage manager, at a salary of $35 a week. Think of the present salary rates, and then think of this man getting only $35 a week. I know whereof I speak, for I made up the salary list in the Treasurer's office many and many a time. Fox was indeed a great actor. I saw him one night at his benefit play as William in 'Black-Eyed Susan,' as a pantomimist in the drama, 'Jonathan Bradford,' and as a comedian in the farce called 'Bamboozling,' in which he and five members of his family represented the six characters. Fox was aided by his brother-in-law, George Howard, the St. Clair in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' who married Caroline Fox, and was father of Cornelia Howard, the Eva of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' This performance lasted until after 1 o'clock, and there was not a vacant seat until the curtain went down on the last act.

"I recall the great stage fight between a young actor named Bradshaw and Barney Williams, caused by ill feeling on the part of the latter against Bradshaw because he had made a hit as the English Captain in the play 'The Irish Lion.' It caused a great deal of feeling at the time, and came near leading to a riot. The boys of Mulberry Street, whose word was law, and who were known as 'the Dead Rabbit Gang,' took sides with Bradshaw against Barney Williams. This trouble manifested itself on the stage again and again until peace was finally restored by the withdrawal of Williams from his engagement.

Two Great Rival Theatres.

"About this time a great rivalry sprang up between the old Chatham Theatre and the Bowery Theatre. The stage manager of the latter was the great melodramatic actor, Stevens, who afterward was accidentally killed in a wrestling match with an actor named Hamilton. After Stevens's death the great actor, Edward Eddy, assumed management of the Bowery Theatre. At this time the Bowery had such actors as Bob Johnson, Goodall, (a promising young actor,) for leading men; with Hamilton and Jim Dunn as 'walking gents,' and Leffingwell for low comedy, who was a worthy successor of Jack Winans. The latter, with his stepdaughters, Kate and Sue Denin, as soubrettes, and others whose names I have forgotten, made a powerful combination.

"The Chatham Theatre, on the other hand, was considered one of the best in the country, with 'Jimmie' Anderson as stage manager, George L. Fox as comedian, aided by his brother, Charles Kimberly Fox, and Uncle John R. Scott, John H. Allen, and Joe Foster, and, also, W. G. Jones, the greatest (next to E. L. Davenport) sailor character actor of the time, and never since equaled, as leading men; and Mrs. Horace F. Nichols and the lovable and handsome actress, Mrs. W. J. Jones, as leading ladies. These, with Maggie Barber, Annie Hathaway, and, afterward, Fannie Herring, as soubrettes, formed a great combination for those days. The heavy man was N. A. Clark, (Old Iron Sides,) who was aided by J. J. Pryor, the husband of the great favorite of those days, Mrs. J. J. Pryor.

"Oh, dear," sighed the Chief, "the recalling of those names brings to the mind of many a gray-beard like myself the halcyon days of long ago.

"The Bowery Theatre made a great hit in the play known as 'Aziel,' which was parodied in a burlesque called 'A-Z-L' at the Chatham. 'Aziel' was followed at the Bowery by 'Herne, the Hunter,' which was burlesqued at the Chatham as 'Herne, the Humbug.' Then the Bowery started in the dog drama business. They started with the 'Forest of Bondy,' with Coney and Blanchard and their celebrated dogs. Purdy got Blanchard away from Coney and started in at the Chatham with dogs he had trained, having, as a partner, George I. Arnold. It caused a great deal of rivalry and many a street fight between their respective adherents. Articles appeared in the different newspapers, taking side with one theatre or the other, and a feud sprang up between 'The Dead Rabbit Gang' for the Chatham and the 'Bowery Boys' for the Bowery. This culminated in what was years afterward known as 'The Dead Rabbit Riots' in this city in 1857.

Reign of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

"Soon after this the then veteran of the stage, Charles W. Taylor, who did old men parts, wrote a play dramatized from Harriet Beecher Stowe's book, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which, after a three weeks' run, proved a dead failure. That book had also been dramatized by a member of the Fox family, George L. Aiken, a promising young actor and dramatist, and was brought out at the Troy Museum, which, I think, at that time was run by George Howard, in which Howard acted the part of St. Clair, Mrs. Howard (Caroline Fox) doing the part of Topsy, and the daughter Cornelia doing Little Eva. George Fox prevailed upon Purdy to give the new play a trial.

"The acting of Mrs. Howard and Cornelie was such a hit that the play soon began to draw the élite of the city to the theatre, who came from up town in their coaches. I recollect, as a boy, seeing the streets adjacent to the old Chatham Theatre lined with their equipages, with driver and footmen in livery. The character of the theatre was changed also. The pit was transformed into an orchestra with cushioned seats, the first and second tier benches gave place to chairs, while the old third-tier gallery was done away with completely. The prices of admission were doubled, and for a year and three months, I think, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' held sway. The Bowery Theatre, catching the fever, started in with another version of the story, having a large cabin built on the stage, placed in the entranceway to the theatre, while each of the theatres had a cabin built on wheels for advertising, with which they paraded the streets. Mr. Florence, then playing at Wallack's old theatre, corner of Broome and Broadway, also had a touch of the fever, and was acting in the Irish play, 'Uncle Mike's Cabin.'

"But all things must have an end, and when this fever died out the class of people who had been patronizing the old Chatham Theatre fell off. The play was run to the earth, and the people who had brought thousands of dollars to Purdy failed to support him any longer. Purdy, who was of extravagant habits, soon found himself in a bad condition. Failing to hold his old patrons, he went back to his old prices in the vain attempt to regain the patronage of his old-time supporters. It was too late, however, as they had already drifted to other places, to which they had become strongly attached.

Fox as a Pantomimist.

"About this time George Fox loomed up as a pantomimist. The Ravels were doing a good business at Niblo's Theatre, on Broadway, with pantomime. Fox attended a number of matinées there, and occupied a chair in the back part of the theatre. He took copious notes of what took place, which culminated in the production of one of the grandest pantomimes at the old Chatham Theatre that was ever produced on an American stage, and with far better scenic effect than that produced at Niblo's. The play was known as 'Mazulme, the Night Owl.' This was soon followed by 'The Red Gnome,' 'Asphodel,' and many other pantomimes. These were successful for quite a time and proved that, as a pantomime actor, Fox had no equal. The money brought into the coffers was not sufficient, however, to keep up the running expenses, and it was but a short time afterward that Purdy was compelled to cut down salaries and reduce his orchestra. Fox's salary had been raised to $65 a week, which was the largest salary he received during these plays.

"Purdy then brought upon his boards Blanchard, with his dogs, Zavistoski, with his great ballet troupe, and a great pantomime, superintended by Foster of Pittsburg, was produced, and cost Purdy almost his last penny; but all failed to bring back his old patrons—the boys of the pit. They were drawn to other places as Chrysty's old stand in the City Assembly Rooms Building, 444 Broadway, and various concert halls, with fresh importations from London, which had seized the popular mind; also such places as the Canterbury, the Imperial, and the Dew-Drop Inn, became all the rage. This venture left poor Purdy high and dry. St. John, the banker, had been supplying Purdy with funds, and was finally compelled to take the theatre upon his own hands, after which he leased it to different managers, among them being Foster of Pittsburg, Yankee Locke, Yankee Lefler, and Ferdinand Hofele, all of whom failed to make it pay. It soon became useless as a theatre, and the owners of the property changed its whole appearance, and finally rented or sold it to its present occupants, Cowperthwait & Co.

The Old Bowery's Prosperity.

"Meanwhile, Eddy had not made a success with the Bowery Theatre, and as the Bowery Theatre estate was on the market, a connection was soon made with Fox and Lingard. The latter had been playing 'old man' parts at the Chatham Theatre. A partnership was formed, which succeeded in getting a lease from Giles, who represented the Bowery Theatre estate, and the old Bowery Theatre was opened up in magnificent shape, with a company which proved a great success. Tom Steers, the Treasurer, who was one of the most genial men I ever had the pleasure of meeting, had stood by Purdy until his own fortune had been imperiled. He then struck out for himself, and, with Joe Johnson, who was then acting in the Bowery Theatre, engaged what was then known as Volk's Theatre on the east side of the Bowery, opposite Spring Street. Here a melodrama was introduced in its old-time style, but, unfortunately for Tom, it was a dead failure. Everybody was then flocking to the old Bowery Theatre, where, although the stage was the largest in the city, the seating capacity of the theatre was not large enough to accommodate the crowds that attended the performances there.

"Arrangements were then made by Fox and Lingard to have a new theatre built for them, and a site was selected on the Bowery, near Hester Street. It belonged to a lawyer named Whitney. The building was erected on this site and christened the New Bowery Theatre. For a while the business was prosperous; then the management began to quarrel among themselves, and Fox withdrew and started a theatre on Broadway. The New Bowery Theatre was burned soon afterward. Lingard seemed to be unfortunate in every undertaking after this, and he finally committed suicide, and his body was found in the North River. Fox's history since then is well known to the present generation. His pantomime business stood him well in hand. His name became a by-word with the people, and he an idol of the children. Success followed success until the last years of his life, when his health gave way, and his latter appearances upon the stage were pitiful to behold, and he was finally relegated to private life."

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A section of the Military Code, which has been continually violated and on the most extensive scale, is Paragraph 107, which states that any person not a member of the National Guard, who shall wear any uniform or designation of grade similar to those in use by the National Guard, shall forfeit to the people of the State the sum of $100. This law, which has heretofore proved such a "dead letter," now bids fair, through the exertions of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association, to be enforced. This committee consists of Major H. P. Stackpole, Tenth Battalion; Lieut. Col. C. H. Luscomb, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. L. E. Goodier, Forty-fourth Separate Company; Capt. William Wilson, Thirty-fourth Separate Company; Capt. W. H. Morris, Ninth Regiment, and Chaplain W. N. Dunnell, Twenty-second Regiment. The committee proposes that active measures shall be taken to speedily punish all infractions of the above section, and it is further intended that funds shall be set aside for legal expenses incident to prosecutions. This will be one of the important subjects which will be brought before the National Guard Association at its annual meeting on Jan. 20 at Albany.

***

Another important amendment to the Military Code which will come before the convention is one relating to the enlistment of field musicians. In this connection a new law will probably be adopted, prescribing that drummers and fifers shall be enlisted as members of a separate corps, instead of being enlisted as members of companies, as at present.

***

The Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment will, it is expected, formally decide at a meeting to-morrow night the proposition that the regiment attend the inauguration ceremonies of President-elect McKinley. All the companies voted in favor of the trip. In the rifle contest for the Christianson Prize in Company H, Private E. T. Hanlon at present leads with a score of 49 out of a possible 50. This includes 4 points handicap. There will be two more competitions before the match is decided. Company H will hold a reception in Lenox Lyceum next Thursday night.

***

In the Sixty-ninth Regiment, something is now actually being done toward a new armory. It is considered probable that the New York College will soon move into the old Columbia College buildings, in East Forty-ninth Street, and this will enable work on the armory site to commence at a much earlier date than was anticipated. There will be no parade and review of the regiment at present, as so many of the members, around the holidays, have to work overtime, and Col. Smith has decided to wait until a more opportune time presents before assembling the regiment for ceremony. Company C will have an election next week for Second Lieutenant, and a vacancy in Company F for Second Lieutenant will be filled before the end of the present month. The companies are now drilling in platoon movements with considerable gain in attendance over last season.

***

Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, was agreeably surprised a few nights since to receive a visit from the non-commissioned officers of Company H, Third Regiment, of Pennsylvania, to witness a company drill. Capt. Charles J. Hendler of Company H was a recent visitor to the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, while Company E was drilling, and was so much impressed with its fine appearance that he issued an order to his non-commissioned officers to proceed to New York City and witness a drill of Company E as an object lesson. After the drill the Pennsylvanians were entertained at the Hotel Tecumseh. Capt. Miles of Company E said in a speech that he was highly honored at receiving a visit from the Pennsylvanians. Capt. Hendler replied that it gave him (utmost) pleasure to be present, and that the visit had also afforded him and his comrades considerable instruction, which was what they came for. Major Thurston, the former Captain of Company E, also responded pleasantly and said he was proud that the excellence of his old company was appreciated by progressive guardsmen of a neighboring State. Lieut. Osborn of the visitors and Lieut. Usher of Company E also made some fitting remarks, and a very pleasant evening was passed. The Pennsylvanians have extended an invitation to Capt. Miles and his non-coms. to visit them on Jan. 2 next.

***

Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, has elected Second Lieut. W. S. Beekman a First Lieutenant. He is a very bright young officer, and has been a member of Company B nearly ten years. In electing Second Lieut. F. Heindsman a First Lieutenant, the members of Company C have practically sustained Capt. Zabriskie in discharging ex-Sergt. Francis, the defeated candidate. The election fight was a hot one on both sides, and the opposition party, as shown by the vote, was a strong one, numbering twenty out of the fifty-two members present. The officers of the regiment will hold a special meeting next Tuesday night to discuss the proposed participation in the inauguration ceremonies at Washington.

***

Company A, Seventh Regiment, will hold an election for Second Lieutenant next Friday evening. Col. Appleton will preside. First Sergt. Schasty, it is expected, will be elected. Company I, Capt. Landon, has decided to produce a comic opera in April next. The committee in charge is made up of Lieut. Cleveland, Corps. Wall, Witney, and McAlpin, and Privates Patterson and Neilson. Company B, Capt. Nesbitt, leads all the companies in the State in percentage of attendance for the season of 1895-6. The percentage of thirty events is 94.59.

***

The following members of the Seventh Regiment, recently promoted, have passed the Examining Board and received their warrants: Sergt. John L. Roberts, Jr., Company I; Corps. Walter H. Clark, Company I; Hobart H. Smith, Company F; Benjamin B. McAlpin, Company I; John Bissell, Company D; George N. Crossmond, Company G; Robert H. Allen, Company K; John L. Jordan, Company A; Arthur Drake, Company H, and Henry G. Lyons, Company C.

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In Squadron A, F. R. Coudert, Jr., has been elected First Lieutenant in Troop 2. Troop 1 is making arrangements to hold an entertainment. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of Troop 3, recently organized, include the following: Captain, L. G. Reed; First Lieutenant, H. Barry; Second Lieutenant, P. C. Sus; First Sergeant, J. S. Frelinghuysen; Quartermaster Sergeant, F. D. Bowne; Sergeants, E. L. Patterson and J. H. Hammond. Other non-commissioned officers are J. A. Thorne, A. D. Shappard, Jr., M. Leale, and J. T. Davis, Jr. The new troop will drill by platoon, one of which has been assigned Wednesday and the other Saturday evenings. Major Roe has appointed T. B. Guilford, Jr., Color Bearer of the squadron, vice Patterson, transferred.

***

Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., of the Eighth Regiment, as an object lesson to the officers and men of his command, has ordered a "company of instruction" to assemble in the armory on the evening of Dec. 21, under the following unusual conditions. Col. Chauncey will act as Captain, Major Jarvis will act as First Lieutenant, Major Ridabock as Second Lieutenant. The non-coms. to be on duty with the company of instruction will be First Sergt. Frost, Sergts. Homans, Murray, Battle, and Benham. One full squad will be detailed from each company, and all the officers of the regiment have been ordered to be present to witness the evolutions. There will be guard mount at 8 o'clock and drill at 8:30.

Assistant Inspector General Greene has concluded the inspections of the several companies, with the inspection of Company H, the newest company in the regiment, which he complimented for its general appearance.

***

The members of Troop C, Capt. Clayton, will celebrate the first anniversary of their muster into the State service next Wednesday night at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn. The troop is in a prosperous condition, and at present numbers some ninety-seven officers and men, and has fifty horses. During the coming year particular attention is to be paid to rough riding.

***

Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, will hold an election for Second Lieutenant next Thursday night, at which Major Cochran will preside. First Sergt. Scrimgeour is the candidate. The trouble with Bandmaster Kirschner and the Musical Union, it is expected, will be satisfactorily arranged. It seems to be in the regular order of things at present that there should be trouble among regimental band leaders.

***

Ex-Sergt. Frank McCue of Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, who has been employed by Troop C, Second Brigade, in the capacity of horse trainer, has been appointed Armorer by Capt. Clayton, in place of Quartermaster Sergt. Van D. Macumber.

***

The Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Association has arranged the following programme of events for their Winter games to be held in the armory on Saturday evening, Jan. 23: Sixty-five yard dash; four-hundred-and-forty-yard run, for regimental championship; fifty-yard sack race; two-mile bicycle race; two-hundred-and-twenty-yard hurdle; one-mile run; three-legged race; two-hundred-and-twenty-yard run; half-mile run; bayonet race; three-mile bicycle race; relay race; obstacle races; running high jump; and putting sixteen-pound shot. The regimental band will furnish the music during the games, and handsome prizes will be given in each event.

***

Great interest is manifest in the first athletic games, bicycle races, and reception of the Eighth Regiment Athletic Association, to be held in the armory next Saturday night. A varied programme has been arranged, and the entries comprise nearly all the crack amateurs in training.

***

The Veteran Association of the Forty-seventh Regiment has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Thomas F. Cooper; Vice Presidents—Frederick E. Shipman and William E. Banks; Recording Secretary—Peter Kinsie; Corresponding Secretary—George W. Wells; Chaplain—The Rev. James H. Darlington; Treasurer—John H. Brennan; Trustees—John Schuller, John J. Gillies, J. B. Christople, George E. Libbey, and Edward Milner.

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The Twenty-third Regiment will be reviewed by Lieutenant Governor-elect Woodruff in its armory next Tuesday evening.

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Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, and the Liberty Wheelmen will hold a joint bicycle meet in the armory next Saturday night. One of the star events will be a race for teams of three from any company in the National Guard.

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Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment, and Fraternity Council No. 504 R. A., will hold a joint reception next Thursday night in the armory.

***

The entire National Guard of New Jersey it is expected will go to Washington on March 4th next to act as escort to Vice President-elect Hobart in the inaugural procession. The expense of the trip will be about $15,000.

***

The Second Battery, Capt. Wilson, had among the visitors at the armory last Tuesday Capt. C. L. Dodge of the British Horse Artillery. The battery has decided to give a dramatic entertainment and reception at the Lenox Lyceum on Feb. 22.

***

Lieut. Col. Robert W. Leonard of the Twelfth Regiment, who was promoted from Major last week, is an officer of exceptionally long and wide experience. He joined Company B, Seventh Regiment, in May, 1860, and served with it until he went to the war as Adjutant of the 162d New York Volunteers Sept. 15, 1862. He was promoted Major in June, 1863, and resigned in February, 1864, receiving the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious service. He was appointed Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment in November, 1865, was promoted Major in April, 1867, and appointed Commissary of the Seventh Regiment in February, 1868. He was promoted Major and Inspector of Cavalry Brigade January, 1869, Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General January, 1870, and rendered supernumerary 1870. On Aug. 27, 1875, he was elected Captain in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, and was rendered supernumerary in November, 1878. He was appointed Assistant Adjutant General First Brigade in October, 1887, and resigned in October, 1889. He was elected Major of the Twelfth Jan. 6, 1890.

***

The members of the First Signal Corps, commanded by Capt. Homer W. Hedge, will begin their mounted drills on Jan. 14 next at the Central Park Riding Academy.

***

The third and last session of the court martial to try Private Woods of Company H, Ninth Regiment, who is charged with insubordinate conduct, will convene next Friday night.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Pay Clerk D. B. Sayre has been dismissed.

—Ensign B. B. Bierer will be attached to the Bureau of Navigation Jan. 2.

—Commander C. F. Goodrich has been chosen to fill the important post of President of the War College at Newport for the next year, assuming duty Dec. 31. Commander Goodrich succeeds Capt. Taylor, who is ordered to command the battleship Indiana.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The American Ladies' Club of Berlin will hold a fair on Dec. 17 in the Palace Hotel.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The Krupp syndicate are arranging to purchase the Brazilian system of railways and will pay therefor 300,000,000 marks.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from Wellington, New Zealand, says the American bark Alice, Capt. Swain, at that port, from Auckland for Boston, was discovered to be on fire and her cargo of flax was damaged.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Gen. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Colonel of the First Life Guards, is about to be promoted to the rank of Field Marshal. The promotion is a Court job and causes irritation in the army.

MOSCOW, Dec. 12.—Lasker won the tenth game of the chess match against Steinitz, begun in this city yesterday evening and concluded early this morning, after forty moves. It was a Ruy Lopez, opened by the winner. The present score is: Lasker, 6; Steinitz, 0; drawn, 4.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The Emperor and the imperial family will leave Potsdam on Dec. 28 and reside in the Schloss in Berlin for two months. After the close of the Berlin season the Emperor and Empress will go on a six weeks' yachting cruise in the Mediterranean and other waters, visiting Athens and Constantinople in March.

TATTERSALLS MAY CONTINUE.

Local Management Will Ask for a Receiver To-morrow.

It was stated at Tattersalls of New York yesterday that it was not known positively that proceedings had been taken in London to close up the affairs of the company there and in this city. General Manager William Grahame Ross could not be found, but the bookkeeper in the company's office, at 873 Seventh Avenue, said he thought the local business would continue the same as usual after Monday. The company has suffered from the hard times, and last Thursday two attachments were issued against the concern for $1,182. An effort will be made to-morrow to have a receiver appointed, and it is hoped to carry on the business as formerly.

FRENCH BOOKS.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl not long in the country to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and sewing; good reference. Call or address, two days, 226 East 59th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or maid to a lady; two years' city references. 426 3d Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid, with two years' best reference from last employer. M. S., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.,—By a Swedish chambermaid or waitress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By French girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. M. L., 251 West 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class references. 129 Clinton Place, care of Miss Cole.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By an educated, refined Englishwoman; highest references; as companion, housekeeper; can teach music or travel; generally useful any way not menial. Practical, 856 9th Av.

COMPANION.—By a young lady, afternoons disengaged, to become a social companion to middle aged lady or gentleman. M. H. W., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches, with or without kitchenmaid; French, English, and American cooking; can get up company dinners and luncheons; has first-class personal reference. 552 West 49th St., care Hayes.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young Scotchwoman as good cook and laundress; would like a permanent place in country; best reference from last employer. 327 West 25th St., rear house; call Monday.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds French and American cooking; take entire charge; last employer seen. Annie, Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat German-American girl as good cook and laundress in small family; good reference. Call, Monday, at 100 West 93d St., rear house.

COOK.—By first-class young woman; by the day; fine cooking; lunches, dinners, or permanent; large family; best city reference. Mrs. B., 219 East 38th St., second flat.

COOK and MAID.—By cook and maid, with highest references of eight years. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 4, at 1,416 3d Av., in jewelry store.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family. Protestant; understands all soups, fish, meats, poultry, game; excellent baker; good references. T. B., 203 East 50th St.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—By good cook and laundress; thoroughly good houseworker and baker; respectable woman; city reference. C., 100 West 53d St., top flat.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for an excellent cook; can recommend her in every respect. C., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; all kinds of French cooking; company dinner, luncheon; by the day or week; has best of reference. 216 West 26th St., second bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By competent young women, (sisters;) unexceptionable references; city or country; together or separate. 753 6th Av., 42d St.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city references; will assist with washing; wages $20: S. A., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—Competent; understands all kind of private family cooking; assist with washing. 308 West 49th St.

COOK.—Protestant; in a private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; excellent city reference. A. B., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class private family cook by day, week, month; city reference. 147 East 32d St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook; private family where kitchenmaid is kept; long city references. S., 247 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands good family cooking; no objection to country; city reference. E. W., 402 6th Av.

COOK.—Chef for private family; moderate wages. T. W., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; competent in all branches; excellent references. M. F., 641 6th Av.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; willing to assist with washing; present employer; city or country. 306 East 65th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference. 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; go out by day or week; understands all kinds of family cooking. 201 East 32d St.

COOK, &c.—By first-class French cook and housekeeper; good manager; bachelor apartments; first-class references. M. F., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By competent cook; best reference. Call, two days, 143 East 50th St. E. D.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Three or more a week for Winter; in private family; good cleaner, ironer, or waitress; best personal reference. M., 311 East 88th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with Connelly, 5th Av.; goes out by the day; latest designs; skirts, fancy waists, sleeves, capes, tea jackets; remodeling; terms moderate; best city references. C. K., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By dressmaker of great ability; late with Redfern, in London; Worth, Paris; desires more customers; $2.50 per day; costumes, $5 up; evening waist, $2.50; stage work and furs specialty. Amélie, 265 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By Doucet Paris dressmaker; good cutter and fitter; by the day or will take work home; first-class reference. L. B., 25 West 44th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Doucet and Felix; latest patterns; engagement by month in family; first-class work done only; A1 references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Long experience; wishes more engagements; home or day; cuts French system; all newest things; street, evening dresses; work shown. 72 West 95th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker by the day; $2; or at home. Mme. Hayward, 323 West 27th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By English certificated governess; fluent French and German, acquired by long residence in respective countries; Latin, music; excellent reference from prominent New York family. Rex, 154 West 72d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a capable, educated French person as nursery governess; good seamstress; best city references. M. E., 251 West 24th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—Apply Mrs. M. E. Bowman, 148 East 27th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess wishes morning engagements; graduate; very successful; all French school branches or conversation; first-class city references. Teacher, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a lady for a French visiting governess, who would like a few more pupils; would take position as day governess, or afternoons. Apply, on Monday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 13 Park Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady and her daughter would take charge of a gentleman's house; considerate treatment preferred to high salary; widower with children preferred. M. E. A., Box 85, Jamaica, N. Y.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—A competent maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; good packer; good traveler; is still at present employer's, but has to leave through a death; excellent city references. M. C., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; experienced dressmaker, hairdresser; understands her duties; willing to travel; first-class packer; best city references. Augustine, Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisienne; thoroughly competent seamstress, dressmaker; good packer; would take charge of child two or three years old; best city reference. Juliette, care of Mrs. White, 2,210 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid and children's dressmaker; French; married; with ladies in hotel preferred; by the day, week, or month; best city references. E. B., 408 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; competent in all her duties; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; city reference. G. L., 226 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined girl as lady's maid; understands dressmaking, cutting, and fitting; can make children's clothes; best city references. 128 East 109th St. K. Hale.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian seamstress; good dressmaker, hairdresser; useful as maid; no objection to traveling; first-class reference. Celine, Box 117, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; stylish lady or elderly lady; good seamstress and hairdresser; good city reference. X. X., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; in American family; best references. 330 West 43d

OUTLINING TARIFF WORK

REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS MEET.

New Bill to be Ready March 1—Hearings to Begin This Month—Much Attention to be Given to Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Two hours were spent at the Capitol to-day by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee in considering the time and manner of giving hearings to form the basis of a new tariff bill and in selecting the members who shall study different features of the bill so that they may report from time to time as experts. It was also decided that the bill shall be framed by the full committee, and not built up from a series of reports made by different subcommittees, as has been formerly the case. While no definite date was assigned, it was understood in a general way that the hearings will begin on Monday, the 28th inst. It was also decided that a resolution shall be reported to the House for a holiday adjournment from the 22d of December until the 5th of January.

In the division of labor, the wool and woolens schedule will receive the particular attention of the Chairman, Mr. Dingley of Maine, and asociated with him will be Mr. Russell of Connecticut, Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, and Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio and Mr. Payne of New York will give their attention to the sugar schedule, which, it is expected, will prove a source of considerable embarrassment, owing to the difficulty of fixing a rate of duty which will be satisfactory from a political and economic standpoint.

Another feature of the bill—reciprocity in trade with other countries from which are imported certain articles that are produced to little if any extent in the United States—is expected to be another stumbling block, owing to the difficulty of securing suitable treaties with Brazil, from which most of the coffee imported is purchased, and with Spain for reciprocity in Cuban products. The State Department has been advised that Brazil is unwilling to revive the old reciprocity treaty of 1890, and the strained relations with Spain will, it is thought, militate against a treaty with that country. Venezuela refused to negotiate such a treaty six years ago, and it is not believed that her position has been changed during the interim. The fuller consideration of this reciprocity question will be left principally to Mr. Tawney of Minnesota and Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, who during the lasts session prepared an exhaustive report on the subject, showing how greatly the United States had benefited by the arrangement.

It was agreed that careful attention should be given to the agricultural schedule, and this schedule will be largely in the hands of Mr Dolliver of Iowa, Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, Mr. Johnson of North Dakota, and Mr. Steele of Indiana. The internal revenue features of the bill, of which liquor and tobacco form the main subjects, will be left with Mr. Evans of Kentucky and Mr. Russell of Connecticut. Cottons and silk will receive the attention of Messrs. Dingley of Maine and Russell of Connecticut. The iron and steel schedules will receive the attention of Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, in view of the large manufacture of that product in that State; of Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, by reason of the fact that he represents the great iron ore interests, and associated with them will be Mr. Hopkins of Illinois. No decision, not even of a tentative character, was reached respecting the administrative law, which will probably be prepared by the full committee.

There was no division of opinion regarding a substitution of specific for ad valorem rates. The general discussion of the subject showed that it is the committee's intention to frame a conservative and by no means an extreme measure. In no case will the rates in the former McKinley law be exceeded, except where, as a member expressed it this morning, this was done by the Democrats "for good and sufficient reasons," when the present tariff law was formed. On the other hand, a reduction of duty will follow in each case where it is practicable, keeping in mind the necessity of protecting home industries, with such additions to the revenue as will prevent a deficit in the National Treasury.

A full committee meeting, at which the Democratic members will be present, has been called for Monday next, at which time the purposes of the majority will be outlined and a definite understanding reached respecting the date when hearings shall begin.

It is intended that the bill shall be completed not later than the first day of March, in order that it may be reported to the House the day that the extra session begins.

MR. LAUTERBACH'S LEADERSHIP

Effort to Retain Him as County Committee Chairman.

There is an opinion prevalent among many members of the Republican local organization that Edward Lauterbach will decline to accept a re-election as Chairman of the Republican County Committee. The result of the recent Republican primaries shows conclusively that the men who will be sent to the County Committee for 1897 will be overwhelmingly in favor of his re-election, and the question as to whether he shall succeed himself as Chairman is dependent wholly upon his own wishes.

To some of his professional friends, Mr. Lauterbach has said that his law business would not permit his accepting the Chairmanship again. Many politicians, however, have been laboring with him to get him to accept a re-election.

The old scheme of securing a permanent home for the Republican organization has been revived. It will probably be talked over at the next meeting of the County Committee, when a sub-committee will probably be appointed to secure quarters which will be more commodious than those now occupied at 113 West Thirty-eighth Street. Secretary George R. Manchester said yesterday that in view of the increase in the number of members of the County Committee, more room was absolutely necessary.

MILLER IS FOR CHOATE.

Machine Politicians Say Platt Will Be Senator if He Wants To.

In reference to the proposition to urge Joseph H. Choate for election as United States Senator to succeed David B. Hill, ex-Senator Warner Miller said yesterday:

"To elect Mr. Choate Senator would reflect credit upon the great Empire State. With a man of his eminent ability in the Senate we could feel assured that New York was well represented. I certainly believe that he is the strongest candidate we could place in the field."

Mr. Miller said he could not be a member of the proposed Committee of Fifty of the Union League Club which is to work in the interest of Mr. Choate because he is a non-resident member of the club.

The machine politicians still insist that Thomas C. Platt will be elected United States Senator unless he finally decides that he does not want it.

Train Threw Him Thirty Feet.

An unknown man, whose appearance led the police of the King's Bridge Station to believe that he was either a well-to-do laborer or mechanic, was struck last night by Train No. 77 of the Putnam Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, about 200 feet south of Hodley's Bridge. He was thrown about 30 feet, and his head was completely severed from his body.

LEGAL NOTES.

Justice McAdam yesterday, in denying a motion for a new trial in the case of Jossaers against Walker, clearly pointed out where the general rule does not apply, that an employer is not liable to an employe for injuries sustained by the negligence of a fellow-workman. While the plaintiff was doing work for a boss carpenter in the elevator shaft of the Hotel Beresford, the defendant employe in charge of the elevator ran the elevator up the shaft without announcing, as he had agreed to do, the car's approach; in consequence of which the plaintiff was severely injured and the jury awarded him $1,650 damages. Justice McAdam holds that the principle stated applies only where the servants are engaged in a common employment, and not, as in this case, where each is engaged in a separate service by a different master.

***

In the suit of Clare J. Pitcher as administrator against William Lennon, a judgment for damages for the death of Giovanni Mauro, who was killed by the collapse on March 1, 1895, of the new building owned by Lennon in Orchard Street, was affirmed by the Appellate Division, Justice O'Brien giving the opinion. The defendant's claim was that there was nothing to support the verdict, as he was not the "creator" of the nuisance. But the court holds that, although Lennon may not have known at first that the plans of the building contained illegal features, the evidence of subsequent knowledge on his part was strong. It was the owner, Lennon, who received the plans and gave them to the builder, and superintended the construction. He thus learned, or should have learned, that the building was being erected in an illegal manner, and this renders him liable. The defendant is not absolved by his attempt to show that the plans were approved by the Building Department, for the latter could not, if it would, authorize a building contrary to law, or absolve the defendant from his statutory duty.

***

In the cases of five policemen who sought reinstatement the Appellate Division has affirmed the proceedings of the Board of Police in each case in dismissing the relators. Richard S. Meany was charged with having reported that he was sick while suffering from chronic alcoholism. It was claimed on the argument that such a charge was defective, in that it in no way charged that it prevented the relator from discharging his duties. Patrick W. Dwyer's offense was that he was so much under the influence of liquor as to be unfit for duty, and the reliance of his counsel was that the board improperly considered the relator's record in determining his guilt. William W. O'Connor's dismissal was neglect properly to patrol his post, and Thomas Jefferson was accused of being absent from post and in a hallway. A similar offense was imputed to James Sullivan.

***

A judgment in favor of Charles W. Sloan for $20,000 in his suit against Anna W. Baird, as damages for breach of contract to convey land, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, with the exception of an item of $2,854 for interest on the amount of damages. In the early Summer of 1891 the Hamilton Rubber Company, a New Jersey corporation, engaged in manufacturing rubber goods and owning a factory consisting of lands, buildings, machinery, and tools, at Trenton, N. J., failed. In February, 1892, at a referee's sale, the property was purchased for $45,000 by the defendant, who the following November, for $10, gave plaintiff an "option," good for ten days, to purchase it for $50,000. The offer was accepted and the money tendered, but defendant refused to convey the property, and afterward sold it to one Skirm for $50,000, and Skirm conveyed it to the Eastern Rubber Manufacturing Company. The main contention was as to the value of the property at the time of defendant's refusal to perform.

***

The court directed a verdict for Delina Creamer for $2,584 on the trial of her suit against John Murray Mitchell to recover royalties to be paid under an exclusive license granted to the Safety Electric Construction Company to manufacture and sell certain patented pump appliances. The Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, holding, Justice O'Brien giving the opinion, against defendant's contention that, as his obligation to pay was dependent on the readiness and willingness of plaintiff's husband to act as Superintendent and salesman, the latter's persistence in his claim that his contract relations with the company were ended, relieved the defendant from his guarantee, on which the suit was based.

***

The Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment in favor of Moses H. Cone for $10,088 in his suit against the Empire Plaid Mills for its failure to deliver goods under a contract claimed to have been made in November, 1892, with defendant, a North Carolina corporation. Justice Ingraham says the provision of the North Carolina Code, on which the defense mainly rested, requiring the contracts of any corporation by which a liability exceeding $100 is incurred to be in writing and signed by some officer of the company authorized thereto, and this authority being only in the President, the act of the Treasurer in making the contract was void, did not apply, because the contract was made in this State, and the subsequent action of the corporation operated as a complete ratification.

***

A judgment in favor of Lienkauf & Co. for $13,454 in a suit against Lombard, Ayres & Co. for loss of goods in transit from New York to Mobile was reversed by the Appellate Division. The plaintiffs claimed that under an oral contract with one Middleton, on behalf of defendants, the freight money covered insurance of the goods at 10 per cent. above their invoice price. Justice Barrett, who gives the opinion on appeal, holds that the trial Judge erred in refusing to charge the jury that the plaintiffs had no right to reply upon Middleton's alleged representation to that effect, as against the bill of lading, and also erred in charging that they could allow the 10 per cent. in addition to the invoice price at New-York, if they found the value of the goods equal to the amount at the port of delivery.

CLEVER BOY THIEF.

When Caught Taking a Pocketbook He Was Very Cool.

Frank Kelly, twelve years old, of 325 East Tenth Street, New York, was sent to the Hudson County Jail yesterday. The complaint was made by Paul Schumann, a butcher at 155 Twelfth Street, Hoboken, who charges that Kelly entered his shop and stole a pocketbook containing $150. He caught the boy, who at once handed him the pocketbook and demanded his release. In Kelly's pockets was found $34.03, for which he could not account satisfactorily.

Kelly pretended to be drunk. He said he had visited Hoboken to play craps. He said he won considerable money and took too much beer. Kelly said he was a jockey, and had ridden several races at New Orleans. The police say Kelly lives somewhere in Jersey City, and is the cleverest sneak thief of his age in the country.

THEIR LICENSE REVOKED.

Marlborough A. C. Did Not Comply with the Horton Law.

Owing to the fact that the lease of the building at Broadway and Fifty-third Street, in which the Marlborough Athletic Club holds its boxing tournaments, has less than a year to run, the Mayor has called in the license issued to Robert Anderson, the club's matchmaker. Under the provisions of the Horton law, it is necessary for a club to have a lease of the building in which it gives its contests for a period of not less than twelve months. Anderson sublet the building in good faith from Sidney Bowman, the bicycle man, for one year, but as Bowman's lease expires on July 1 next, it is apparent that he failed to comply with the law. Anderson is now looking for a new location.

DR. MASON ON TELEPATHY

HIS EXPLANATION OF CASES OF THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE.

Belief in a Subliminal Self with Perceptive Powers Exceeding Those of the Ordinary Physical Senses.

Two cases of striking psychological interest described in a communication received by THE NEW YORK TIMES have been brought to the notice of Dr. R. Osgood Mason since the publication of his article on telepathy in last Sunday's issue of this paper. The cases were cited by Mr. R. Flaherty of 3,327 Mathew Street, Philadelphia, whose letter follows:

"Can Dr. Mason or any of the members of the Society of Psychical Research explain the following phenomena? They are undoubtedly governed by some law or cause that I am unable to master. I am an unbeliever in spiritualism, occultism, mediums, or any other unestablished means of communicating with another world, but these cases are most puzzling to me.

"In 1887 I and my wife were talking to a young lady in a dry goods store in St. Paul, Minn., when suddenly she turned her head to look back of her, and turned deathly pale. As soon as she could speak she said: 'Oh, my father is in trouble; he is hurt, I know he is. I heard him call me. "Minnie! Minnie!" he said,' and then she fainted. As soon as she was recovered we escorted her to her house, and in less than two hours a telegram came to her from her home in St. Louis, calling her home immediately. She went that night.

"We received a note from her in a few days saying her father at the very hour we were talking to her had fallen off a scaffold and was killed. As he was lifted before he died he called: 'Minnie! Minnie!' exactly as she heard it. This case can be verified by the evidence of a hundred people if necessary.

Planchette Writing.

"Another case was this: In 1868 I went from New Orleans, La., to my home, in St. Johns, N. B. At this time there was a craze about 'planchette,' a little machine with a heart-shaped platen on two wheels, with a lead pencil at the point of the heart. It was supposed that persons who were mediums could by placing their fingers on the platen induce the lead pencil to write answers to questions. I had an aunt who believed in finding out all there was in spiritualism, and she had one of these 'planchettes.' When I arrived home she told me she knew where I was at different times. The 'planchette' had told her I was at Lynn at a certain hour. I told her I was not at Lynn at all. 'Well,' she said. 'I will show you what the "planchette" says.' When she brought out the paper I saw it had not written Lynn, but Lyme, and at the very hour this machine wrote it I was at the station of Lyme, in Connecticut, on the Shore Line Road from New York to Boston. For nearly thirty years this incident has puzzled me, and I am as near an elucidation now as in 1868.

"Perhaps the Psychical Research Society can throw some light on the matter."

When the cases were called to the attention of Dr. Mason he said:

"They show what the students of the new psychology assert, that mind does in some way communicate with mind without the use of the ordinary means of communication—sight, hearing, touch, &c., and are typical cases of telepathy or thought-transference. Communication is carried on at such distances and under such circumstances as to render the ordinary use of the senses impossible.

"The fact of actual communication under such circumstances may be considered thoroughly established. The Society for Psychical Research and other similar societies have investigated cases just as cleancut and well-authenticated as those your correspondent presents.

The Subliminal Self.

"But it may be said that calling it telepathy or thought-transference is simply giving it a name without explaining the difficulty. We reply that there is in each one of us a sub-conscious mind or self which is able to act as a personality. The proof of this also is full and conclusive. It is known as the subliminal self, and it has powers of perception greatly exceeding those of the ordinary physical senses. It was the subliminal self which was able to obtain and impart to the ordinary self the knowledge which, in the cases cited, seem supra-normal, and to some men supernatural.

"It is really nothing of the kind. It is simply the normal action of the subliminal self. It perceives circumstances and conditions entirely beyond the range of action of the normal senses, and it is able to impress the knowledge it so obtains upon the ordinary self in various ways, by making impressions upon the sense of sight, hearing, touch, and the other senses.

"Thus the subliminal self of the young lady in the first case cited by your correspondent perceived the accident to her father. It made the impression upon the primary or ordinary self so strong that it caused her to faint. She heard the words he uttered, she received the impression that he was seriously hurt, and at once expressed those impressions."

Referring to the case of successful planchette-writing described by the correspondent, Dr. Mason said:

"Planchette writing is simply automatic writing. Many persons write automatically without the use of any such contrivance, simply holding the pencil in the ordinary way and becoming passive. In the case cited, the subliminal self of the writer perceived where Mr. F. was at that particular time, and wrote it out by the hand of the primary self, who was entirely unconscious of what was written, and, as it seems, could not even read the communication correctly after it was written.

"This, in short, is the explanation which I would give of the phenomena observed by your correspondent: They require no supernatural theory of explanation or interference. They fall naturally into line under the theory of a subliminal self, with extended perceptive powers. It is a theory which is furnishing the key to many phenomena formerly either utterly disbelieved, or else reckoned as supernatural."

TOBACCO ARGUMENT ENDED.

Mr. Einstein Closed—Attorney General Stockton Was in Court.

Benjamin F. Einstein of counsel for complainants in the suit against the American Tobacco Company before Vice Chancellor Reed at Jersey City, closed the argument yesterday. He cited authorities to show that rights were conferred upon corporations for the public good. He said that when corporate power is employed to the public injury it may be restrained.

The appearance of Attorney General Stockton during the argument attracted attention, because Mr. Choate had on Friday alluded to Mr. Stockton's absence, saying the suit was without the sanction of the Attorney General. Mr. McCarter read a letter from Attorney General Stockton concerning the conduct of the case.

Mr. Choate asked Mr. McCarter if he had told Mr. Stockton that the expenses of the suit were borne by the National Cigarette Company. Mr. McCarter replied that he did not know about that. He did know that the National Cigarette Company was affected by one of the greatest monopolies that ever existed.

Vice Chancellor Reed said he would give counsel until Jan. 2, 1897, to submit their final briefs.

Architect Supposed to be Insane.

Albert J. Wheeler, thirty-two years old, an architect, of 124 West Thirty-sixth Street, was removed to Bellevue Hospital from his residence last night. He was supposed to be insane. Wheeler has been acting strangely for two days, and last evening, assaulted his wife, who asked the police to have him taken to the hospital.

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SIAM'S PUBLIC WORKS.

Great Chances There for Pushing American Enterprise.

Minister Resident John Barrett has written a special letter to the Department of State, calling the attention of American railway promoters, financial agents, and others to the opportunities existing in Siam for investigation and possible development. Unless action is taken at an early date, he says, the best opportunities will be seized by others.

"At present," he writes, "the British, German, and Danish interests are most active in securing concessions and organizing new schemes. European countries have had so far such a monopoly of this field that there has practically been no American competition and no advertising in America for proposals, tenders of bids, &c. In the two and one-half years of my stay in Bangkok not one American financial agent, railway, or engineering promoter has visited Siam.

"Looking to what may be done, there are several important plans now projected which should interest American contractors, agents, and manufacturers. Chief of these is a line west and south from Bankok to Ratburi and Petcharburee, a distance of about 100 miles, which may be continued later on down the Malay Peninsula. It is now reported that the Siamese Government will build this line from its own funds, beginning in January or February, 1897, but there is no reason why a portion of the material supplies and equipment should not come from America. This is deemed one of the most important railway undertakings in Southeastern Asia, and it may be a link in the proposed Siam-China line reaching from the Bay of Bengal to the China Sea.

"Other lines discussed are: One of 600 miles north, to Cheangmai, continuing from the present Ayuthia line; one to Anglim, 40 miles southeast from Bangkok, and possibly on to Chantaboon, 150 miles; one to Petriew, east about 40 miles; and other lesser and shorter routes, including electric lines. Under the head of engineering propositions it is certain that Bangkok must in the near future arrange for a permanent and healthful water supply, which would require an expenditure of one or more million dollars. A system of sewerage is also a plain necessity, and on account of low ground, presents both an interesting and difficult problem. This would cost as much as water works. In addition to these are lesser public works that must be undertaken if Siam would progress and Bangkok be converted into a healthful and prosperous capital. Perhaps more important than even these railway schemes is the possible deepening of the bar at the mouth of the river Menam, 30 mils below Bangkok.

Mr. Barrett says the name and address of the Minister of Public Works, who has charge of most improvements is "His Royal Highness, Prince Bidyalabph, Minister of Public Works, Bangkok, Siam." He speaks and writes English. "To get a hold, however," Mr. Barrett suggests, "personal representatives should be sent here and dependence not placed on letters alone; but this representative should be a thoroughly capable man who 'knows his business,' and can show figures and data and plans without prolonged delay."

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

Arrest of Postmaster Fred E. Holmes at Canton, Mass.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Fred E. Holmes, for nineteen years Postmaster at Canton, Mass., a very popular citizen, was arrested to-day by Post Office Inspectors as the result of a shortage in his accounts.

He was arraigned before Commissioner Fieke, in this city, and easily secured the fifteen-hundred-dollar bond in which he was held until Dec. 24. His postal accounts are said to have been about $800 short, and those of the money order department some $300 short.

When confronted with the charge, he admitted that he took the money, but said that he intended to put it back. The deficiency has been made good by his friends, and a strong effort will be made to settle the case out of court.

Gen. Bartlett Will Marry.

The engagement of Gen. Charles G. Bartlett of Tart Avenue, Hyde Park, S. I., to Mrs. R. L. Buckbee of Long Branch, N. J., has been announced. The General is well known in military circles. At the time he was retired he was Colonel of the Ninth Infantry stationed at the Madison Barracks in this State. After his retirement he came to Staten Island to reside.

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UNION PACIFIC NOTE TRUST.

What the Plan and Agreement for Reorganization Proposes Are.

The plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Union Pacific 6 per cent. collateral note trust will be published Monday, by distribution of copies at the Mercantile Trust Company, in New York, and the American Loan and Trust Company, in Boston, the depositories designated by the committee.

The plan proposes the organization of a new company for the purpose of acquiring under foreclosure the collaterals held in the Union Pacific note trust of Sept. 4, 1891, and allots to depositors of notes par in 5 per cent. bonds and 50 per cent. in the stock of the new company. The committee consists of John G. Moore and James W. Alexander of New York and Edwin F. Atkins of Boston.

The considerations requiring this reorganization are outlined as follows by a member of the committee: It is the purpose to reorganize the trust securities in harmony with the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway. The character of the securities is such that this method of reorganization is required best to preserve and enhance their value. They largely represent enterprises promoted by the Union Pacific Railway Company, or so related to it that the best results to both interests can only be obtained by such a harmonious reorganization. It is obviously to the interest of the noteholders, as well as to that of the holders of all fixed obligations of the railway company, that the properties represented in the trust should not be scattered in ownership and administration, but should be kept together, and administered with the best mutual advantage to the security holders. It is in this view that the committee has been organized and it is to this end that it will conduct its work.

The holders of the notes are called upon to accept a 5 per cent. obligation in lieu of an overdue 6 per cent. obligation, secured upon the same collateral; the difference in the interest rate and the possibilities of increased value resulting from holding the securities together and administering them as proposed by the committee are represented by the stock of the new company to be issued to the assenting noteholders in the proportion fixed by the plan.

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CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.
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DE GARMO—THE BERKELEY LYCEUM, 19 and 21 West 44th Street.

GROCERIES.

Fancy Table Raisins, Cooking Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Oranges, Grapes and Fancy Goods for the holidays in great variety.

No New Year's table complete without our 43 Blend of Coffee. No afternoon teas please the ladies as well as where our 41 Teas are used. WE HAVE ONLY ONE STORE. It is our constant aim to make it the most popular grocery store in this city by the quality of our goods, the large assortment we keep, and the prices at which we sell them. Send for a price list.
Freight paid to all points within 100 miles of New York.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to
Callanan & Kemp, 41 and 43 Vesey St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st, Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 10 A. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Dec. 13, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "The Discouragements and Rewards of Parents." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—To-day, 11 A. M., Dr. J. Silverman lectures on "What We Owe the World and What the World Owes Us." Seats free to all.

LOST AND FOUND.

Taken by mistake on Nov. 30 from dressing room at a musical reception, a sealskin cape marked Vallencienne, Paris. A sealskin cape was left in place of the above, with handkerchief in pocket, marked S. The capes may be restored to owners by calling at 461 5th Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.—Fine stereopticon, with outfit, Macallister's, cost $400; lady's sealskin coat; must be sold for want of use. D. PROSKEY, 858 Broadway, Room 8.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

Special vestibuled trains of sleeping, dining, and composite library and observation cars, for Mexico only, and Mexico and California combined, offer unequaled facilities for visiting Mexico comfortably and make it possible to include many places of historic and picturesque interest that would otherwise be inaccessible on account of the lack of suitable hotel accommodations. Tickets allow entire freedom of movement.
MEXICO
Special vestibuled trains will leave New York frequently for
CALIFORNIA
Choice of routes and entire freedom of movement. Dining cars are used, and the service is intended for those who wish to travel in the most comfortable manner.
Other tours to Europe, Florida, Nassau, Jamaica, Round the World, &c.
Independent Railroad and Steamship tickets to all parts of the world at lowest rates.
Descriptive circulars will be sent on request.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 E. Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, New York.

WASHINGTON.
3-Day Trip, 1st Class, all expenses included
$14.50.
COOK'S CONDUCTED EXCURSION,
LEAVING NEW YORK
MONDAY, DEC. 28.
For tickets and particulars, apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York. Conducted parties, and independent tickets issued for travel throughout the world.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, TEXAS, CHINA, Japan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, "Around the World." Special rates for freight or passage. Choice of routes. Private cars to rent. Special tourist parties. Free maps and illustrated pamphlets. Sunset Limited—Hotel on wheels. E. HAWLEY, A. G. T. M., 349 B'way.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?
There is within 58 miles of New York
An Ideal Winter Resort.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
The Lakewood Hotel, "Among the Pines."
Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent, inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.
Music Daily in Sun Parlors.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

Mountain Park Hotel AND COTTAGES.
HOT SPRINGS, North Carolina.
A DELIGHTFUL RESORT THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. For Health, Pleasure, Recreation. Excellent Cuisine.
Finest mountain scenery east of the Rockies. Conveniently accessible by Pullman cars, via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Exceptionally dry and free from fog. Average Winter temperature, 49.3.
Thermal waters and baths, specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica. Expert medical attendance.
Ideal Resort for the nervously tired.
WM. G. DOOLITTLE.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL,
Annex open for Guests December 15.
HOTEL OPENS JANUARY 2D, 1897.
All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address F. A. BUDLONG, PLAZA HOTEL, N. Y. CITY, or WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.

WINTER RESORTS.

For circulars and information about the following hotels, apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
THE HOMESTEAD, HOT SPRINGS, VA.
LAUREL HOUSE, L

B. Altman & Co.

FURS
FOR
PRESENTS.

Comprising Seal, Persian Lamb and fur-lined Garments, MUFFS, SCARFS, Boas, Fancy Neckpieces, Gloves, Infant's Carriage Covers, ROBES, RUGS, &c.

In addition to the following LARGE REDUCTIONS:

COLLARETTES.

ELECTRIC SEAL, $11.75 and 16.50, formerly $19.50 to 32.00.

CHINCHILLA, $32.00, formerly 42.00.

ALASKA SABLE, $21.00 and 28.00, formerly $35.00 to 45.00.

ALASKA SEALSKIN, $58.00, formerly $85.00 to 110.00.

PERSIAN LAMB, $22.00 and 32.00, formerly $35.00 to 45.00.

SHOULDER CAPES.

ALASKA SEALSKIN, $78.00, formerly $98.00 to 135.00.

ELECTRIC SEAL, $16.50, formerly $22.50 to 35.00,

ALASKA SABLE, $52.00, formerly $65.00 to 72.00.

MINK, $75.00 and 85.00, formerly $98.00 to 125.00.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

Arnold Constable & Co.

LACE,
EMBROIDERED,
and Linen Handkerchiefs.

Lace Scarfs, Fichus, and Collars.
Chiffon Ruffs and Boas.
Ostrich Boas and Collarettes.

PARIS NECKWEAR.
UMBRELLAS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
GLOVES.

Broadway & 19th st.

Daniell & Sons,

CLOAK DEPT.

A Real Benefit to the Public. A Straight Cut in Ladies' Cloaks and Jackets, Misses' & Children's Gretchens and Reefers.

On account of the unprecedented warm weather our Cloak Dept. is too heavily stocked. We shall mark all outer garments less

25 to 50 per cent. on the Dollar.

Fit and finish guaranteed.

Prices range from $4.00, $6.75, $7.50, $12.50.

BROADWAY, 8th—9th Streets.

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

Novelties for the Holidays.

Our Holiday display of Imported and Domestic Novelties comprises several thousand articles, ranging from $5 to $1,000 each.

The advantages of having so large and varied an assortment to select from will be apparent to all who contemplate giving presents of a substantial and artistic character, or buying for their own use

Writing Desks (over 250 styles), Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Couches, Rockers, Reclining and Easy Chairs, Music Cabinets, Parlor Cabinets and Tables, Work Tables, Curio Cases, Nest Tables, Tea Tables, Vernis-Martin and Leather Screens, Vernis-Martin Cabinets, Gilt Cabinets; Parlor and Fancy Inlaid Chairs, Gilt Reception Chairs, Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. Parlor Suits in Gilt; Pedestals, Jardinieres, Bookcases, Shaving Stands, Art Ware, &c., all marked at moderate prices in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E&W MARK
THE BEST MADE

Birds.

Singing Canary, $1.75; extra singer, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00; any extra singer not suiting can be changed. Cages, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 to $5.
St. Andreasberg Canary, bell notes, $5.00 and $6.00.
Campanini Canary, trained singer, $8.00, $10.00, and $15.00. Birds sent safe everywhere.
Parrots, well-trained talkers.
Holden's Book on Birds, 128 pp., food, care all birds, by mail, 25 cts., stamps.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., bet. 15th & 16th Sts.

MATRIMONIAL AGENT SUES.

Wants $2,500 for Getting a Wife for Lawyer Anderson.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—A romantic story is disclosed through the filing of a praecipe in the Circuit Court in a suit for $2,500 damages by Benjamin H. Hellen against Lawyer Benjamin W. Anderson. There is a woman in the case—the widow Hughes that was, but now Mrs. Benjamin W. Anderson.

Mrs. Anderson has long lived at 2,428 Indiana Avenue. She is a woman of middle age, and reputed to be quite wealthy. Some time ago Anderson's old friend, Hellen, after telling him of the many virtues of the widow Hughes, offered to introduce him if Anderson would sign a contract agreeing to pay Hellen $2,500 on the day of the wedding. Anderson agreed, the contract was duly signed, sealed, and delivered to the Palmer Collecting Agency for safekeeping.

Anderson was introduced to the widow, and his pathway during the wooing days was as smooth as Hellen could make it. Daily Hellen sang Anderson's praises in Mrs. Hughes's ears. Anderson was a first-class business man, a college graduate, he said; a successful lawyer, and a man with a great future before him. Then, too, Anderson pleaded his own cause with eloquence, an engagement followed, and the two were married in September last.

Then it was that Hellen demanded pay for his services as matrimonial agent. Anderson positively refused to honor the contract. Hence the praecipe filed in the Circuit Court for breach of contract.

"It was all done for a joke," said Mr. Anderson to-day to a reporter; "all a joke."

"What, the wedding or the contract?" asked the reporter.

"That contract is void and I knew it was at the time I signed it," Mr. Anderson went on, when the terms as reported above were repeated to him.

Mr. Anderson said that substantially they were correct. "But I'll tell you right now," he added, "that paper was signed at Mr. Hellen's emphatic request. But he will never get a cent of it, not a cent. That man went repeatedly to my wife to tell her about this contract long before he filed his praecipe in court. Now, what does that mean, Sir, but blackmail? No, he will not get a penny."

ORANGE TO HAVE A PARK.

A Reservation of Forty Acres in an Excellent Location.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 12.—This city is to have a large and handsome park in the near future. The Essex County Park Commission has just decided to locate one of the proposed parks on the triangular tract of land bounded by Central Avenue, Centre Street and Harrison Street, which is in the geographical centre of the Oranges and right in the midst of the prettiest residential portion of the town. The proposed park will contain over forty acres.

The cost of land will be considerably beyond $100,000, but abutting property owners and citizens generally have guaranteed to raise enough money to pay for all of the cost over this sum, and $20,000 has already been subscribed.

"Apenta" and Its Label.

Prof. Oscar Liebreich of the University of Berlin points out that owing to the fact that aperient waters are formed by impregnation of the water in natural basins containing the active mineral constituents, there is always great danger of inconstancy in the quantity of the mineral constituents present. This is a very serious matter, since it involves uncertainty in dosage. "It is, therefore, a matter for high satisfaction," says Prof. Liebreich, (Therap. Monatshefte,) "that the aperient water 'Apenta,' from the springs of Ofen, has been placed under State control. The Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture) has undertaken this charge, and, therefore, it is now possible to obtain a water which is free from injurious extraneous waters infected with organic substances. The analysis has been published by Prof. Liebermann, Director of the said Institute. The proportion of sulphate of soda to sulphate of magnesia is 15.432 to 24.4968 in the litre, so that 'Apenta' is to be classed with the best aperient waters, and may be pronounced one of the strongest."

The importers say that Apenta is marketed under a label and name that is radically dissimilar from those used for any other mineral water, so that there may be no difficulty in distinguishing it.

SABLES.

IMPERIAL
RUSSIAN
AND
HUDSON BAY

SABLES.

Mantles, Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Skins of exceptional beauty and at Moderate Prices.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
FURRIERS,
184 Fifth Avenue, New York.
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"The hand that made you fair
Hath made you good."
(Measure for Measure.)

Fairness and goodness are two of the prominent characteristics of our furniture. "Fairness" or artistic beauty, and "goodness" or durable quality, combine to render the many novelties on our "Christmas floor" both attractive and useful. These desirable attributes serve to make any Christmas gift more acceptable. As for suiting every one's particular taste, there is no doubt about it. Our vast variety comprises not only furniture, but lamps, rich rugs, sofa-cushions, draperies, palms, jardinieres, musical oddities, and many other especially appropriate Christmas gifts.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

RELICS OF THE SIX NATIONS.

Mrs. Converse will Give Her Collection to the State.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The State Regents Department has been for some time at work on the collection of relics of the Six Nations of Indians of this State. These tribes of New York Indians, embodying the Iroquois, or Five Nations, were the most intelligent and warlike of the American tribes. The State Museum now has the collection of relics that were exhibited at the World's Fair, together with other limited collections gathered here and there. The Legislature last Winter appropriated $5,000 to classify and place these relics, and it is being done as rapidly as possible.

Mr. E. G. Richmond, a Canajoharie banker, who is the Curator of the State Museum, has been at work for some time trying to get possession for the State of other collections of New York State Indian relics, he being determined to make the collection the best in the country. Accordingly he has been in correspondence with Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse of New York, who has a fine collection of Indian relics. It is well known that Mrs. Converse, who is an Iroquois Indian by adoption, also an honorary Chief of the Iroquois, is in possession of the Iroquois Indian national wampum belts. The Indian collection belonging to Mrs. Converse has been on exhibition at her parlors in New York for a long time, and it has been her earnest effort to find some safer place where it might remain forever. To this end she has asked for a State repository where the Indians themselves are willing to leave their wampums, the old laws, and treaty promises between themselves and the pale faces.

So it has fallen to a white woman at the last to give into the possession of the State of New York these relics of the once powerful confederacy of the Six Nations. It is her intention eventually to present her entire collection to the New York State Museum as a memorial to her father, Thomas Maxwell. It is said that Mrs. Converse will visit the Regents next week to agree upon the plan of turning over the collection to the State.

ANOTHER RISE IN WHEAT.

The News All Bullish—Armour's Heavy Deliveries.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—There was some force under the wheat market this morning. It added another cent to the price. May closed at 79⅝@79¾ cents, opened at 80¼ cents, with sales as high as 80½ cents, and with little reaction the price went to 80⅞ cents. There was but ¼ cent reaction up to the last half hour.

The conditions for the day were interesting to speculators. Most of the bull news was of a legitimate character. A feature of the morning was the absence of anything like selling pressure. At the same time the shorts were easily frightened to cover. Some of the best buying of the morning by Frazier, Farnum & Dupee, brokers, was thought to be taking in short wheat. The advanced price was all the more remarkable when it is stated that Armour & Co. delivered to the trade in the offices previous to 11 o'clock a very large volume of wheat, said to be 1,500,000 bushels. This had the effect of putting December to 4 cents discount again, but the wheat must have gone into the hands of carriers or shippers, as there was no pressure of stuff on the open market.

Late in the session some of the people who got lots of Armour wheat in the morning reported the grain going back to elevator hands. The damage to crops in Southern Russia was not new, but it was revived by Beerbohm and had a bullish effect. The market closed on a swell with May at 80¾@80⅞ cents. Sales were made after the close at 81 cents.

Went Home in a Special Train.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 12.—Edward L. Montgomery, a wealthy resident of this place, was in New York last night and missed the last train for Flushing at the Long Island City station. Nothing daunted, he hired a special train to bring him home, but when the train reached here he ordered the conductor to proceed further. The solitary passenger traveled as far as Whitestone Landing before he concluded to return home.

Never let a little child's cold "run on." There is sure danger and perhaps death at the end of it. The infantile organs are always helped by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and the little ones like it.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their unusually large assortments of desirable articles suitable for

Holiday Gifts

consisting in part of

Solid Gold and Sterling Silver Articles
Ladies' and Men's Jewelry
Fans,
Opera Glasses,
Shell, Silver and Gold Lorgnettes
Novelties in domestic and imported Leather Goods, Portemonnaies and Card Cases, made of genuine Elephant and Rhinoceros Hide, with gold and silver mountings
Travelling Bags with sterling silver mounted fittings

Bric-a-Brac

Handsome Curio Cabinets, Fancy Tables, Desks, Porcelains, Bronzes, Marbles, Lamps and Lamp Shades

West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Bros.

are now showing a choice selection of

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles
Mounted with Jewels
including

Cream Boxes at	$2.75,	$3.40
Salts Jars at	$6.75,	$10.75
Puff Boxes at		$8.45

Very much Below Prevailing Prices

West 23d St.

LAWYER BURT WANTS DIVORCE.

He Claims That His Wife Has Another Husband Living.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 12.—Warren S. Burt, a lawyer of 99 Nassau Street, New York City, has begun suit in the Queens County Court for the annulment of his marriage with his wife, Mary E. Burt, on the ground that she has another husband living. Mr. Burt is a grandson and was once a partner of Chauncey Shaffer. At the latter's death he succeeded to the practice.

Mr. Burt says he first met the defendant at the house of Jonathan Baldwin, her uncle, at Sea Cliff, L. I. After a courtship lasting only three months they were married by a Methodist minister, the Rev. Mr. Barton, in Westchester County. She passed at that time as Miss Mary E. Cornell. Mr. Burt says that he had been married only a short time when he received an anonymous letter stating that his wife had a husband living and insinuating that she was not a good woman.

He paid no attention to it at the time; but later at a Summer hotel she was seen a great deal in the company of a man named Frank H. Morse when M. Burt was away. At last, when he had moved his family to a flat in East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, he saw Morse come out of the flat one evening and demanded an explanation. A quarrel ensued, which terminated in his knocking Morse out.

The defendant admits in her answer that she was married to John K. Burke of Philadelphia previous to her marriage to Burt, but states that he knew it at the time. Her counsel will move for $150 a week alimony and $1,000 counsel fees while the case is pending.

DEATH IN PASSAIC WATER.

Dr. Marsh Describes the Bad Condition of the River.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 12.—The second day's session of the annual meeting of the State Sanitary Association convened here to-day. The most important paper of the day was read by Dr. E. J. Marsh, Chairman of the State River Improvement Commission. It was entitled "River Pollution," and dealt with the present unhealthy condition of the Passaic River.

It stated, in substance, that the fall of the river was only seven feet in twenty-one miles, and that consequently the current was sluggish and poorly calculated to carry off the great quantity of sewage that empties into it.

An inspection of the river from its mouth to the Passaic Falls shows it to be greatly discolored and in a filthy condition. In hot weather nauseous odors are exaled from it. The death rate from typhoid fever in Newark has greatly decreased since the city has stopped using the Passaic River water. Jersey City still uses it, under the penalty of a continued high death rate.

Gen. Porter Narrates Experiences.

Gen. Horace Porter entertained the members of the United Service Club, 16 West Thirty-first Street, with a witty recital of his first experience in the war as the bearer of dispatches from Troy, N. Y., to Washington during the last week in April, 1861.

Gen. Porter had just been commissioned Second Lieutenant in the regular army. He did not know the nature of the dispatches, but he sewed them up in the lining of the vest of a shabby civilian suit and started for the capital. Owing to railway communication through Maryland being interrupted, Lieut. Porter went by water, by way of Hampton Roads. As fellow-passengers he had a detachment of 200 recruits for the Seventh Regiment.

President Lincoln and William H. Seward came down to the landing to greet them. Mr. Lincoln shook hands with each member of the party and the crew. A fireman put his right hand behind him.

"It isn't fit to touch," said he.

"Give it to me," said Mr. Lincoln. "It was blackened making fires for the Union."

Some of the acquaintances that he made on that trip, Gen. Porter said, had been his friends ever since. A collation was served after the reading of the paper.

Stern Bros.

will offer to-morrow a large purchase of

Ladies' Winter Coats

of English Kersey, Cheviot, Boucle and Persian Cloth, at lined with Satin or Fancy Silk

$ 5.50
$ 8.62
$ 9.75
$ 11.85
$ 14.50

The Best Values Offered This Season

Madison Avenue Cars, passing Grand Central Station, now go direct to our establishment.

West 23d St.

TRIBUTES TO A PRELATE.

Worcester Citizens Unite in Honoring the Very Rev. Dr. Conaty.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 12.—The Faculty and students of Holy Cross College next Monday evening will give the Very Rev. Dr. Conaty a reception at the college, which the surviving members of the class of '69, of which Dr. Conaty was a member, will be invited to attend.

Later in the month the citizens of Worcester will give Dr. Conaty a farewell banquet in Mechanics' Hall.

Dr. Conaty will preach his farewell sermon as pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart at South Worcester on Sunday, Jan. 10, and will leave for Washington the following week.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The American Historical Association will hold its annual meeting at Columbia University Dec. 29-31.

—The American Geographical Society will be addressed to-morrow night at Chickering Hall by Heli Chatelain on the subject of "The Internal Slave Trade of Africa."

—Prof. John F. Weir of Yale University delivered his second lecture at the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday. His subject was "The Florentine Renaissance in Art."

—Prof. Thomas A. Hughes, late of Cornell University, delivered the third of a series of lectures on "Jury Trials" last night to lawyers and law students at Carnegie Hall.

—Capt. O'Brien of the detective force said yesterday that Joseph Hart, who is under arrest for stealing $10,000 worth of diamonds from Mrs. Elizabeth M. De La Barre, had confessed.

—Commissioner Shields yesterday held Capt. Grafton N. Milliken of the tug W. A. Levering in $1,000 bail for trial for dumping mud in the harbor at Mamaroneck. Capt. Milliken has been engaged in Government work.

—The programme of the German Policlinik benefit, on Dec. 17, will include numbers by Campanari, Herr Scharwenka, and Miss Leontine Gaertner, the 'cellist. Daniel Frohman's stock company will give an adaptation of "The Old Musician."

—The steamship Kaisow, Capt. Warrall, which arrived yesterday morning from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Foo Chow, Amoy, Singapore, Port Said, and Algiers, carries the largest cargo of tea ever brought to this port, amounting to 17,000 half chests.

—After the dinner of the Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District at the Sherman Square Hotel next Thursday night, "Tenement House Reform" will be discussed by Richard Watson Gilder and others.

—Frances E. Willard has addressed an open letter to the mothers and sisters of America, asking for Christmas contributions in aid of the cause of Armenia. Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., Treasurers of the fund.

—William Kerowitz of 167 Norfolk Street, a truck driver, was held for examination in the Essex Market Court yesterday charged with being concerned in the robbery of $3,000 worth of clothing from Cohen & Price of 82 East Broadway Friday night.

—A man who described himself as William Milton, thirty-eight years old, of Twenty-eighth Street, near Broadway, was found in front of 103 West Forty-second Street yesterday suffering from pneumonia. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

—The steamship Gregory, which arrived yesterday from South American ports, reported that on Dec. 10, in latitude 32 degrees 40 minutes north, longitude 69 degrees 35 minutes west, she passed a waterlogged and abandoned vessel floating awash, with all spars gone.

—William Hodnot of 149 West Forty-ninth Street, twenty-seven years old, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning charged by his mother with being a habitual drunkard. She asked that he be sent to some place where he could not get whisky. He pleaded hard for another trial, but, in default of $200 bonds for good behavior for two months, he was taken to jail.

—There was exported last week $897,273 in silver, in bars and coin. Gold coin valued at $50,935 was sent to Haiti. Imports were: Gold, $36,524; silver, $23,728. Exports since Jan. 1 to date were: Gold, $51,916,027; silver, $74,753,020, and imports, gold, $79,780,255, and silver $1,518,357.

—"Little Vic" Drummond, a well-known pickpocket, was held yesterday by Magistrate Kudlich, in Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of vagrancy. This is to give the police a chance to investigate a charge of pocket-picking preferred by Alexandra Marteena, the sharpshooter.

—"The Bells of Shandon" company, which was advertised to appear at the Star Theatre to-morrow night, will not be there, as the management of the theatre canceled the contract, owing to dissensions among the members of the company. In its stead, "Brother for Brother," Frank Harvey's melodrama, will be given.

—Smith N. Penfield will give an organ recital of Christmas music Tuesday evening in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street. He will be assisted by Mrs. Deane Dossert, soprano; Miss Helen Shaw, contralto; A. L. Crawford, tenor; Edward S. Roe, basso, and the Musical Circle.

—The weekly abstract from the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory shows that the maximum reading of the barometer Dec. 8 was 30,196 inches; the minimum, Dec. 9, 29,400 inches. The thermometer was highest Dec. 7 at 8 P. M., when it indicated 55 degrees; lowest, 8 A. M., Dec. 12, 37 degrees. There was .29 inch of rain during the week.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with many thanks the following contributions in response to its recent appeal in behalf of the young woman crippled by rheumatism: "A. B." and Mary A. Bruce, $25 each; Lewis S. Wolff, $10; Miss J. Wheeler and Mrs. F. G. Pardee, $5 each; Cash and F. Yama, $2 each; "F. A. B.," $1. More contributions are needed, as $200 must be raised before the young woman can be placed in a suitable hospital.

—A decision was handed down yesterday by Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, continuing the temporary injunction granted to William Douglas, restraining the city from interfering with the free use by the public of the space beneath the elevated railroad stations at Park Place and Church Street, and from granting Edward J. Fitzgerald permission to use the space as a news stand. The injunction will remain in force until the courts pass upon the right of the city to license such stands.

Brooklyn.

—Martin F. Weisman was dismissed yesterday from the Fire Department by Commissioner Bryant after conviction of intoxication and neglect of duty. Weisman was attached to Engine 12.

—The Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has obtained permission from the Supreme Court to mortgage its property, on Schermerhorn Street, for $25,000. The money is needed for the erection of a new Shelter.

—Frank D. Knox was found dead yesterday afternoon near the Brighton Beach Railroad tracks, at King's Highway, Brooklyn, with an empty carbolic acid bottle beside him. A letter in his pocket addressed to Henrietta Wilson, at 318½ Twenty-first Street, signed by F. D. Knox, and saying that he was tired of life, gave the first clue to his identity. His brother, a policeman of the Fifth Avenue Precinct, confirmed his identification later at the Coney Island Morgue.

—Postmaster Sullivan said yesterday that the pneumatic tubes which are to connect the New York and Brooklyn Post Offices cannot be completed before late next Summer. Work on it has not yet been begun. The contract says the tubes must be ready for use by Aug. 1 next.

—Health Commissioner Emery yesterday signed the much-abused garbage contract with the Brooklyn Sanitary Company. The other officials signed it some days ago. It commits the city to the use of the Arnold system, which was found unsatisfactory in Boston and Washington.

New Jersey.

—The cornerstone of Christ Evangelical Church, at Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, will be laid at 3 o'clock this afternoon, under the direction of the Rev. C. B. Rabbow, the pastor, assisted by the Rev. Henry Schoppe and the Rev. Frederick Holter.

—Vito Mario Defonza, who is charged with the murder of Vito Garonne, in Jersey City on Sept. 7, will be arraigned for trial before Judge Lippincott to-morrow. The difficulty between the men originated in a game of cards at the christening of Defonza's child.

—A gang of tramps took possession of a Pennsylvania car at Marion, Jersey City, early yesterday morning. The car was loaded with soft coal. The tramps lighted a fire on top of the coal and it soon set fire to the coal. The watchman summoned the police, and four of the gang were caught. Police Justice Douglass sent them to the county jail for thirty days each. A stream of water was needed to extinguish the fire.

—Nichol Butterfield of 358 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, who mysteriously disappeared four months ago, returned last Wednesday, but the following day disappeared again. He said he had been to the Pacific coast and was going back. He was employed by Henry & McGivney, the Union Hill contractors, but they said his accounts were straight when he went away. He carried away the combination of the safe, and an expert had to be employed to open it.

—Ellsworth Chadwick, thirty-eight years old, of 152 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on a charge of atrociously assaulting Mrs. Catherine Demarest of 314 Grand Street, on the night of Oct. 4. Mrs. Demarest left home at 10 o'clock that night to search for her eighteen-year-old son Thomas, who had not come home to supper. She was decoyed to a canalboat by a man who told her that her son was on the boat. She was beaten until she was unconscious, and was kept a prisoner all night. Chadwick was identified by Mrs. Demarest. He was held in default of $2,000 bail for examination on Monday.

Gaudaur Answers a Challenge.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 12.—J. C. Gaudaur, the champion oarsman, is determined to make applicants for the world's sculling championship do their rowing on Canadian waters. In response to a challenge from J. W. Barry of England, Gaudaur has sent an offer to row him at Vancouver, B. C., allowing $500 for expenses. Gaudaur also offers to divide the purse, 60 per cent. to go to the winner, and 40 per cent. to the loser.

Daniell & Sons.

THE GREAT SHOPPING TIDE HAS CHANGED ITS CURRENT.

The enormous crowds daily flocking to our neighborhood is a proof that something unusual has happened—and that Lower Broadway is still the favorite resort of shoppers.

ONE OF THE GREAT CAUSES,

the advent of an honorable competitor, successor to the greatest of all American merchants, is a notice to the public that our neighborhood is to be the great shopping mart of the city where fair and square dealing is the rule.

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED FOR THE CHANGE.

Not in the history of our business career, established 37 years ago, have we been enabled to offer in magnitude so extensive and beautiful an assortment of

HIGH GRADE DRY GOODS,

together with an inconceivable variety of

FANCY ARTICLES

especially adapted for CHRISTMAS gifts, in part as follows:

DIAMOND RINGS AND SCARFPINS,
DIAMOND EARRINGS,
VEST CHAINS AND SHIRT STUDS,
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,
WATCHES AND MATCH SAFES,
LORGNETTES AND OPERA GLASSES,
SHELL COMBS AND HAT PINS,
LAMPS, ALBUMS AND PHOTO CASES,
VASES, INKSTANDS AND PORTFOLIOS,
CLOCKS, FANS, JEWEL CASES, GOLD THIMBLES,
TABOURETTES, POCKETBOOKS AND CARD CASES,
GENTS' NECKWEAR, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES,
SMOKING JACKETS, PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS,
UMBRELLAS and HAIR BRUSHES, SOAPS, &c.,
WALKING CANES, CUT GLASS & BRIC-A-BRAC,
SILK SUSPENDERS, CUTLERY & SILVERWARE,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, DOLLS AND GAMES,
MUFFLERS, MANICURE SETS,
GLOVES, ONYX TABLES,

STERLING SILVER TOILET ARTICLES, JARDINIERES AND PEDESTALS, CHRISTMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our stores every minute; also the cross-town line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.

BROADWAY, 8TH—9TH STREETS.

BRENTANO'S

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

A complete stock of **Holiday Literature**, appealing to all Book-lovers and Book-buyers.

FINE STATIONERY, SUBSCRIPTIONS,
FRENCH BOOKS, GERMAN BOOKS,
CHRISTMAS PERIODICALS.

Permanent and SWEEPING REDUCTIONS from Publishers' Prices.

BRENTANO'S XMAS BOOK BULLETIN FREE. . . . .

BRENTANO'S,
31 Union Sq., N. Y.

Sunday
December 13-1896

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

"Buy China and Glass Right."

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA.
RICH CUT GLASS.

MAKE YOUR GIFT WORTHY.

Not necessarily expensive, but something choice—out of the common—suggestive of good taste on your part, implying refinement in the one who gets it. We have hundreds of such articles in RICH CUT GLASS and FINE CHINA, picked up abroad for our holiday trade. These are something out of the general—very unique—or nearly so—worth seaching for, going into by-ways after. We are so convenient to the great Holiday traffic, and prices ¼ less than elsewhere. Those who have never made our acquaintance, will find no better time than now. Here are some of the inducements:

HAVILAND CHINA CHOCOLATE SETS.

We will place on sale to-morrow, Monday, Haviland China Chocolate Sets, consisting of Tray, six Cups & Saucers, and Chocolate Jug. The decorations are assorted, some are in solid tints of green and blue, and others in shaded green; also in plain white, all with acid etched border, solid gold handles. These were intended to sell, and are actually worth from $35. to $60. per set. We will offer you the choice of the entire lot at..

$20. per set.

RICH CUT GLASS BOWLS

In our Cut Glass department we have arranged on one table a very handsome assortment of finest Rich Cut Glass Bowls. We have been buying, and reserving these Bowls for some time, to make this special offering. The patterns are assorted, all rich, deeply cut and beautifully polished, the finest quality of American Cut Glass, averaging in value from $12. to $20. You can have your choice of the lot at.....**$10.** each

CUT GLASS BON BONS.

6 inch handled Cut Glass Almond or Bon Bon Dishes, in assorted rich cuttings; these usually sell at from $2.50 to $4.00, and we do not wish you to think, that owing to the low price that these are quoted, that they are the common sort now being generally offered. As long as they last, price

$1.00 each

ICE CREAM SAUCERS.

We were fortunate in securing recently 100 dozen 6 inch Strawberry diamond & fan Ice Cream Saucers, and while the regular price averages from $18. to $24. a dozen, we shall sell these at .....**50** Cts. each

SPOON HOLDERS.

Full size, rich Cut Glass Spoon Holders, cut as illustration, or strawberry, diamond & fan pattern, worth from $1.50 to $2.50 each. Your choice of either pattern

$1.00 each

CUT GLASS JUGS.

One pint, full cut strawberry, diamond & fan cut Glass Jugs..

$2.00 each

DRESDEN NOVELTIES.

An unusually unique assortment of the little Dresden Novelties which are often so much sought after, we are now showing at the following prices:

BLOTTERS .....$1.25 each
PEN RACKS.....50 Cts. each
INK WELLS ON TRAY.....$1.05 each
PIN TRAYS.....75 Cts. each
BRUSH & COMB TRAYS..$2.70 each
INDIVIDUAL EGG DISHES..$1.00 each
TEA POT.....$1.95
GLOVE BOX.....$5.00 each
COVERED BOXES.....from 50 Cts. up
PLAYING CARD BOXES....$1.25 each
MANICURE BUFFER WITH TRAY .....$2.40 each
VASES.....90 Cts. & upward

BOHEMIAN GLASS.

Arranged in rear of store No. 52, is undoubtedly the finest, and largest assortment of Bohemian Glass that can be found in Greater New York. Assortment consists of Hock Glasses, Cordial Sets, Bon Bons, Cocktail Glasses, Punch and Sherbet Glasses, Vases, etc., and we guarantee that you will find our prices, as usual, 25 per cent. less than elsewhere.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing, and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue mailed free to out-of-town residents. All goods delivered free within 100 MILES of New York City, except return money charges on packages sent C. O. D.

HIGGINS & SEITER,
Importers and Retailers of
Fine China, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass,
50 and 52 West 22d St.
(Near 6th Avenue), and
170 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Marvellous Values in

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

The phenomenal success of our great Book Sale during the past week is proof of the wonderful alertness of the public in discriminating between the ordinary offerings of fair values and the extraordinary presenting of matchless and unequalled bargains. Such slaughtering of values, such sweeping reductions in prices for books of absolute merit have never before been known. The result was a week of bookselling that eclipsed all our previous achievements, and undoubtedly surpasses anything ever before attained by any house in America. This is the record we started in to make, and we have made it. We intend keep it up. Therefore for the coming week we offer the following marvellous values:

LIBRARY EDITION of 150 Standard Books, printed on fine paper and handsomely bound in half leather. This line was bound specially to our order. We intended selling it for 50 cents. They are equal to any ordinary 75c. series. Our price this week will be

29c. each.

STORY BOOKS for boys and girls by leading authors, attractively bound in cloth. Several lines, generally sold from 65c. to $1.00, for **38c.**

PRINCESS OSRA by Anthony Hope, Sweetheart Travellers by Crockett, The Master Craftsman by Besant, and other leading new publications published at $1.50. Sale price..... **95c.**

OXFORD TEACHER'S BIBLES, fully complete and containing all maps, &c.; black seal binding with divinity circuit, large type, regular $1.65 book, for..... **98c.**

EPISCOPAL PRAYER and HYMNAL SETS, fine leather bindings, usual $1.45 and $1.65 books, for ..... **98c.**

CAMERA MOSAICS; a Portfolio of Photographic Views of Home and Foreign Life; and the Picturesque in Nature and Architecture; with introduction by Murat Halstead and description by Boyesen, Nym Crinkle, G. Parsons Lathrop, Mrs. Frank Leslie, &c. Neat cloth binding; size 11x14 inches. Regular $1.00 book for..... **38c.**

NAPOLEON'S MILITARY CAREER, a large and very handsome volume, contains hundreds of illustrations in black and white, and numerous full-page illustrations in colors by leading French artists. From every point of view, this is the most magnificent work on Napoleon ever published. Edition de Luxe, size 11x14 inches.

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THE MAGAZINE OF ART; a large and handsome volume, containing full-page etchings and photogravure plates by D. G. Rossetti, Sir W. Burne-Jones, Macbeth, Raeburn, and other renowned artists. Together with many hundred reproductions of modern art, with literary contributions by Edmund Gosse, Austin Dobson, &c., full gilt, size 11x14 inches. Regular $3.50 book for **$1.49**

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OF
THE NEW YORK TIMES'S
Illustrated
Magazine
Supplement,

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20th

Sixteen Pages, Devoted to Reproductions of the Treatment by Masters of the Christmas Theme in Art and Literature.

A WHOLESOME AND REFINED FEATURE.

A GLIMPSE AT THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Virgin and Child, by Andrea del Sarto. In the Pitti Palace, Florence.
The Sistine Madonna, by Raphael. Detail of the painting in the Dresden Gallery.
Madonna and the Four Saints, by Titian. From the Dresden Gallery.
Virgin Adoring the Infant Jesus, by Perugino. Central picture of the Triptich in the National Gallery at London.
Virgin and Child, by Correggio. Detail of picture in the Dresden Gallery.
Virgin and Child, by Bellini. From the National Gallery at London.
The Immaculate Conception, by Murillo. From the Madrid Museum.
The Infant Jesus with the Little St. John and Angels, by Rubens. From the Royal Museum at Berlin.
The Virgin and the Torches, by Raphael.
The Infancy of Jesus, by Kowalski.
Madonna, by Holbein, and Madonna, by Papperitz.
The Holy Family, by Knaus, and The Holy Night, by Roeber.
Virgin and Child, by Grass, and The Nativity, by Grass.
The Christmas Wreath, a study.
The Mistletoe, a study.
A head of Christ.

A Host of Literary Features.
Best Thoughts of Poets and Writers on the Christmastide.
A Notable Article on the "Madonna and Child in Art," Prepared for This Number by Mr. Edward Cary of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EHRICH BROS.

UNIQUE TOYS.

We beg to direct attention to the most unique collection of novelties and curious examples in toys, a majority of which have never before been exhibited in this country, and are quite different from the everyday toys usually shown; all dainty and extremely pretty, and still at moderate cost.

Special Sale of Dolls To-morrow.

Sixth Ave. and 23d St.

Daniell & Sons,

SALE OF
ART DRAPERY SILKS.

On 1st Floor.
9,000 yards, value 63c.,
at 39c. yard.
7,500 yards, value 75c.,
at 54c. yard.
New designs and colorings. These are rare bargains, and will surely delight prudent purchasers.

FRINGES
to match the above from
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CORDS,
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In every conceivable combination of colors.

BROADWAY,
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LADIES' HOUSE GOWNS.

At Special Prices.

Brocaded Silk Tea Gowns,	$26.00
Cashmere, trimmed with lace and ribbon,	4.25 to 6.75
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Ladies' Mackintoshes,	4.75 to 7.50

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Balance of this season's importation in High-class NOVELTY SILKS, at prices to close.

Also
2000 yards Fancy Taffeta,
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700 yards BLACK VELOUR du NORD, 32 inches wide,
REDUCED TO **2.25** yard.

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Offer special to-morrow,

100 best quality Domestic Smyrna Carpets, large variety of the newest designs, 9 ft. x 12 ft., reduced from $31.00 to **$24.00**

6 ft. x 9 ft., reduced from $13.75 to **$10.90**

And in addition are showing an extensive assortment of choice Antique Oriental Rugs, at very advantageous prices.

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NOTICE.—The new line of Madison and 4th Avenue cars from 86th Street, via Grand Central Depot, 23d Street, and 6th Ave. (without change), pass our store every few minutes.

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SOHMER

heads the list of the highest grade pianos. It is the favorite of the artists and the refined musical public.

SOHMER & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers,
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Useful Holiday Gifts

Men's English
House Coats
with cloth binding and corded edge, at **$3.95**
Formerly $6.50

Smoking Jackets
of French Tricot, quilted satin trimmings, **$4.95**
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of Imported Silk Matelasse, silk trimmed,
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Men's Mackintoshes
Box Coat Style, of Blue or Black Cloth, with velvet collar, at **$8.50**
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DRY GOODS.

The "Popular Shop."

THE USUAL DECEMBER SHOW
OF
HOLIDAY GIFTS FROM LONDON,
(the personal selection of Mr. McHugh)

The Quaint Easy Chairs and Settles; the Wicker Furniture of unusual Form and attractive Coloring,
(in readiness for Covering and Cushions; Workrooms are at Hand for the speedy Execution of Orders).

The Occasional Tables, Gossip Chairs, Draught Screens; the Book Cases, Cabinets, Pipe and Platter Racks; and the Variety of unduplicated Things in Forest Green and Brown Oak and Old Style Mahogany.

The Interesting Collection of English Pottery and Metal Pieces for Decorative Uses.

Leisurely Inspection is Cordially invited.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO. 42d ST. W., AT 5TH AVE.

Wall Papers and "Liberty" Fabrics—Carriage Free to all Parts of the States.

(Trademarks Reg'd).

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UPHOLSTERY, ART EMBROIDERY AND RUG DEPTS.

offer to-morrow (Monday,)

LACE CURTAINS.

150 pair Tambour, in lots from 2 to 5 pair, reduced from $10.50 and 15.00, to **$5.90** pr.

85 pair Brussels, reduced from $16.50 and 22.50, to **$9.75** and **12.50** pr.

PORTIERES.

100 pair reversible Satin Lamballe **$11.50** and **12.75**

10 bales hand-embroidered Bagdads, five stripes, **$2.90, 3.25, 5.90**

TABLE COVERS.

200 best quality Jute Velour, 1½ yards square, at **$3.90**

75 do., 2 yards square **8.50**

And a large variety of Fancy Silks and Drapery Materials, suitable for Sofa Cushions, at reduced prices.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

Don't forget when you want Books that

HENRY MILLER,
Bookseller and Importer,
IS NOW AT
122 Nassau St.,
Between Ann and Beekman Sts.,

where he has as usual a large collection of fine books suitable for the Holidays.

This Store Will Be Open Every Evening, Beginning Tuesday, Until Christmas.

Watch for the Search Light and see the Brilliant Illumination of the Store every evening.

Remember that this is the only really fire-proof retail store in New York City. The Christmas crowds will be perfectly safe here.

Goods can be purchased now, and if desired will be delivered any time you may designate between this and Christmas.

Bring the children to see Santa Claus in his house on the second floor.

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVENUE 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

THE BIG STORE.

Visitors to New York will find "The Big Store" one of the sights of the city, and well worth a visit.

Merchandise amounting to $5.00 or over, fully paid for at the time of purchase, will be sent by freight, free of charge, to any railroad station within 100 shipping miles of New York.

Wise Christmas Shoppers

WILL DO TWO THINGS.

THEY WILL for many reasons surely BUY their holiday goods FROM "THE BIG STORE," because here they will find a greater variety to select from than can be secured in any other two stores in New York City. On account of the many stairways and large elevators and broad aisles, shopping here is more pleasant than elsewhere. Lastly, but not least, every item in "The Big Store" will be found marked as low, and in most cases lower, than similar goods can be purchased anywhere else in all New York City.

THEY WILL not only MAKE their holiday purchases at "The Big Store," but they will make THEIR SELECTIONS EARLY, so as to save themselves the annoyance of being pushed about by the great crowds who will buy the last few days before Christmas. Early buying has many other advantages. You see the stocks now in their completeness before the assortments are broken, and thus having a better variety at your command enables you to more surely please yourself than you may perhaps be able to do later.

Fancy Sets

Of all kinds, in plain or handsomely finished cases. Work sets, toilet sets, manicure sets, smokers' sets, etc., etc. All those useful and ornamental combinations that are such acceptable holiday gifts will be found here at much less than the usual retail price.

Umbrellas

The department is located on the main floor, west of the elevator circle, and an inspection of the goods carried in stock will show how easily a suitable Christmas present can be secured here. Every quality, variety, and make, and every proper design of stick can be shown here.

Leather Goods

Such as Pocketbooks, Chatelaine Bags, Belts, Fancy Cases of all description are shown in our great leather goods stock on the main floor. Here are perhaps a thousand varieties for you to select from.

Useful

Christmas presents can be found in every department of this great store. The furniture, the cloaks, the millinery, the dress goods and silks, the shoes, the clothing, the hat, the men's furnishing, the underwear, and many other stocks show a superb line of goods which are particularly adapted to holiday use.

Toys

A larger part of the entire second floor is devoted to toys of every known description. Those who have seen the display readily acknowledge that it is perhaps twice as great as that shown by any other store in New York.

Dolls

More of them and finer dolls for less money than any other store in America. Bring the children to see Santa Claus in his little house, rear of second floor.

Books

Occupy about one-seventh of the main floor, and contains more volumes than any other book store in the City of New York. Here you can buy all the popular Christmas books in many cases at one-half the publisher's price.

Pictures

Of every style, size, and kind, from Sarony's photographs of celebrities at 10c. each up to the finest etchings and oil paintings. Our art gallery is worth a visit whether you wish to buy or not.

Handkerchiefs

Are sold on the main floor around the fountain, and here you will find a larger stock of plain, fancy, initial, linen or silk handkerchiefs than is displayed elsewhere to-day in this city. Shrewd holiday shoppers have already found out that this is handkerchief headquarters not only for quality, but for unprecedented low prices as well.

Jewelry

And Silverware in the greatest jewelry and silverware department of New York. Located on the main floor south of 6th Avenue entrance, and containing a more complete stock of jewelry and silverware than can be found in any two other general stores in New York City.

Mandolins

Violins, guitars, banjos, music boxes, and musical instruments of every kind are sold at "The Big Store" for less than can be secured anywhere else. There is nothing so nice for a Christmas present as a musical instrument or a collection of sheet music.

Eatables

For holiday times are also found in profusion at "The Big Store." Nuts, candy, oranges, bananas, lemons, cake, and all those other good things that are indispensable at Christmas time, you will find them here for less price than elsewhere.

SOCIETY'S WINTER SEASON

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL THE EVENT OF THE WEEK.

The Patriarchs Will Now Attempt to Surpass This Opening Dance—Dinners and Weddings Which Are Announced.

Now is the Winter season fully under way. Now is the débutante reveling in the memories of her first ball. Now is the proud matron receiving congratulations on her daughter's success. Now is the society man figuring on his dates for future dinners and dances. Now are the up-town streets crowded with carriages at late afternoon and evening. Now are the florists' and caterers' shops thronged, and now is the spirit of Christmas in the air.

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The first Assembly Ball, which took place, according to programme, at the Waldorf on Thursday night, was not only the society feature of the week, but was the handsomest and in many ways the most successful of all the larger functions of the sort given in New York in many years. The facts that it was held in the new ballroom which has sprung at a bound into popular favor, was managed by a committee of New York's most competent society women, and was attended by a most representative assemblage, made it a distinctive and interesting function in every way. From the time that the first guests began to arrive a little before 11 o'clock, until the last guest had departed a little before 4, the ball proceeded so smoothly as to justify the hopes of its managers and subscribers and to reward them with the consciousness of success. As was anticipated in this column last Sunday, the managers very wisely did not devote any particular expense or time to extraneous decoration of the beautiful white and gold room where the ball was held. Some loops of smilax suspended along the walls and the banking of the front of the balcony immediately before the orchestra with palms and ferns were the only decorations attempted. The smaller ballroom was divided in half by screens, and one-half was made into a ladies' dressing room, while the other formed a part of the passage which was continued by the Turkish room through into the large restaurant on Fifth Avenue, and which the guests traversed on their way to and from supper. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Henry Taylor, and Mrs. Cruger received the guests as they entered the main ballroom, and general dancing was enjoyed until 1 A. M., when supper was served. This was pronounced by the many epicures present to have been one of the best ever enjoyed at a Patriarchs' or Assembly ball. It, of course, included the inevitable terrapin, canvasback duck, fillet, and chicken croquettes, and was washed down by rivers of champagne. The cotillion started about 2 A. M., and did not end until nearly 4. Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, who had selected Mrs. Henry Sloane as his partner, and who succeeded to the post usually filled by Elisha Dyer, Jr., led as if he were on his mettle. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer were not present. Mrs. Sloane wore a superb and most becoming gown of pale blue satin embroidered with silver, and also her famous diamond necklace and adornments. The débutantes who were, as a rule, attired in white or pink satin with lace or chiffon trimmings, were Miss Parsons, Miss Rosalie Floyd, Miss Whitaker, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Dorothea Miller, Miss Henriette Schroeder, Miss Ellen Auchincloss, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Laura Ireland, Miss Bertha Mundé, Miss Sara Thompson, Miss Daisy Hollins, Miss Mary Hopeton Smith, Miss Keyes, Miss Wyckoff, Miss Ethel Smith, and Miss Madeleine Cutting. The dressing of the older women, both unmarried and married, was unusually handsome, and the now all-fashionable pompons and aigrettes added greatly to the effectiveness and brilliancy of the scene. Mrs. Astor was in yellow satin with her famous diamond tiara. Mrs. Cruger wore white satin and her equally famous pearl necklace, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Gerry also wore white satin and their diamonds were superb. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs looked remarkably well in black satin and tulle with varicolored feathers, as did Mrs. Bayard Cutting in white satin brocaded in roses. The best-dressed women in the room with the exception of Mrs. Sloane were undoubtedly Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who was in white satin studded with diamonds, the costume completed by a white pompon, and Miss Alice Blight, whose gown of pale pink satin trimmed with violet chiffon was strikingly becoming. The belles of the evening, if one may judge by the amount of attention they received, were among the younger girls and débutantes, Miss Josephine Zabriskie, whose sister was married to Mr. Emmet last August and who is a daughter of Mr. Augustus Zabriskie, Miss Julia Cutting, Miss Post, and Miss Bessie Jackson, a niece of Mrs. Admiral Baldwin of Washington. Mrs. Leslie Cotton and Mrs. Willie Allen were the belles among the younger married women. It is not often that favors are given at the first Assembly, and, although only one favor figure was danced, the tasteful and pretty silk and satin bags and rosettes bestowed were much admired and eagerly sought for. So large was the attendance at the ball that at one time in the cotillion, notwithstanding the immense size of the new Waldorf ballroom, three rows of chairs were necessary for the dancers. Mr. Nahan Franko, who led the orchestra, rose from a sick bed to do so, and it was rather a contrast to know that he had only recently come from the deathbed of his wife. Among the guests were John Drew, Alan Arthur, and Fred May.

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With the first Assembly in the past, the dancing element now turns its eyes and hopes toward the first Patriarchs' ball, which will also take place in the new ballroom of the Waldorf on Dec. 21. There is much curiosity felt and expressed as to whether the Patriarchs will be able to surpass the success of the Assembly. The invitations are ready to go out, and the anxious seat is already well filled with men and women who are desirous of attending this distinctive ball of New York society. It is still questioned by many people whether the Patriarchs acted wisely in abandoning Delmonico's, where they have held their balls for so many years, especially as by so doing they bring themselves into such close competition with the Assemblies. The answer to this criticism is made that such experienced men as Messrs. Kernochan, Whitney, and Sherman, even if they are not all imbued with the traditions of the Patriarchs, will not be likely to permit their favored entertainment to fall behind any of its predecessors or rivals in beauty and brilliancy.

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The Assembly ball so overshadowed the other entertainments of the week that there is little left to be said regarding them this morning. The opera drew its accustomed brilliant and fashionable audiences in the boxes and parquet on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and again yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bagby's first musical morning at the Waldorf on Monday and the second of the Tuesday afternoon series were both largely attended; there were several débutante receptions, and a few dinners. Mrs. Westervelt gave a charming reception on Thursday afternoon, where Madame Olitzka of the Metropolitan Company sang, and the benefit for the Orthopedic Hospital at the Empire Theatre on Thursday afternoon, where John Drew and Miss Adams gave a character sketch and M. Plançon and Marie Engle sang, drew a fashionable throng. The most crowded receptions of the week were those given by Mrs. Schuyler Parsons to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen J. Parsons, by Mrs. Henry Asher Robbins to introduce her niece, Miss Marion Whitaker, on Tuesday afternoon, and by Col. and Mrs. Henry Dupont to introduce their daughter at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. Mr. Eugene Higgins gave a "stag" reception on his beautiful new steam yacht Varuna on Thursday afternoon, which was attended by all the prominent members of the New York and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs and by a large number of Mr. Higgins's personal friends. The Varuna was greatly admired, and a handsome collation which followed the reception was enjoyed. Mr. Higgins sailed for Gibraltar on the Varuna yesterday.

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The wedding of Mr. Sydney J. Smith and Miss Fanny B. Tailer, which will be celebrated at Grace Church on Thursday afternoon next, will be one of the most crowded and fashionable in New York for some years. The invitations to the reception which will follow the ceremony at the house of the bride's father, Mr. Edward N. Tailer, on North Washington Square, are limited in number. Mr. Joseph Wilbur Spencer and Miss Margaret Edith Kittredge were married on Thursday afternoon in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. Mr. Oliver G. Jennings and Miss Mary B. Brewster will be married on Wednesday afternoon next in St. Bartholomew's Church. Mr. James Sheffield will be the best man, and the ushers will be Messrs. Percy Rockefeller, George S. Brewster, Walter S. Kemeys, and Woodward Haven. Miss Margaret Fitch will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Mabel Sard and Miss Maud Curtis of Albany, Miss Linda Stebbins of Cazenovia, and Miss Madeleine Dinsmore. Mr. A. B. de Guerville and Miss Laura Belle Spraker will be married on Wednesday, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's mother, 62 West Fifty-fifth Street, and the wedding of Mr. Wilmot Townsend Cox and Miss Maria Bleecker Miller will be celebrated at the residence of the bride's mother, in Ninth Street, on Dec. 26. Mr. Goldsborough, a son of Admiral Goldsborough, and Mrs. E. C. Armstrong were married very quietly at 50 West Seventeenth Street on Wednesday morning last. Mrs. Armstrong, now Mrs. Goldsborough, is a young and very charming widow from Elmira, N. Y. She is a friend of Miss Louise McAllister's, who entertained her last year.

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Miss Grace Eldridge and Mr. Henry Steers have nearly recovered from their recent severe illnesses. Mr. Stephen Peabody and Miss Alice Seward, who are ill with typhoid fever, are said to be improving. The news of the death of Mr. William H. Osgood on Saturday was received with much regret, as it was thought he was convalescent. Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams will sail this week for Algiers, and will afterward go to Egypt and up the Nile.

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The report that a restaurant keeper, whose table d'hôte on University Place has been popular among good livers for many years, has virtually secured the lease of Delmonico's present establishment and will move there when Delmonico has completed his new building at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, has aroused widespread interest. It would seem as if the excellent table d'hôte which has been served for so long at a reasonable rate on Lower University Place, when made more accessible by the contemplated removal, should be even better patronized, if possible, than at present.

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The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Bloodgood are congratulating them on the birth of a daughter, now ten days old.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Herman Aldrich of 150 West Fifty-ninth Street have started on a trip to Southern California.

—Mrs. George H. Chatillon has issued invitations for the débutante tea which she will give in honor of her niece, Miss Hortense Louise Chatillon, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 19.

—Mr. and Mrs. Max Schlesinger of 252 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street announce the engagement of their daughter Hattie to George F. Cain. At home Sunday, Dec. 20, from 3 to 7 o'clock.

—The first of the series of dances under the patronage of Mrs. Graham Youngs was given at Sherry's Friday night. Mr. Augustus Helmiken led the cotillion, with Miss Moeller. Among the dancers were Miss Youngs, the Misses Gardiner, Miss Cragin, Miss McCord, the Misses Stone, Miss Baxter, Miss Talbot, the Misses Bailey, Miss Kellie, and George Lawrence Myers, A. H. Cragin, George N. Gardiner, Jr., Philip Gardiner, Hugh Miller, R. D. Kelly, E. J. Scheider, George Bonney, Graham Youngs, and C. Clapp.

—The Cinderella Dances for the season of 1897 will be held at Dodworth's, on Saturday evenings, Jan. 2 and 16, Feb. 13 and 27, March 13 and 27, and Tuesday evening, April 20, under the patronage of Mrs. C. Harold Childs, Mrs. William Edward Coffin, Mrs. George H. Dunham, Mrs. Ebenezer Sturges Mason, Mrs. Spraker, Mrs. Henry Tuck, Mrs. Joseph Cornell, Mrs. A. Henry De Forest, Mrs. George Proyor Johnson, Mrs. Walter H. Powers, Mrs. Dudley Tenney, Mrs. Thomas Whittaker.

—Among the charitable fairs of the coming week which will be patronized by representative society women will be that in aid of the Little Sisters of the Assumption, who work among the poor. The Sisters came from France five years ago, and their support has been assumed by the ladies associated with the convent. Mrs. H. S. Kingsley will receive contributions. At her residence at 208 Madison Avenue, the fair will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 15 and 16, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—A society charity is the New York Flower Mission, which is in its twenty-seventh year, and will continue its usual Christmas work. The rooms at 104 East Twentieth Street will be opened Dec. 19, 21, 22, and 23, for the reception and distribution of fruit, jelly, Christmas cards, pictures, and evergreen decorations for hospitals and insane asylums, and delicacies for tenement-house sick. Money for the purchase of these delicacies will be thankfully received, as well as toys and dolls for children.

—Miss Louise Evelina du Pont, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Henry A. du Pont of Montchanin, who will spend the Winter in this city, had a coming-out reception, tea, and dance at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. More than fifty couples were there and danced to the accompaniment of the Hungarian orchestra. The débutante was assisted by several of this season's buds, among whom were Miss Emily Delafield, Miss Whittaker, Miss Coffin, and Miss Gibbs.

—Mrs. Benjamin Drake of 137 West Eighteenth Street introduced her daughter, Mary Hopeton Drake, yesterday at a reception. A dinner of twenty-five covers followed, given to the young ladies assisting. The ladies at dinner were Miss Laura Ireland, Miss Anna Von der Muhll, Miss Edith Van Cortland Jay, Miss Nellie Mahan, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Hope Smith, Miss Josephine Atterbury, Miss Helen Shelton, Miss Florence Bailey, and Miss Zelina Bartholomew.

—Miss Ruth Hoe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, was presented to society at a reception and dinner yesterday afternoon. She was costumed in white brocaded silk, trimmed with chiffon, and she carried a bouquet of pink orchids. A dance followed at Sherry's, with the Du Coverley class, of which Miss Hoe is a member. She was assisted in receiving the guests by Miss Annie Sampson, Miss Sybil Hubbard, Miss Margie Hulburt, Miss Ethel Robinson, Miss Anna Mead, Miss Sally Dominick, and Miss Angelica Schuyler Church.

—Miss Mary Elizabeth Beekman made her début in society yesterday afternoon at a reception and tea given by her mother, Mrs. Henry R. Beekman of 35 West Seventeenth Street. Miss Beekman was gowned in white satin, with corsage of chiffon, and carried a bouquet of pink roses and violets. She was assisted in receiving the guests by Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Adriana Whittemore, Miss Alice L. Day, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Mary Delafield, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Rosalie Delafield Floyd, Miss Bertha Gillette, and Miss Josephine Zabriskie.

—Miss Jackson, daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Jackson, was introduced to society at a coming-out reception given by her mother, at her residence, 308 Madison Avenue, from 4 to 7 o'clock yesterday. The house was handsomely decorated with palms and potted plants and bouquets of roses. The débutante was becomingly gowned in white silk, covered with white mousseline de soie, embroidered with rosebuds. She carried a bouquet of white roses and orchids. Lander's Orchestra was present. Miss Jackson was assisted in receiving by Miss Florence Martin, Miss Martha Jacobs, Miss Anna Riker, Miss Ethel Dominick, Miss May Riker, Miss Ethel Williams, Miss Susan Howes, Miss Marie Lehns, Miss Jeanette Sanborn, and Miss Edith Ransom.

—A French historical lecture, the subject of which will be "Le Fils de Napoleon Premier," will be given by Prof. Wisner Thursday, Dec. 17, at 3 o'clock, at Sherry's, in aid of the Country Home for Convalescent Babies, now building at Sea Cliff, L. I. Already there has been a great demand for tickets. A few are left, and may be procured at Sherry's or from Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, 26 West Fifty-third Street. The patronesses are Mrs. Schieffelin, Mrs. C. Alexander, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. J. L. Breese, Mrs. E. A. Bayliss, Mrs. C. H. Berryman, Mrs. J. A. Burden, Mrs. Clews, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cushing, Mrs. C. H. de Rham, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. T. Gallatin, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. A. Kernochan, Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Mrs. E. R. Merritt, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. C. H. Marshall, Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mrs. F. Neilson, Mrs. G. L. Rives, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

THE ACADEMY OF ARTS SITE.

Arrangements Made by Which a Move Is Postponed Till June, 1898.

It has become known that at the last meeting of the Council of the National Academy of Design, an agreement with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which has purchased the present Academy Building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and which was to take possession June 1, 1897, was presented, postponing the closing of the sale and the transference of the deeds until June 1, 1898.

When the original committee appointed by the Academy to select a site for the new building was discharged, after the adoption of its minority report, which opposed the Academy's moving up town, a new committee on site was made. To the members of the committee, which was virtually the Academy Council, were added J. C. Nicoll, E. Wood Perry, and Harry W. Watrous. James M. Hart was chosen Chairman of the committee and J. C. Nicoll Secretary. The committee, as now constituted, consists of fourteen members, and it is said that seven are opposed to an up-town site, while the remaining seven are in favor if it. The agreement above alluded to, which now only needs the signatures of both parties, virtually gives the old Academy a year and a half more time to come to some decision as to the location of its future home, and will permit of its holding one more Autumn, two more water color, and two more Spring exhibitions in its present building.

Several outsiders who are versed in art matters, and who are friendly to the Academy, have been consulted of late, and it is said that they, for the most part, have advised the selection of a site for the new academy building on Morningside Heights, near the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine. These gentlemen feel that while the Academy for some years could not count on any large receipts from its exhibitions on a site so far up town, it would still find the new location one eminently suitable in its atmosphere, and might there more forcibly assert and strengthen its claim to be the one National art society of the country. With Columbia College and the group of hospital buildings of which St. Luke's is the centre, and the new and magnificent cathedral as neighbors, the Academy, housed in some magnificent and fitting structure, which would be an architectural feature of the new New York, would be one of the sights and attractions, not only of the metropolis, but of the country.

Reception by the Seawanhakas.

The members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club held a ladies' reception at their clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. Tea was poured at 4:30 o'clock by Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. George R. Van De Water, Mrs. James Kennedy Tod, Mrs. E. M. Townsend, Jr., and Mrs. Stanley W. Dexter.

Among those who were present were the Misses Carleton, the Misses Du Vivier, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. T. Trotter, Gerard Beekman, the Misses Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. T. V. Hopkins, Mrs. W. Hollman, Mrs. W. G. Ulhruffer, Mrs. Charles Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Young, Dr. George R. Van De Water, J. Kennedy Tod, E. M. Townsend, Jr., Stanley Dexter, Dr. and Mrs. S. James, F. Delano Weekes, Commodore H. C. Rouse, W. B. Coston, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Ralph N. Ellis, Bayard Foulke, W. Foulke, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Iselin, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, Mrs. Alice Montant, and the Misses Davidson.

Donations by Railroad Companies.

The Joint Traffic Association issued yesterday this notice: "The managers have considered the effect of donations by railroad companies to societies, clubs, or local, State, or National organizations, &c., through committees or individuals, and have decided that donations to such organizations or to organizations of any character are irregular, and should be discontinued at once."

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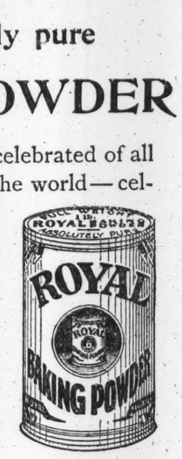

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

GAY TIMES AT LAKEWOOD

SOCIAL ACTIVITY AMONG THE WINTER RESIDENTS.

Numerous Arrivals from New York and Other Cities—Golf, Hunting, and Indoor Amusements—Charitable Work.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 12.—Fine weather, busy days, and the promise of much gayety at the holiday season have made up the week at Lakewood.

The end of the golf tournament—the tie between Robert Bage Kerr, the President of the Lakewood Club, and S. D. Bowers of the St. Andrew's Club—was played last Saturday. The game of thirty-six holes was played morning and afternoon in halves of eighteen holes each. Bowers won with a score of 208 strokes for the two rounds to Kerr's 230.

The same day, in the first weekly contest for The Times and Journal Cup, Jasper Lynch won the cup and established the new record of 87 strokes for the links.

A number of ladies entered, including Miss Alice Strong, who made a net score of 113, and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, who did not hand in a card.

The December meeting of the Board of Governors of the Lakewood Golf Club was held at the residence of the Treasurer, Clarence C. Curtiss, in Forest Avenue, on Monday night. Mr. Curtiss entertained the men at supper at the conclusion of the business meeting.

Golf Prospects Are Bright.

The prospect for golf at the Country Club is bright indeed. The programme for the mid-winter tournament of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club has been announced as follows: Friday, Jan. 1, open handicap, 36 holes, medal play, handicap limited to 18 strokes, for cup presented by Mrs. George J. Gould; silver flask offered by the club for the best score. Saturday: 9:30 A. M., open handicap, 18 holes, medal play, handicap limited to 12 strokes, for cup offered by Country Club; second prize, cigar jar; 1:30 P. M., open handicap, 18 holes, medal play, 12 strokes limit, for a cup offered by Dwight M. Harris; the second prize, a silver cigar case.

For weekly play at the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club, from Dec. 15 to March 15, on Tuesday of each week, a ladies' open handicap will be played for a cup presented by Arthur B. Claflin, and Thursday an open handicap to all members of the club will be played for a cup presented by James Converse; also a Bogie handicap to be played for from Dec. 15 to March 15, at any time, the club to add $100 in plate to the Bogie box prize to be awarded for the lowest average score.

The Country Club has recently sent out to the club members books of twenty-five coupons each. These coupons are intended to be signed by the members and issued to their friends, who may enjoy the privileges of the club upon the presentation of the coupon and the payment of $1 a day.

A Day with the Hounds.

The meet for Wednesday's run with the hounds was at Gray Gables, the home of Mr. James Converse. A strong wind blew and the field that followed from the North Woods, where cover was drawn, across George Gould's country place to the end, near Southard, was small, but none the less ready.

J. Dwyer, the huntsman, has purchased Tycho Brake, a hunter with a phenomenal jumping record, and will hunt him over Lakewood County this Winter. "Dick" Donnelly, the jockey, is here to ride and jump the horse.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Haddock and Miss Mabel Haddock of New York, who formerly occupied a cottage here, have returned to take possession of the cottage at the corner of Forest Avenue and First Street for this Winter. The cottage occupied by Miss Cram during the Autumn months is leased to John L. Lanson of New York for the Winter. John Struthers of Philadelphia has taken Mrs. F. Hale Kean's cottage in Madison Avenue, and J. Otis Wardwell of Boston the Gilbert cottage in the same thoroughfare. Contrary to rumor, De Lancey Nicoll has not taken a house here for the Winter.

Dwight M. Harris broke ground on Thursday for a handsome Colonial cottage in the fashionable Lake Drive. Mr. Harris owns the large tract of eight town lots just beyond the grounds of Arthur B. Claflin's residence, and adjoining the land purchased some time ago by George J. Gould.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Fl Vail are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Converse at Gray Gables. Mrs. E. P. Farum of Port Jervis will spend several weeks with Mrs. W. R. Rynner. Oscar R. Coast, the artist, who formerly had a studio at Lakewood, but who has made his home at Santa Barbara latterly, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Platt this week.

Gov. and Mrs. Griggs.

Gov. and Mrs. Griggs are expected to visit Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Bradshaw at their cottage here either during or directly after the holidays.

A fine portrait of Miss Mabel Turnbull, a cousin of Mrs. George J. Gould, painted by Miss Crocker, has been on exhibition at the studio this week. A portrait of Jasper Lynch has also attracted much attention. A club of a dozen ladies has been formed to meet on Tuesday evenings at the studio for the study of the History of the Painting of the Nineteenth Century, under Miss Crocker's direction. The club meetings are pleasant social evenings, as well as literary affairs. William Thorne, the artist, who has recently finished a portrait of Mrs. Converse, is here to work upon a portrait of Mr. Converse.

The second table d'hôte dinner at the Country Club last Saturday night proved quite as enjoyable as the first successful affair. Those present at the dinner and for the dance that followed were Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Outhwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hamilton Kerr, Dr. Paul T. Kimball, Miss Mabel Turnbull, Miss Kinney, Mrs. Kingdon, and Willis Lyman.

Dr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Platt, who have guests, drove to Allaire on Sunday afternoon last, returning to the Country Club to dine, when their guests were Berkeley Mostyn, Arthur Lincoln, John Miley, and Mr. and Mrs. Lynch.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Curtiss gave a dinner at their home in Forest Avenue on Wednesday evening. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Sand, and Dr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Platt. The Misses Leslie of Forest Avenue gave a small tea to the new residents of Lakewood on Thursday afternoon. The guests comprised Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Sand, Miss Sand, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Schauffler, Mrs. Le Roy Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hayden, Miss Hayden, from Lakewood, and Major Caldwell and Miss Caldwell of Washington.

Miss Agnes Davis has sent out invitations for a luncheon at the Laurel House on Dec. 16. Invitations have also been issued in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr and Mr. and Mrs. James Converse for a dance at the Country Club on New Year's night.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Kerr was christened at All Saints' Memorial Church by the rector, the Rev. D. L. Schwartz, after the morning service last Sunday. The boy received his grandfather's name—Edward Arthur Nichols. His godmother was Mrs. Thomas Hamilton Kerr. Dr. Paul T. Kimball and Jasper Lynch were the godfathers.

Church and Charitable Matters.

Besides the social affairs there has been considerable interest in charitable and church matters. At the meeting of the Women's Aid Society of All Saints' Memorial Church on Monday, in the parish house, an important action was taken regarding the interest and debt on the rectory. It was decided that the interest due in June should be paid, together with the interest due year in advance, and whatever sum remained when this was done should be applied on the debt.

The Tuesday Sewing Club met at the home of Miss Vanderhoof, in Madison Avenue, this week.

The Women's Aid Society of the Baptist Church held a successful sale in the building at the corner of Madison Avenue and Second Street, which Mrs. Jasper Lynch gave for the occasion, on Thursday and Friday. The arrangement of the room and tables was very effective, with garlands of cedar and holly, with red, white, and blue bunting and flags. The entire affair was under the supervision of Mrs. S. M. Ireson, the President of the society. The flower booth in the centre of the room was in charge of Mrs. W. E. Adams, Mrs. C. C. Brooks, and Miss Peters. Fancy articles and embroideries were sold by Mrs. Charles R. Cushing. Mrs. N. P. Brooks and Miss Dix, Mrs. L. M. Davy and Miss Pugsley sold home-made candy and china. Mrs. Chamberlain sold candy in boxes and baskets. A table with useful articles was in charge of Mrs. B. H. Fielder and Mrs. Charles Pettit, and another, with cake, was managed by Miss Clough and Miss Hankins. The supper room was in charge of Mrs. L. M. Brown, Miss Brown, Mrs. A. P. Gant, and Mrs. Charles Dix. The managers acknowledge with thanks the contributions of Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, Mrs. Jasper Lynch, and the hotels that aided in making the sale a success.

The Laurel-in-the-Pines opens next Wednesday. The house has reached the final stage of preparation, and the placing of furniture and hangings in the public rooms is being carried forward. The new open promenade is nearing completion, and will add much to the appearance of the house. Mr. Porter brings with him the same office staff as last season: James N. Berry, room clerk; George H. Dennis, cashier; George Van Vleit, H. S. Booth, and David Hadley, the heads of departments.

Tally-Ho Party.

The tally-ho of the Lakewood Hotel made its first trip on Sunday, when George J. Seabury took a party out, including his daughter, Miss Rena S. Seabury, and David E. Green, Jr., whose engagement was recently announced. Mr. Seabury's other guests were Miss Hateley of Chicago and H. C. Lovis of New York. William H. Shepard and Miss Shepard of New York entertained a company of friends at dinner on Wednesday evening. On Tuesday, Dec. 15, C. C. Minzensheimer of Wall Street will open a broker's office in the west wing of the hotel.

Among prominent arrivals at the Lakewood Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Harper and Mr. and Mrs. Archer Van Pancoast.

Prominent among the guests at the Laurel House this week were Gilbert Parker, the author, and Mrs. Parker. Mr. Parker returned to town on Wednesday, expecting to return and bring with him Beerbohm Tree, the actor. Mrs. Ernest L. Kinney, who has made her home at the Laurel House since leaving her cottage, will sail with her family on Jan. 3 to spend the Winter in Cairo. Among the people interested in horses and cross-country riding at the Laurel House this week were Samuel W. Taylor, editor of The Rider and Driver; W. N. Healy, owner of Kensington; Stanton Elliott, and Dr. F. A. L. Wallin. Henry B. Hyde, President of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, also visited the same hotel this week, accompanied by T. D. Jordan.

The Misses Franks of Brooklyn, who have spent several seasons here, have returned for another Winter.

Numerous Arrivals.

Arrivals at the Laurel House from New York this week include Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wilson, Mrs. I. J. Church, Mrs. C. H. Royce, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Johns, Mrs. A. J. Waterbury, Mrs. W. J. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Kerr, Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Sheldon, Mrs. W. S. Brown, Dr. J. A. Kenefick, E. A. McDavitt, J. F. McDavitt, Miss Frances G. Lloyd, Herbert Lloyd, Mrs. W. F. Humphrey, Miss Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Merrill, the Rev. and Mrs. Haslett McKim, Mrs. F. R. Rohl, Mrs. M. Vanderpoort, Thomas H. Palle, T. M. Dickson, S. D. Bowers, Dr. H. Newton Heineman, James McLean, W. M. Healy, Stanton Elliott, Samuel Taylor, F. A. L. Wallin, John Clay, Zelah Van Loan, Thaddeus Reynold Beal, J. A. Coffin, T. D. Jordan, Henry B. Hyde, D. W. Tears, Irving M. Dewey, John J. Carle, John H. Bird, S. H. Carragan, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cowing Clark, Miss Simmons, W. H. McCormack, John R. Steele, E. H. Ferguson, S. A. Page, Miss Mable Cook, Miss Piffard, D. W. Keegan, and C. W. Dean.

Brooklyn arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stout, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wisner, John A. Hoagland. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Evans, Mrs. H. T. Haskell, and Miss Brackett are registered from Boston, Mrs. W. W. Farnam from New Haven, Miss M. A. Hopkins and W. A. Hopkins from Brookline, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hungerford and Mrs. Belch from Newtown, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tilton from Manchester, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Orvis from Jacksonville, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Andrews, Miss B. S. Andrews, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Outhwaite from Cleveland, W. H. Arrott from Philadelphia, Miss Tindle from Pittsburg, William Watt and W. Geoffrey Watt from East Orange, Dr. T. A. Kenefick from Newport, and W. W. Hayden from Newark.

At the Lakewood Hotel the arrivals from New York were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kenyon, Mrs. Anson Pond, A. Kaskell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Nickel, C. M. Palmer, Miss Ethel Findley, William Van Brunt Findley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles James, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Van Pancoast, F. A. Duffy, W. L. Fitzgerald, John Bross, Mr. and Mrs. J. Strauss, Louis Rice, William H. Shepard, Miss Shepard, Dr. Alexander W. Stein, William L. Findley, E. Rice, Jr., Max Cohen, H. C. Lovis, A. H. Goadley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Poggenberg, S. E. Altmeyer, Moses Bojur, Dr. C. M. Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wood, Mrs. L. F. Kiefer, Howard P. Sweetser, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Minzesheimer, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Rust, M. J. O'Callahan, and J. Henry Russell are here from Boston, Miss Thomson and Miss Lemley from Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haslett from Germantown. From Brooklyn were C. Augustus Haviland, Louis B. Schuler, Louis Gans, Joseph Friesse, and Charles Berthon; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Scudder and Edward T. Ward from Newark, William F. Mott and John Y. A. Cattus from Tom's River, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wiley and Mrs. Mary I. Wason from Brookline, G. Neuhaus from Havana.

New York arrivals at the Palmer House were Mrs. Frank S. Lewin, Miss Fannie S. Lewin, Mrs. M. W. Ward, Wallace Ward, E. S. Bleecker, A. H. Bridgman, Mme. A. Guerin, Mlle. I. Guerin, E. G. Bach, P. B. Tarleton, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Braune, and Judson Newman Smith. Charles H. Hawthorne is registered from Jersey City, Frank E. Laughran from Vineland, and Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Evans from Brooklyn.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

A fixed event of the near future in the club world, which is already attracting much interest among the members of the Century Club, will be the semi-centennial of that old and well-known organization on Jan. 13 next. The members of the club, both individually and as a whole, are determined that this celebration shall be a complete one in every particular. There will be a reception, and probably a dinner, at the clubhouse, and a historical programme of literary exercises will be carried out. A retrospective art exhibition, which will include canvases painted by the members of the club up to 1865, will be held, and a bibliographical record of the literary work of members of the club since its inception is also proposed. It will be remembered that the Century Club grew out of the old Sketch Club, which was composed of a number of old New Yorkers of literary and artistic tastes, who were accustomed to assemble at late afternoon in a room near Spring Street and Broadway and discuss subjects of mutual interest. At one of these meetings, in the Autumn of 1846, it was proposed that a club be formed, and soon after the Century Club was founded, and its first constitution was adopted on Jan. 13, 1847. The club was incorporated on March 7, 1857. The first quarters of the club, which it occupied from the Spring of 1847 to that of 1849, were very modest ones, and were two rooms at 495 Broadway. In the Spring of 1849 these rooms were vacated for others, which were slightly larger and more convenient, at 435 Broome Street. The club only remained in Broome Street a year, and in the Spring of 1850 it moved back to rooms at 575 Broadway. In May, 1852, the club had so prospered that it was enabled to take possession of its own house, 24 Clinton Place, where it remained until the Spring of 1857. At that time the club took a long step up town, and moved into its own house, at 109 East Fifteenth Street. This move brought the Century into the front rank of New York clubs, and in the Fifteenth Street house, of old memories, it remained thirty-four years, or until Jan. 5, 1891. On Jan. 10, 1891, it made its last move to its new and beautiful house, at 7 West Forty-third Street.

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The club was incorporated, as said above, on March 7, 1857, under the name of the "Century Association" by Gulian C. Verplanck, William Cullen Bryant, Charles M. Leupp, Asher B. Durand, John F. Kensett, William Kemble, and William H. Appleton. And of these incorporators, Mr. Appleton, who is still a member of the club and who joined it in 1847, alone survives. The original purpose of the club as stated in its acts of incorporation was "promoting the advancement of art and literature by establishing and maintaining a library, reading room, and gallery of art, and by such other means as shall be expedient and proper for that purpose," and this purpose the club has consistently carried out to this day.

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The Century still stands as the representative club of New York in art and literature, and, although the Aldine, Authors, and University Clubs may have appeared, or appear, to trench a little upon its domains, it is still both by age and reputation facile princeps of its kind. Among its members may be found almost all those New York men who hold a high reputation or who have reached any eminence in art, literature, or the professions. The present officers of the club are Henry C

Commodore to the members of the yacht club. It is reported that the nomination has also been tendered to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. Commodore Brown only served a second term in deference to strong pressure brought to bear upon him and to oblige the Nominating Committee, and has declined positively to run again for the office. Could a vote of the club be taken beforehand, it is more than probable that ex-Commodore Gerry would be chosen to fill his old post, but there is opposition to Commodore Gerry among a certain element in the club, which, it is said, has representatives among the officers. Of course, Mr. Vanderbilt will be acceptable even to the Gerry party, and the Valiant would make a superb flagship. There will be some other marked changes this year in some of the important offices of the club other than that of Commodore, and Mr. Theodore C. Zerega will probably succeed Mr. S. Nicholson Kane on the Regatta Committee, as Mr. Kane intends to spend next Summer abroad.

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The Harvard Club held its regular monthly meeting at its pretty clubhouse, in West Forty-fourth Street, last evening, when Mr. William Gordon McCabe of Richmond, Va., read a paper on his personal recollections of Lord Tennyson. The usual supper was served at the conclusion of Mr. McCabe's paper, and an interesting musical programme was interpreted by members of the club and some outside talent.

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It cannot be said that the monthly meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club at Sherry's on Thursday evening, which had been so much anticipated, was an unqualified success, and the club will hardly be likely to repeat the experiment, even if it invites actors who are at work to address it again, if it has to make the hour of its meetings as late as 11 o'clock. Even if the meeting had begun at 11 o'clock on Thursday, it is hardly likely that it would have been a success, for the subject, "Hamlet from an Actor's Prompt Book," was rather too antiquated a one to keep tired eyes open and tired minds at work at the midnight hour. As it was, when Mr. Beerbohm Tree, the chief speaker of the evening, began his paper, which was hardly more than a résumé of the play, it was nearly midnight, and it was nearly 1 A. M. when he had finished. Mr. Gillette, who followed Mr. Tree, was successful in awakening the audience to some extent by relating some personal reminiscences not particularly apropos to the subject of the evening, and then Mr. Gilbert Parker closed the late session at 1 A. M. with his estimate of Hamlet.

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The Governing Boards of both the Calumet and Racquet Clubs met separately during the week and discussed the plan of consolidating the two organizations. Although it is reported that the Calumet Governors have about secured the number of signatures necessary to meet the terms of the Racquet Governors, the consolidation must first be submitted to the members of both clubs at special meetings before it can be definitely decided upon. It is by no means certain that the consolidation will be effected, and the feeling in club circles grows stronger every day that some unexpected hitch may occur in the negotiations at any time which would defeat the plan. It is now said that the indebtedness of the Calumet has been much exaggerated, and that it is chiefly to bondholders who are members of the club. These bonds are not due until 1901, and as the club is said to be perfectly well able to pay the interest on the same, and to arrange to carry its other indebtedness, it would seem, with its still good membership and with a lease of its present fine house in such a good location having still nearly four years to run, that some plan might be devised to extricate the club from its present dilemma without sacrificing its name or individuality. The subject of the proposed consolidation of these two leading organizations continues to be the chief topic of interest in the club world, and the special meetings of the two organizations will be watched very closely by clubmen everywhere. The Calumet Club has called its meeting for Dec. 22. CLUBMAN.

CROWDS AT THE AQUARIUM.

Visitors Kept Rapidly Moving by the Police Guardians.

The fish exhibition drew about 13,000 persons to the aquarium yesterday, and the same dozen park policemen who have done duty during the two preceding days on which the aquarium has been open hurried the sight-seers along with the same promptness they had displayed on the other days in the handling of crowds. The result was likewise the same—much dissatisfaction among the visitors, who hardly had time even to read the names on the tanks. Workmen are still busy on the tanks in the gallery, and the display is, therefore, confined to the pools and tanks on the first floor. The aquarium will be closed to-day and to-morrow.

The Fishing Banks steamer Al Foster brought two anglers back from the Banks yesterday afternoon. They were kept in a tank on the homeward trip, and on arrival at the Battery the tank was placed on a wheelbarrow and taken to the aquarium, where the fish were added to the exhibit.

HARVEY MEMORIAL WINDOW.

Appropriate Adornment of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Dec. 12.—A handsome memorial window in memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Harvey has just been placed in the First Presbyterian Church by their daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Bennett. It is the first to be erected in the church, although more are to follow. The subject depicted on the glass is that of Christ and the fishermen. Beneath the picture is the following simple inscription: "In memory of Joseph B. Harvey and Mary A., his wife. Erected A. D. 1896."

A Coming-Out Reception.

A coming-out reception in honor of Miss Elsie French was given by her mother and her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. Herbert Eaton, in the parlors of the Majestic, at Seventy-second Street and Eighth Avenue, yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. The débutante was prettily gowned in silver-gray moiré, trimmed with silver passementerie, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The Majestic orchestra furnished the music.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Miss Gerry, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, Monson Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt, George F. Baker, Mrs. George E. Waring, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kane Gibbs, the Misses Gilbert, Mrs. Hugo De Fritsch, Mrs. C. F. Chickering, Robert Livingston Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Foster Carey, Mrs. Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fahenstock, Mrs. Walter H. Lewis, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Gifford Pinchot, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Dr. and Mrs. William K. Otis, Miss Rosina S. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Cannon, Miss Kneeland, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. Henry Whitney Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Blanchard, William Fahenstock, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Whitehead, Miss Helen F. Mahony, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., the Misses Gurnee, Robert L. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Drennan Cravath, Mr. James J. Higginson, the Misses Higginson, Miss Dorothea Miller, Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace Forsyth, Mrs. G. Van Cortlandt Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Skidmore, and Miss Mary Skidmore.

Hebrew Charitable Work.

The United Hebrew Charities during November treated 3,782 applicants, representing about 12,510 individuals; 990 garments, 428 pairs of shoes, and 16 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed; 85 nights' lodging and 258 meals were furnished homeless persons. There were 20 free burials. There were 780 applicants for work, which was obtained for 557. In the industrial school there was an average attendance of 252 girls at the sewing and dressmaking classes, and 241 garments were made. The cash receipts for the month were $24,346.32.

THE THEATRICAL PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK.

The Novelties.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.—Daly's Theatre: "The School for Scandal," (first time this season,) with Ada Rehan as Lady Teazle.

Lyceum Theatre: "The Wife of Willoughby," play in one act by T. B. Sayre and Helen Bogart; "The Late Mr. Castello," comedy in three acts, by Sydney Grundy.

Knickerbocker Theatre: "Trilby," with Beerbohm Tree as Svengall.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall: Reappearance of Yvette Guilbert.

Olympia Music Hall.—Louise Beaudet in French, German, and English songs.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.—Garden Theatre: "Castle Sombras," a romantic comedy in three acts, by H. Greenhough Smith, with Richard Mansfield as Sir John Sombras.

Bijou Theatre: "The Gay Mr. Lightfoot," comic play in three acts.

The run of "The School for Scandal" at Daly's will be very brief. It will be performed to-morrow, Wednesday, and Friday nights, and Saturday afternoon, the alternate nights and Wednesday matinée being given up to "The Geisha," which reaches its one hundredth performance Thursday. Miss Rehan's captivating Lady Teazle will, therefore, not make a long stay this visit. She will be associated with the Charles Surface of Mr. Richman, the Joseph of Mr. Clarke, the Sir Peter of Mr. Varrey, the Sir Oliver of Mr. W. N. Griffiths, the Crabtree of Mr. Herbert, and the Candour of Mrs. Gilbert, who will make her first appearance, in a speaking part, this season. "Much Ado About Nothing" will be produced in fine style at Daly's, Dec. 23.

The new Lyceum programme, too, is put on for a short run. After the holidays Mr. Frohman intends to produce a new play by Frances Hodgson Burnett and George Fleming (Constance Fletcher), called "The First Gentleman of Europe." The first piece in the present bill, "The Wife of Willoughby," is of serious purport. It will be acted by James K. Hackett, Frank R. Mills, E. J. Morgan, David Elmer, and Marie D. Shotwell. "The Late Mr. Castello" is a light and amusing play. Miss Mannering as Mrs. Castello is a shy but artful and coquettish widow, who has baffled the arts of many marriageable young men who sought to win her. But to a new suitor, Captain Trefusis, (Mr. Hackett,) though he is frequently vanquished in his efforts to make her fall in love with him, she is compelled ultimately to capitulate. The story treats of three pairs of lovers. Sir Pinto Wanklin, an elderly beau, will be played by Felix Morris, who makes his first appearance with the company. Joseph Wheelock, Jr., appears as a young stock broker, and Mrs. Walcot and Katharine Florence appear as Mrs. and Miss Bickerdyke.

"Trilby" had a long run at Beerbohm Tree's theatre in London, and his portrayal of Svengall was greatly admired. The cast at the Knickerbocker will include Lionel Brough as The Laird, Gerald du Maurier as Zou-Zou, and Kate Rorke as Trilby.

The central figure in "Castle Sombras" is Sir John Sombras, and this is described as a "psychological study." Hardly of middle age, reared in crime, inheriting all the worst traits of a long line of lawless ancestors, and acknowledging no master save his own will, he is desperately in love with his ward, Thyrza. She and her lover are in his power, and he has every opportunity to make her his and to put his rival out of his path. Despite these temptations his better nature conquers, although his character is so badly esteemed by all around him that he is considered as hardly better than a fiend.

He is besieged in his castle by the troops of King Charles I. Capt. Hilary Dare, Thyrza's lover, is in command of these troops, and Sombras, disguised as a minstrel, is captured when spying in the camp. He is only saved from death by promising to conduct Hilary into the castle, for he now learns by means of a miniature that the minstrel carries where his lady love is. Sir John surprises Hilary and Thyrza in a love scene, and a blindfolded duel takes place, when Thyrza lures her lover out of the room in the idea that he is following Sir John. The story shows the struggle that is going on in Sir John's mind, and he subjects the lovers to various trials and tests, which prove so conclusively that it would be utterly impossible for him to gain Thyrza's love that he, although she has promised to wed him to save Dare's life, marries her to Hilary, after which he throws himself into the deepest gloom and melancholy in reflecting on the solitary life that is before him.

Mr. Mansfield's other plays at the Garden Theatre this week will be "A Parisian Romance" to-morrow night, "Prince Karl" Tuesday night, "Beau Brummell" Thursday afternoon, and "Richard III." Thursday night.

"The Gay Mr. Lightfoot" is a comic play, which was acted in Hartford last week, and was announced for performance at the Bijou to-morrow night. It is said that the postponement was caused by an accident to W. H. Thompson, who has an important part in the piece.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

—"Two Little Vagrants" prospers at the Academy.

—The long run of "Brian Boru" at the Broadway Theatre is nearing its end.

—"The Cherry Pickers" remains successfully at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

—Attractive entertainments of song, dance, comedy, and acrobatism are given daily at Proctor's Pleasure Palace.

—A good bill of variety is offered this week in the "continuous" performance at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre.

—"Secret Service" continues at the Garrick until January, when John Hare appears there in "The Hobby Horse," by Pinero.

—No doubt "My Friend from India" will have as long a life as "Our Boys" or "Charley's Aunt." It is at Hoyt's Theatre for an indefinite run.

—"Rosemary" enters upon its last fortnight at the Empire Theatre to-morrow. Dec. 28 the stock company will appear in "Under the Red Robe."

—Willard's engagement at Wallack's will last a fortnight longer. "In Gay New York" will be presented there Dec. 28 and through the Christmas holidays.

—Mr. Crane's admirable acting, and that of his company, in "A Fool of Fortune," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, are commended to persons in search of an agreeable entertainment.

—Andrew Mack, comedian and singer, will appear at the Murray Hill Theatre this week in "Myles Aroon." McKee Rankin will appear there Dec. 14 in a melodrama called "True to Life."

—Hungarian music and selections from popular operas make up the programmes of Koevessy's orchestra at the Eden Musée. The wax works and art collections are numerous and interesting.

—Chicago bills: Hooley's, Sothern, in "An Enemy to the King"; Grand Opera House, Roland Reed, in "The Wrong Mr. Wright"; McVicker's, Joseph Jefferson; Great Northern, Georgia Cayvan.

—The plump, smiling, imperturbable comedian, Peter F. Dailey, will appear at the Grand Opera House this week in "A Good Thing," by John McNally. Great preparations are making there for the holiday season of fairy pantomime.

—Boston theatrical programmes: Hollis Street Theatre, "The Heart of Maryland"; Tremont, Seabrooke, in "The Speculator"; Boston Theatre, "Roaring Dick & Co."; Boston Museum, "Sue"; Park, "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen"; Castle Square, "Ollivette."

—"Gebildete Menschen" will be presented at the Irving Place Theatre the first three nights of this week. L'Arronge's "Der Weg Zum Herzen" will be produced Thursday night. Friday (popular prices night) Schiller's esteemed "Kabale und Liebe" will be acted.

—"Jack and the Beanstalk" will survive at the Casino until after the Christmas holidays. It is a bright and fanciful show in the style of the English Christmas pantomime, but without the harlequinade. The scenery is very pretty, and the music is catchy.

—At Keith's Union Square Theatre this week the Florenz troupe of acrobats, McIntyre and Heath, Laura Dainty, and the George French troupe of skaters and bicyclists will appear. Adele Purvis Onri will present her electrical dances. Bessie Bonehill is engaged for next week.

—Miss Davenport's engagement at the American Theatre has been very profitable thus far. This week she will appear in "Cleopatra" and "La Tosca." The plays in her repertory are richly mounted and costumed. Melbourne MacDowell acts the "opposite" parts to Miss Davenport in a vigorous manner.

—"The Girl from Paris," at the Herald Square Theatre, is a very lively and somewhat noisy musical farce, which is handsomely set and performed with spirit and humor. Clara Lipman, Josephine Hall, Joseph Herbert, Louis Mann, and Charles Bigelow are all skillful and entertaining. Many of the songs are taking.

—"Bohemia," Clyde Fitch's adaptation of Murger, will be this week's play at the Harlem Opera House. All the principal members of the Empire Theatre stock company will appear in their principal parts. The cast will include William Faversham, Robert Edeson, J. E. Dodson, Viola Allen, Elsie de Wolfe, Ida Conquest, and May Robson.

—Philadelphia bills this week: Academy of Music, Damrosch German opera; Grand Opera House, "The Bohemian Girl"; Walnut Street Theatre, Robert Hilliard, in "Lost, 24 Hours"; Chestnut Street Opera House, "The Mandarin"; Chestnut Street Theatre, "The Gay Parisians"; Broad Street Theatre, Francis Wilson, in "Half a King"; Park, "The Jilt"; Girard Avenue, "The Ring of Iron."

—Louise Beaudet, who has often triumphed in operetta and drama, will be the star at the Olympia Music Hall this week. She will wear some splendid new gowns, and will sing German, French, and English songs. Her engagement will last four weeks. The programme in both the Music Hall and the Winter Garden will be, otherwise, as long and varied as usual. This will be the last week of "Santa Maria" in the theatre.

—Yvette Guilbert will begin her second engagement in New York at Koster & Bial's to-morrow night. She needs no introduction. She will sing "Au Bois de Boulogne," "Rose la Rouge," "A Mother's Heart," "Abandoned," "The Bride and the Groom," "A Maiden with a Marrying Way," and in broken English, "My Pearl's a Bowery Girl" and "I Want You, My Honey." She will be only one feature of a long and varied bill.

—Charles H. Hoyt, T. H. French, and E. G. Gilmore are managers of the entertainment to be given at the Academy next Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the National Guard Relief Fund. The programme will include acts of "A Milk-White Flag," "My Friend from India," "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Bohemia," "Brian Boru," and "Two Little Vagrants," with "turns" by Dockstader, the Glinserettis, Werner and Rieder, and Williams and Walker. The incidental music will be provided by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band and the orchestras of the various theatres. The flower brigade in the lobby, under the generalship of Mrs. Fernandez, will include Louise Galloway, Kenyon Bishop, Carrie Keeler, Marion Abbott, Dallas Tyler, Anna Robinson, Margaret Robinson, Kate Lester, Belle Bucklin, Laura Billini, Madge Deane, Amelia Summerville, Marri Osborne, Josephine Hall, Madge Lessing, Hilda Hollins, Maude Hollins, Helen Macbeth, Grace Filkins, Lavinia Shannon, Beatrice Morgan, Ella Salisbury, and Bijou Fernandez.

—Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 22, two short plays that have had success abroad, but are new to this country, will be performed at the Carnegie Lyceum by professional players. The principal one is an English version, by Arthur Hornblow, of Catulle Mendes's tragic play, in one act, entitled "The Wife of Tabarin." This is the piece which led to a lawsuit between the French poet, Mendes, and the Italian composer, Leoncavallo, the former having accused the latter of plagiarism after the production of the opera "I Pagliacci." Leoncavallo won his case, as he was able to prove that the story of both play and opera was not original with either him or Mendes, but had been used by an Italian writer two centuries before. He conceded, however, that credit for the dramatic arrangement of the story and for the stage business and effects belonged to Mendes. The other is a comedy from the German of Marie von Ebnerschenbach. They will be acted by George Fawcett, Emma V. Sheridan, Maude Banks, Joseph Adelman, Campell Gollan, Alice Fischer, Jessie Mackaye, and others.

A LECTURE ON FRENCH SONG.

Maurice Lefevre, a Musical Critic, Will Introduce French Chansons.

A celebrated French savant once said: "Everything in France begins and ends with song." To the person who has sojourned in France for any length of time this is apparent. Whether one resides in the noisy Latin Quarter or in the flower-strewn, wooded suburbs of Saint Cloud, French songs are perpetually heard. The canaille sing of the obscene in their hovels, and ballads and lyrics are heard in the homes of the bourgeoisie and aristocrats. In other countries epochs have been recorded in song, but it seems that France sings its history from the time when the Gauls sang their death songs before Caesar's hosts to the Napoleonic invasion of Italy, when French soldiers sang songs of victory on the Campagna.

Maurice Lefevre, the musical critic, who has written for Figaro, Le Temps, and the French periodical, Monde Moderne, is a revivalist of French song, who will lecture here on that subject at the Hotel Waldorf next Tuesday. His lecture will have an additional interest from the fact that Mme. Calvé, Mme. Théo, and M. de Gogorza will illustrate the different examples of the chanson to which M. Lefevre in his talk will allude. Two of them will be folk songs, which Mme. Calvé picked up in the Auvergne country in which she was born.

"I want the American people to know," said M. Lefevre yesterday, "that the French song is pure. I will show them that it appeals to the heart and has nothing to do with the street or café chantant chanson. French concert hall jingles are salacious and cannot be sung in English, but our song is as varied as the life of the people. The chanson that absorbs so much attention here is but a very small segment of the song circle of France.

"My mission is to revive the pure songs of France, which are little known in this country. Many people in this country suppose French songs to be salacious, but this is untrue. I will introduce songs essentially French that are pure. I will give examples of lullabies that are sung nightly in French homes, and lyrics and ballads of the land. My subjects will include 'La Chanson Humaine,' 'La Chanson d'Amour,' 'Les Grandes Chansons,' 'Les Chansons Galantes,' 'Chansons du Pave,' and 'Les Chansons de Paris.'"

M. Lefevre wrote a melodrama called "Scaramouche" and several other plays, which have been successful in France.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Programmes for the Week at Concert Hall and Opera House.

—Mrs. Antonia H. Sawyer, contralto, will give a concert at the Waldorf on Friday at 3:30 P. M.

—Bronislaw Huberman, the young violinist, will play three times at the Seidl Society's concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday evening.

—Mr. David Bispham's first concert at Chickering Hall, on Dec. 22, has been postponed to Jan. 12. Mr. Bispham will be assisted by Charles Gregorowitsch, the Russian violinist, and Miss Marguerite Hall.

—William C. Carl will give his annual Christmastide organ recital at the First Presbyterian Church, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 19, at 4 o'clock. The Kalterborn-Beyer-Hane String Quartet will assist. The recital is free to the public.

—The emphatic demands for Sousa and his band have decided the "march king" to begin his big transcontinental tour one week earlier than originally intended. The magnetic leader has a veritable host of new musical offerings to present at his Carnegie Hall Concert on Sunday evening, Dec. 27, and returns to New York with the added prestige of the high musical honors conferred upon him by the noted musicians of Europe, during his recent visit there. Sousa and his men are in fine fettle, and they will doubtless be welcomed warmly as a Winter concert attraction in New York.

—The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday, "Lohengrin" in German, with the same cast as heretofore; Wednesday matinée, "Don Giovanni," with the same cast as that of last Monday evening; Wednesday evening, "Lucia," Mme. Melba, Signor Ceppi, and Signor Campanari, and "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mme. Calvé, Mlle. Belina, Signor Ancona, and Signor Cremonini; Friday evening, "Les Huguenots," Mme. Litvinne, Mme. Melba, Mme. Mantelli, M. Jean de Reszke, M. Lassalle, Signor Ancona, and M. Edouard de Reszke; Saturday afternoon, "Carmen," with the same cast as on Friday night, and Saturday night, "Faust," Mme. Litvinne, Mme. Mantelli, M. Plançon, Signor Ancona, and M. Gogny. The soloists at to-night's concert will be Mme. Calvé, who will sing airs from "Hamlet" and "The Pearl of Brazil"; Signor Ancona, Signor Cremonini, and Timothée Adamowski, violinist.

—The first concert of the Musical Art Society will take place on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 8:30, at Carnegie Music Hall. The following programme will be rendered: Part I., "Missa Papae Marcelli," Palestrina; Part II., Concerto No. 6, J. S. Bach, (for violas, violas da gamba, violoncello, and bass.) Part III., Two Christmas songs: (a) "Silent Night," old German folk song; (b) "Adoration of the Magi," Cornelius; "To the Tempest," Cornelius; "In Autumn," Brahms; "Cherry Ripe," Leopold Damrosch. The mass by Palestrina is the most famous of all his compositions, and is the most beautiful representation of his style. The concerto by Bach is written for two violas, violas da gamba, 'cellos, and basses. As the viola da gamba is an obsolete instrument, very rarely played in the present day, it is probable that this will be the first performance since Bach's time at which the original instrument for which this concerto was written will be used. Mr. Damrosch has obtained these violas da gamba from the famous collection of Mr. Stelnert of New Haven, who has kindly placed them at his disposal. They are played like the violoncello, but are somewhat smaller in size, and in model resemble the double bass. It is expected that this combination of soft-toned instruments will produce a most beautiful effect, and it will certainly be a novelty such as is rarely offered to the musical public. The chorus numbers, as usual, about sixty of New York's best concert and church singers.

THE NORTH SIDE BRIDGES.

The Old Eighth Avenue Structure —Spuyten Duyvil Causeway.

Adam Frank and J. Clarence Davies, representing property owners of the north side, asked Mayor Strong yesterday to have the old Eighth Avenue Bridge moved down the river to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, in view of the fact that the new Eighth Avenue bridge has been completed. The Union Railroad Company now runs its trolley road over the old bridge.

Fordham Morris, who was in the Mayor's office at the time, said that the bridge should be removed at once, on the ground that it was a menace to navigation. He suggested that the trolley road should be built across the Seventh Avenue bridge. The Mayor opposed this, saying that the Seventh Avenue bridge was used almost exclusively by pleasure-seekers and for riding, and that a trolley road over the bridge might endanger human lives. The proposition that the Mayor seems to favor is that the old bridge may be moved with the permission of the Board of Estimate, to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, if the Union Railway Company will agree to build proper approaches to the bridge at its own expense.

Engineer McLean of the Controller's office has sent to the Board of Estimate a report upon the proposition to build a causeway over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, connecting High Bridge Road with Broadway. Under the law passed this year, the causeway was authorized, but the expense was limited to $100,000, and it was made mandatory that the causeway should be of masonry, iron, or steel. Mr. McLean says that a dirt causeway, with a retaining wall of masonry, will meet the necessities of the case. Corporation Counsel Scott has been asked if this would comply with the law.

ASSOCIATION HALL DATES.

Readings by Miss Alexander—Third Chamber Music Concert.

Miss Jessie Alexander of Toronto, Canada, will give dramatic readings next Saturday evening in Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Her selections will be as follows:

Coaching in Scotland.....Jessie Alexander
Scenes from "Romeo and Juliet"..
.....Shakespeare
The Obstructive Hat.....Anstey
For Conscience' Sake.....Ian Maclaren
Studies of Childhood..
.....James Whitcomb Riley
National Courtships—
a. Scatch.....Wanless
b. Irish.....Lover
c. Yankee.....Diaz
d. Dutch.....Eugene Field

The third chamber music concert under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will be given on the evening of Dec. 23 in Association Hall by Dora Valesca Becker, violinist; Flavie Van Den Hende, 'cellist, and Mabel Phipps, pianist, comprising the New York Ladies' Trio. They will be assisted by Mackenzie Gordon, tenor.

Alexander Black will deliver a lecture, entitled "Ourselves as Others See Us," with cinematographe illustrations, in Association Hall on the evening of Dec. 26.

Nails Lower in Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 12.—The nail manufacturers of Canada met to-day and decided to reduce prices by 45 cents per keg in order to meet the competition from the United States as a result of the breaking up of the combine and the consequent price cut.

Our drive in overcoats is the greatest in the history of our trade. Our kersey or melton overcoat to order at $18.00, lined with satin or wool, is valued at $40.00 by other tailors. Get one—keep it a week—if you don't like it, return and get your money.

Special line of English worsteds and cheviots, equally good value, suit to order, $16.00. Trousers, $4.00. Tuxedo and full dress suits, made from fine English drape silk lined throughout, to order, $30.00. Inverness overcoat, silk lined, $20.00.

Money back or a year's guarantee is the protection we give. Would give more if we knew how.

For Xmas—We can give a perfect fit from old clothes or from measurements taken by us for the past 18 years.

Send address. Samples, Fashion Review, and Measuring Guide mailed free.

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BROADWAY & 9TH ST.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT

RECEIPTS OF THE YEAR LARGER THAN FOR 1895.

Abuse of the Bonded Warehouse System by Distillers—A Remedy for This Suggested by the Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The annual report of Joseph S. Miller, until recently Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was made public to-day. The receipts for the year ended June 30, 1896, were $146,830,615, an increase of $3,584,538 over the receipts for the preceding year. For the current fiscal year the Commissioner estimates the receipts will aggregate $150,000,000. Compared with the receipts for the preceding year, the receipts of the bureau on the several objects of internal taxation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, were as follows: Spirits, $80,670,070, increase $807,443; tobacco, $30,711,629, increase $1,006,721; fermented liquors, $33,784,235, increase $2,143,617; oleomargarine, $1,219,432, decrease $189,778; banks, bankers, &c., $134, (first assessment;) miscellaneous, including penalties, opium for smoking, and playing cards, $445,113, decrease $183,600; total receipts for the year, $146,830,615, an increase of $3,584,537.

It is shown by the report that the cost of collecting the internal revenue was $4,086,292, and the Commissioner estimates that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the expenses of the bureau will be $4,360,090.

Concerning the general condition of the office, the Commissioner commends the working of the civil service. The registered distilleries seized during the fiscal year numbered 210; the illicit distilleries seized and destroyed numbered 1,916, while the value of property reported for seizure aggregated $308,449. No officer or employe of the bureau was killed in the discharge of his duty during the period covered, but three were wounded, and 839 persons were arrested for violating the internal revenue laws.

The quantity of molasses used for the production of spirits other than rum has become extremely large, numbering during the fiscal year 3,507,809 gallons, with a product therefrom of 2,642,322 gallons of spirits.

The quantity of grain used for the production of spirits during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, (18,630,618 bushels,) shows an increase of 1,130,907 bushels over the actual amount of grain used in the preceding fiscal year, (17,499,711 bushels,) which is exclusive of 557,296 bushels included in last year's report, as the equivalent of 3,583,264 gallons of molasses used for the production of spirits,) and is 3,224,214 bushels less than the average, (21,854,832 bushels,) for the last ten years.

Concerning the general bonded warehouses the Commissioner has this to say:

"Under the general provisions of the law, the privilege of removal to the storage in these warehouses is extended to all kinds of distilled spirits without exception, and consequently several of the warehouses established have been mainly used for temporary occupancy by spirits for which the warehouses served merely as distributing agencies, instead of furnishing a convenient place for the permanent storage of spirits which require to be aged and ripened, as was contemplated by the statute.

"The practice of distributing these spirits, designed for immediate consumption, from the warehouse rather than from the distillery has resulted, of course, in delaying the payment of the tax thereon until the expiration of the period covering the transportation of the spirits from the distillery to the warehouse and their subsequent disposition to the trade; and consequently the natural loss of the taxable article occurring during such delay is, in respect to the tax, transferred to the Government, instead of falling upon the owner, by whom it has properly been hitherto borne.

"In view of this condition of affairs, I have deemed it best to discontinue such of these warehouses as were manifestly not subserving the purposes of their establishment.

"I would recommend that the statute in this regard be so amended as to limit the privilege of storage in these warehouses to such spirits as may be approved by this office; and, further, that provision be made for a charge of not less than 25 cents each for the general bonded warehouse stamps and re-warehousing stamps which are affixed to packages of spirits upon transfer from a distillery warehouse to a general bonded warehouse, or from one general bonded warehouse to another, which charge, it is believed, would mainly defray the expense to which the Government is put for the supervision and control of these warehouses. Unless action to this effect should be taken it would seem to be best that the authority for their establishment should be withdrawn."

WORK IN KINDERGARTENS.

Seth Low's Gift to the New York Association.

Seth Low has given his fee of $5,000 as Rapid Transit Commissioner to the New York Kindergarten Association. Hamilton W. Mabie, the President, in making the announcement at the annual meeting, in the United Charities Building, yesterday, said it was the wish of the managers to set this gift apart as the beginning of a permanent fund.

Mr. Mabie, in the absence of the Treasurer, Alfred Bishop Mason, touched upon the finances of the association. "The fifteen free kindergartens supported by the association," said he, "have cost and will cost from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897, $26,500. Apart from all regular income, such as annual dues, regular donations, special subscriptions, &c., the association must raise for the remainder of the fiscal year $8,400."

The general outlook for kindergarten work in the city, Mr. Mabie said, had never been so good. The adoption of the method in the public schools and the selection of one of the association's representatives for School Inspector were most cheering things.

Miss Emily James Smith, Dean of Barnard College, spoke on the relations of the primary to the higher education.

Dr. Walter L. Hervey, President of the Teachers College, read an amusing sketch of the new child and its picture books. "Every child who enters the schoolroom," he said, "turns his back upon the realities and naturalness of life, and runs the terrible risk of passing the best part of the days he spends therein in an atmosphere of death, in the presence of a person who long ago ceased to thrill with the pulse beats of real life and occupied with processes which do violence to the deepest and most human instincts in his nature.

"There are thousands of children in this city to-day whose history would be thus written, and there is not one of all of us who are teachers who ever entered the schoolroom who did not run the risk of becoming weaker mentally and poorer spiritually and harder humanly thereby. He runs the risk of acquiring a teachery air, teachery tone, and teachery view of life, the blackboards and pointers, desks and grade books, programmes and promotions occupy the foreground, and the rich and vital things that God made shrink into the background. The crying need of the schools in all ages, a need which is not shared to the same extent even by the shop with its mechanical activities, or the mart with its rush for money, is for naturalness, for humanness, for life."

Miss C. P. Dozier, formerly of St. Louis, now the Superintendent of the kindergartens of the association, said that the children of the rich needed companionship and liberty, the children of the poor nurture and protection. One thing that had seemed odd to her in the city was to see great boys conducted to school in charge of tutors and nurses.

The present Board of Managers was re-elected.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
The catchiest performance in all New York.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
Music, Ivan Caryll; Libretto, George Dance; Direction, E. E. Rice; Scenery, Picturesque Costumes, Dreams of Harmony.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
New York's mascot playhouse. Crowded all the time Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
No need to quote the papers! You have all read that it is the fin de siecle of music, humor, beauty, and artistic diablerie.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL,
TO-MORROW NIGHT
LOUISE BEAUDET,
The Continental Comedienne.
Fresh from her London, Continental, and Johannesburg successes, with new and clever German, French, and English Songs.
Leading the Greatest Vaudeville Bill ever put together.
BAL CHAMPETRE, WINTER GARDEN, 11 P. M.
ONE ADMISSION TO ALL.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
First Appearance of the Great
FLORENZ TROUPE, McINTYRE & HEATH,
and 40 Other Stars.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins..Props. & Mgrs.
A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF A GREAT PLAY.
TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS.
Management of Charles Frohman.
A MOST POPULAR SUCCESS, APPEALING TO ALL CLASSES.
BRING THE CHILDREN TO THE MATINEES WED. & SAT. AT 2. EVE. AT 8:15.
BENEFIT. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Thursday afternoon.
NATIONAL GUARD. Dec. 17 at 1 o'clock, A Grand Programme.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. Evenings at 8:15. Saturday matinée at 2.
LAST THREE WEEKS.
ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY ENDS JAN. 2.
WILLIAM H. CRANE
and his admirable company in the emphatic success
A FOOL OF FORTUNE.
By MARTHA MORTON.
Seats for remaining performances now on sale.
SPECIAL MATINEES CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S.

LYCEUM Begins 8:15. 4th Av. & 23d St. Matinées Thursday & Saturday. Daniel Frohman.....Manager
***Monday evening and until further notice,
A new comedy in 3 acts by Sydney Grundy, author of "Sowing the Wind" and "A Pair of Spectacles," its first production here, entitled
THE LATE MR. CASTELLO.
Miss Mannering.....as.....The Widow
J. K. Hackett.....as.....The Captain
and FELIX MORRIS, (his first appearance,) Mrs. WALCOT, JOS. WHEELOCK, JR., KATHERINE FLORENCE, and others.
***To be preceded at 8:15 by a new one-act romance by Theo. Burl Sayre and Helen Bogart.
.....THE WIFE OF WILLOUGHBY,.....
with J. K. Hackett, F. R. Mills, E. J. Morgan, and Miss Marie Shotwell.

WALLACK'S
6 NIGHTS. 1 MATINEE.
MR. E. S. WILLARD
in Henry Arthur Jones's Play,
THE ROGUE'S COMEDY
Dec. 21, Last Week of Mr. Willard's Engagement.

CASINO. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
3D MONTH—IMPORTED SOUVS. DEC. 21
LAST Week but one BIG KLAW & ERLANGER'S FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA,
THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.
SEE THE DARING ELECTRIC BALLET, THE BIRTH OF THE FIREFLY.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday Evgs. and Saturday Matinée.
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MISS ADA REHAN
as LADY TEAZLE.
Tuesday, Thursday, Friday Evgs., also Wednesday Matinée, The
GEISHA.
Thursday Evg. 100th time. Souvenirs, Copy of Piano Score to all attending.
***Next week, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

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CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

ALL SOULS', PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton, 11 A. M.; evensong and sermon by the Rev. A. N. Henshaw, 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS', UNITARIAN, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—The Rev. James De Normandie of Roxbury, Mass., 11 A. M.

AMERICAN MISSION TO THE JEWS, 424 Grand Street.—The Rev. John Hall, 8 P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.—The Rev. W. S. Rainsford, 3:45 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Van Dyke, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Edward H. Rudd, 4:30 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Madison C. Peters, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CONGREGATIONAL, Corner of Thirty-fourth Street.—The Rev. Thomas B. McLeod of Brooklyn, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY, BAPTIST, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, morning and evening.

CALVARY, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, 11 A. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.—Evangelist D. L. Moody; meeting for women, 3 P. M.; meeting for men, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.—The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, 11 A. M.; special musical service, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, Eighty-first Street, Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.—The Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fifth Avenue, Near Forty-fifth Street.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, 11 A. M.; choral evensong, and sermon by the Rev. Dr. Kirkus, 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, 30 West Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, UNITARIAN, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.—The Rev. Minot J. Savage, 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, FIRST CHURCH, (Harlem,) One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Near Third Avenue.—The Rev. J. Elmendorf, 11 A. M.; Salvation Army service, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, SECOND CHURCH, (Harlem.) One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue.—The Rev. William Justin Harsha, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

COOPER UNION, Room 22.—"Christ's Coming, Millennium, and the Immortality of the Body Without Death," 3:30 P. M.

EPIPHANY, BAPTIST, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street.—The Rev. John T. Beckley, morning; the Rev. A. C. Dixon, evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST, 6 West Forty-sixth Street.—The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Corner of Forty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Edward B. Coe, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-fifth Street.—The Rev. John Hall, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.—The Rev. Howard Duffield, 11 A. M., (communion service,) and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. John R. Davies, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—Services 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN, Corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST, Corner of Thirty-first Street.—The Rev. E. E. Chivers, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-third Street.—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL, Boulevard and West Eighty-third Street.—The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—The Rev. David James Burrell, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Second Avenue and Seventh Street.—The Rev. John G. Fagg, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM, SWEDENBORGIAN, Thirty-fifth Street, Between Park and Lexington Avenues.—The Rev. S. S. Seward, 11 A. M.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. William F. Blackman of the Yale Divinity School, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS' RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN, Boulevard and West Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. Robert Russell Booth, 11 A. M.; communion service, 4 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Music Hall.—Prof. Felix Adler, 11:15 A. M.

SOUTH CHURCH, REFORMED, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Roderick Terry, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East Forty-second Street.—Holy communion, 8:45 A. M.; the Rev. J. Frederick Talcott, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. McGrew, 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.—The Rev. David H. Greer, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.—The Rev. Dr. J. Silverman, 11 A. M.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST, Corner of Lexington Avenue.—The Rev. B. B. Bosworth, 11 A. M and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS REFORMED.—The Rev. J. Preston Searle, 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Tenth Street.—The Rev. George Alexander, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN, Forty-second Street, Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TWENTY PAGES
AND MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 13, 1896.

If the latest story of the death of MACEO is true, and it is far more probable than the Spanish reports which preceded it, and which it stamps as a mass of clumsy lies, it is likely to prove a bad piece of work for the Spanish power in Cuba. The strategy which consists in deliberately luring the leader of a hostile force into a trap on pretense of a peaceful parley and then ruthlessly murdering him for heroically refusing to surrender, is an atrocity calculated to shock the civilized world and not only to arouse the spirit of insurrection and resistance to a more uncompromising pitch than ever, but to excite an irresistible sympathy for the struggling people against whom such methods are employed. But this story should be received with caution, for the Cuban sources from which it emanates are not altogether trustworthy, and there is an element of improbability in the easy trustfulness of MACEO in a message purporting to come from the Acting Captain General, and inviting him to put himself in the power of an enemy whose designs he had every reason to suspect. The story as related is not probable, and the real facts are still unknown, but it is far more likely that MACEO met his death by treachery and assassination than that he was killed in battle at Punta Brava in the manner related in the inconsistent Spanish reports.

THE "CHASM" BETWEEN RICH AND POOR.

In a noonday sermon especially addressed to business men at St. Paul's Church on Friday the Rev. Dr. E. WALPOLE WARREN spoke of the "widening chasm between the rich and the poor" as an impending menace to society in this country. "We are on the eve of a great catastrophe," he said solemnly, "unless we act upon these problems," and he warned the business men that if they waited we should "soon be on the threshold of revolution."

These words, and the reverend gentleman's references to the French Revolution and the dangers of anarchy, may seem unnecessarily ominous, and it is quite possible that a minister who mingles much with the very poor and is familiar with their hardships and the feelings that are awakened by them may magnify the perils of the "widening abyss between labor and capital," which is not quite the same as the "chasm between the rich and the poor." But that there is a widespread disaffection, due to a sense of wrong on account of the unequal distribution of the joint product of labor and capital and an apparent indifference of the prosperous to the sufferings of the indigent, does not admit of doubt. Nor can it be questioned that there is some ground for a feeling of discontent, some trace of reason for a spirit of resentment at the manner in which the power that wealth gives is used. It was largely this "disaffection" and the fact that its source lay in actual grievances that gave strength to a cause otherwise devoid of vital force which commanded the support of nearly half the voters of the Nation at the recent election.

It is not sheer envy and resentment on the part of the less capable or the less fortunate at the comfortable lot of those more favored by nature or circumstances that begets "the widespread disaffection among the poor" which Dr. WARREN declares to be a "danger which threatens the country." There is at the bottom of it a sense of injustice because the advantages of superior fortune are used selfishly, sometimes corruptly and cruelly. Differences of endowment and of opportunity are inevitable and have to be acquiesced in, but the mere possession of wealth, whether inherited or acquired by energy and skill, adds greatly to the power of men, and to men of humane instincts and of conscience it should impart a sense of added responsibility to society and all its members. In no small measure this power of wealth is abused for its own increase, and for securing advantages which are not the gift of nature or of Providence, and this tends to make those who are without wealth more and more dependent and helpless.

Of the danger involved in the widening differences of condition produced by a selfish use of superior capacity and a superior command of material resources there can be no doubt. So far as it is due to illegitimate combinations and to control over the making and enforcement of laws for the benefit of the rich, it can be averted by righting such wrongs under the menace of a discontent that may rise to popular fury and threaten anarchy. The remedy of actual evils which may be reached by just political action should be regarded as a matter of necessary self-defense for capital and for wealth.

But justice in public and political action or even in the management of industrial operations is not all that is called for. Those who are endowed with superior capacities whereby they may exert power over others and acquire a larger share of material possessions owe a duty to their less fortunate fellowmen and to the society which gives them their opportunities. They are morally bound to support public and private agencies for bettering in every judicious and effective way the condition of the unfortunate, the incapable, and even the vicious, and to use their efforts and their means for lifting up, purifying, and rendering more stable and safe the mass upon which the fabric of society rests. This obligation is not only of the essence of Christianity and of every enlightened form of religion, but of all sound ethics and all rational philosophy.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

We commented the other day upon the proceedings had at the conference of ministers last Monday, of which the topic was "Sunday Newspapers." Since then Mr. MOODY has taken up the case and has treated it, as was to be expected, from the point of view of a strict Sabbatarian. The principal point he made was that even though there was less Sunday labor involved in making the Sunday newspaper than the Monday newspaper, the selling of it was Sunday labor, in which he estimated that 200,000 newsboys were engaged in the United States. In order to avoid Sabbath breaking altogether, he suggested that the Monday morning papers should be published on Tuesday. Mr. MOODY is a tolerably consistent Sabbatarian, for he explained that he did not make use of the street cars on Sunday. He did not say whether he confined himself to eating on Sunday food that was cooked on Saturday, as used to be the rigorous Puritans' custom. If he does this, he must be almost alone in it. We doubt, moreover, whether many of his clerical brethren go with him in conscientiously abstaining on Sunday from the use of public conveyances.

But, as we have said before, it is impossible to argue with a Sabbatarian on secular grounds. If it is equally sinful to open a library and a variety show on Sunday, nothing is to be gained by proving that the one place has a moralizing and the other a demoralizing influence on those who frequent it. But upon this point there is a division among the ministers. While the chief speaker maintained that all Sunday newspapers were "issued in violation of Divine law," a subsequent speaker suggested that it was desirable to discriminate. It must be evident, even to those who hold that Sunday newspapers are necessarily sinful, that they have no chance of gaining many converts to that view, while by denouncing all they disable themselves from promoting any improvements. If the majority of the ministers in the conference agree upon the desirableness of discrimination, they could not do a more useful thing than to appoint a committee to examine and report upon the Sunday newspapers, and to specify which of them are objectionable on moral grounds. That would undoubtedly be a great service to church people who are not convinced that it is wrong to buy or read Sunday newspapers, but who are at the same time perplexed to know what Sunday newspapers it is safe to take into their households. Even the strictest Sabbatarian must admit that, even though all Sunday newspapers are sinful, some are calculated, humanly speaking, to do more mischief than others.

JOHN R. FELLOWS AS AN ORATOR.

The press notices upon the death of JOHN R. FELLOWS do not, in our judgment, place a sufficiently high estimate upon his powers as an orator. They were not merely unusual, they were really very great. With those who knew him in the freedom of private sociability his eloquence upon public occasions was an ever-fresh surprise. The quality of being a great public orator is perfectly compatible, in one and the same person, with the quality of being a great private bore. DEMOSTHENES was in that way constituted. FELLOWS was not. He was socially of such an unbent and clubable temperament that no unadvised person would ever have taken him for an orator, hardly for a student, and perhaps not for a serious man at all; moreover, he had some of the failings of genius. But when JOHN R. FELLOWS rose to address an audience he employed for his service and their delight a gifted and wonderfully well-organized mind. Study and premeditation he doubtless resorted to, for he read much, and the clearness of his mind bespoke its activity. But laborious preparation was never his custom, and he often spoke impressively when the circumstances made it obvious that he could not have deliberated upon either the matter or the manner of his speaking.

The distinction of FELLOWS's speeches was due, in the main, we think, to the logical working of his mind. It was to this in part that he owed his ability to speak for an hour without uttering a single sentence which by its cadence and choice of words would not give pleasure to a cultivated ear. It was this that coordinated the structure of his utterances, bringing their parts into proper and effective relation. He never descended to the familiar rhetorical tricks of built-up figures of speech. He rarely sought to enhance the effect of his speaking by imagery designed to awaken the imagination. He appealed primarily and habitually to the reason rather than to the imagination. He simply talked right on, his propositions succeeding each other in their logical sequence, each elaborated or adorned only to that extent which brought it surely within the range of the hearers' apprehension. But the imagination was sufficiently awakened and the sense of beauty captivated by the charm of his diction and the perfect form and balance of his sentences. And his style, like his logic, seemed to come without effort. His thoughts naturally took on a finished form in their expression.

We think Mr. FELLOWS surpassed all the orators who have spoken to New York audiences in the last twenty-five years, whether in that superabundantly common form of the art which is incident to occasions of conviviality and of ceremony or in the practical field of political speaking. If the question be asked whether he was a convincing speaker, who can answer it? DEMOSTHENES could not convince the Athenians that they were in danger from the Macedonian. CICERO's magnificent scolding did not build up a party nor convince anybody but himself that he was a savior of his country. BURKE influenced England's policy toward the colonies about as little as DANIEL WEBSTER, in his supreme opportunity of the slavery issue, influenced the course of our party politics and National history. GAMBETTA unquestionably did shape the course of the French Republic, but CASTELAR made practically no headway in Spain, and himself renounced republicanism. The ability to "change votes" is not essential to the reputation of an orator.

For that reason, no doubt, this practical age has allowed the noble art to fall into disuse. Except Mr. BRYAN, we know of no one in our recent public life who has extensively and deliberately schooled himself in public speaking. His schooling served his purpose well. There can be no question of that. But at Chicago he appealed almost wholly to the emotions of his audience, a practice which in our public and private business has been altogether abandoned by men of standing and good taste. WEBSTER'S tears in the Dartmouth College case would evoke smiles from the present Judges of the Supreme Court, just as his "GOD grant that in my day at least" of the reply to HAYNE would be set down as fustian by the irreverent reporters before him and by the greater part of the wider audience that read him verbatim. Nowadays men who have the most potent reasons for wishing to convince their hearers and the greatest skill in doing it talk mostly in quite a conversational way, whether they are addressing the bench, a jury, a Board of Directors, or a political meeting. It has come to be considered that a speaker who has resort to the symbols of old-fashioned eloquence must be distrustful of his argument or of his case.

If ever the art of forensic eloquence is revived in this country, the revival will be due in the first place to the love of art, and only in a secondary sense to considerations of practical advantage. A public utterance which is a work of art in its delivery and is literature in its printed form will never lack the power to charm a wide circle unless we are to cease altogether to care for the fine things of life. Oratory cultivated as an exotic, like opera, could have no marked influence in shaping public affairs, but a few examples of its successful application to practical ends, such as BRYAN's campaign afforded, would set ambitious youth to studying and practicing it with marvelous diligence. The recrudescence of the art would involve some visible perils, for it is notorious that a skillful demagogue who is also an accomplished orator is a highly dangerous fellow.

THE BARBERI TRIAL.

When a person who has taken human life receives entire freedom on the ground of mental unsoundness creating irresponsibility, it is plain that the protection of life, under our laws, is inadequate. That is the most obvious and most important inference from the result of the trial of MARIE BARBERI for the killing of CATALDO. This inference has nothing to do with the moral guilt of the girl, with the motives from which she acted, with the conduct of her victim, or the provocation or justification for her act. "According to our laws," said the Judge in his charge, "a person who is insane cannot be convicted of a capital crime. But everybody who commits a crime is regarded sane until proved otherwise. As to the expert testimony, you know that in many material facts the doctors did not agree. Which was right? That is what you, gentlemen of the jury, must determine."

The jury determined that the experts were right who said that the girl was insane. On that determination only could they acquit. Whatever other verdict might have been given had they believed her sane, one of acquittal could not in law be given. But if homicidal insanity, whether it be called psychical epilepsy, or draped in any other polysyllabic disguise, protects the "patient" from all interference with her liberty under our laws, what protects society from her indulgence in homicide? And if this homicide goes perfectly free, what else can be expected by or for others of the same class? That is a question of no mean importance, and not an agreeable one to have to ask as to the great State of New York.

Did the jury really acquit on the only legal ground that justified acquittal? We are bound to assume that they did. Any other conclusion would be based solely on inference. But if the jury felt as the average man in the community appears to feel, it is not unfair to infer that they would, in any case, have hesitated to bring in a verdict of guilty. There is a deep, unreasoned, half-conscious sentiment among our people that the wrong which this Italian girl had suffered is insufficiently punishable by law, and especially by the law of which the poor can avail themselves. When the victim does swift and murderous justice on the guilty, it is extremely improbable that the machinery of law will bring about capital punishment. No one can deny that this sentiment tends strongly to defeat the law, or that, logically, the law should take its strict course until it is changed. But on the one hand public opinion would hardly permit the law to be changed so as to make homicide justifiable in such cases, and on the other it will not permit the full penalty of the law to be inflicted. No woman who has killed her seducer, or a man who is believed by a jury to be her seducer, has been, or is likely to be, capitally punished.

These being the facts, reason clearly requires that the law shall so be amended that punishment for crimes of this sort shall be, not death, but such confinement as a jury can be trusted to inflict. Reason still more clearly and imperatively demands that where any person is saved from capital punishment by proof of insanity, complete and permanent protection against such insanity shall be secured to society. It is not a question of punishment, but of restraint, and it is absurd that a person liable to uncontrollable impulse to kill shall not be restrained from any possible yielding to that impulse.

A phase of the history of this wretched trial which is, perhaps, even more disquieting than the defects in the law which it discloses is the manner in which it has been exploited by a portion of the press. Whatever demoralizing and disgusting influence it was possible to exert in treating it, some of our newspapers have tried their most to exert. For this evil—and it is a great one—there is no legal remedy. The only remedy, the only defense possible, lies in the practical condemnation of such papers by decent people, and the only condemnation really practical lies in the refusal to buy or read them.

PUBLIC STATUES.

The project for the erection of a public statue to WILLIAM STEINWAY, which was mooted within a few days after his death, seems now to have been abandoned. At least nothing has been publicly said or done about it of late.

In saying that the abandonment of it is the most judicious course that could have been pursued THE TIMES will certainly not be suspected of any desire to belittle the great value to New York of such a citizen as Mr. STEINWAY; to that it has already borne testimony. But it is a mistake to erect a public statue to any citizen, however eminent and valuable, immediately or very soon after his death. A decade, at least, should be allowed to elapse. After the keenness of private grief has worn off, and the subject of the proposed public honor has taken his place in a historical perspective, the sense of the community can for the first time be properly taken upon such a proposition.

The plain truth is that the erection of public statues, that is to say, of statues in public parks, places, and streets, has been overdone in New York. We have not many suitable sites for the purpose of statues, and some of those we have are wrongly occupied. The Mall, in Central Park, was originally designed as a kind of pantheon, or panheroön, and it is wisely not confined to New Yorkers, or even to Americans, but to the great men of the world. Perhaps nobody is commemorated there who is not worthy of such a commemoration, however much the commemoration itself may, in several instances, leave to be desired. Apart from the Park, we have a few, and only a few, open spaces suitable for public monuments. These ought to be reserved with great care for those public benefactors whose claims are beyond either dispute or inquiry.

There are, however, many citizens who have deserved well of the community and who might properly be commemorated, not in street statues, but in connection with the institutions which they have founded, or with which they have been identified. The statues, the erection of which has been criticised upon the ground that the subjects were not public benefactors so conspicuous as to justify this form of commemoration, might yet have a complete justification in other surroundings. No doubt a considerable number of those who contemplate the statue of WILLIAM E. DODGE, in Upper Broadway, or of Dr. SIMS, in Bryant Park, or of S. S. COX, in Astor Place, or the bust of Mr. HOLLY, in Washington Square, wonder what the subjects have done to entitle them to statues, and may even be disposed to question the propriety of the monument after they have been informed. But that is merely because these effigies are misplaced. If they were appropriately placed, there would be no question of their propriety; if, for example, the statue of Mr. DODGE were affixed to the building of the Chamber of Commerce, and the statue of Dr. SIMS to the Woman's Hospital, and that of Mr. COX to the Post Office, and the bust of Mr. HOLLY to the Engineers' Club, there would be no question at all about the propriety of the memorial. In the same way nothing could be more appropriate than a statue of Mr. STEINWAY in connection with the clubhouse of the Liederkranz, which embodies the element in our citizenship of which Mr. STEINWAY was so admirable a representative.

There is another consideration which leads in the same direction, and that is the artistic consideration. A mere portrait statue on a pedestal in a street is a lonesome object. Even when it is a good statue, it scarcely becomes a public embellishment unless it is extended with entertaining and decorative accessories into a monument. A statue as an adjunct of architecture may be a very attractive object, which, isolated, would not be attractive. The admirable statue of HORACE GREELEY in the Tribune Building gains about as much in artistic effect from its place and surroundings as it does in pertinency as a memorial. The bust of Postmaster PEARSON is also in the right place in the Post Office, and the statue of PETER COOPER will be in its right place in front of the Cooper Union, which he founded. If the architects of institutions would take thought for the desirableness of affording, in the design of them, scope for commemorative statues, they could furnish opportunity for the appropriate commemoration of citizens, for whom street statues are an inappropriate commemoration, and they would at the same time relieve the municipality of a series of perplexing problems.

A WATER-SUPPLY PROBLEM.

In the near future the water supply of Brooklyn must be enlarged. Five years hence the city will need more water than can be obtained from the watershed and the sources of supply from which the reservoirs are now filled. Therefore it is necessary that plans for increasing the supply should be made without delay. Under the direction of Mr. ALFRED T. WHITE, then Commissioner of City Works, inquiries were made last year as to the feasibility of obtaining water from one of three sources—that part of Long Island not yet laid under contribution, the watershed of Ten Mile River, in Dutchess County, and the watershed of the Ramapo River in Orange County and the adjacent district. The full capacity of the watershed now in use was then estimated to be 114,000,000 gallons per day. The supply procured from it was 76,000,000 gallons in 1895, and it has since been increased, we think, to about 100,000,000. Any one of the three new sources, it was estimated, would yield a minimum of 100,000,000 gallons.

At the present time, however, other and larger projects have become the subject of public discussion, and it is urged by some that provision should be made for the wants in the future of Brooklyn and New York, and also, perhaps, for those of all the cities on the banks of the Hudson River, by a comprehensive scheme for taking water from the watershed of the Upper Hudson, the Adirondack lakes, Lake George, or Lake Ontario. So far as Brooklyn's needs are concerned, there are objections to any one of the three projects considered last year by the authorities of that city. The watershed now in use is overtaxed, for the water obtained from some of the contributing sources is polluted or exposed to pollution. The danger of pollution will increase as the years pass. Residents of suburban towns complain, too, that water which they need is taken from them. If the water of streams in the centre or eastern half of the island should be impounded, it would be difficult to prevent pollution, because the population of the island will increase, and local residents would probably have good ground for complaint. The natural market for the water of the Ramapo River and watershed is the cities of Northern New Jersey, and some of them sorely need good water. The supply from the Ten Mile River watershed would naturally in the course of time be added to the Croton supply.

The solution of the problem will be affected by the union of New York and Brooklyn, and the impending consolidation of the two cities tends to retard the adoption of plans for increasing the water supply of one of them. But New York will eventually outgrow the capacity of the Croton watershed now in use, and the people of both cities may reasonably take an interest in any project for procuring additional supplies from distant sources.

At the coming session of the Legislature there will be introduced a bill for the appointment of a commission to inquire concerning projects for supplying the cities of the Hudson Valley with water. We notice that persons in Albany who appear to be interested in this measure express the opinion that water for Albany, Troy, Cohoes, and other cities on the river, as well as for New York and Brooklyn, should be procured from Lake Ontario. On the other hand, State Engineer ADAMS says that the needs of Greater New York and the other cities mentioned should be supplied from the watershed of the Upper Hudson Valley. We do not see why it should be necessary or advisable to take water from Ontario. Whenever a supply from the upper part of the State shall be required for the valley cities or for Greater New York, it will be practicable to procure it from Lake George, or the Adirondacks, or from certain watershed districts of the Upper Hudson. But this city will not be forced to resort to any of these sources for many years to come, so far as the needs of the city within its present boundaries are concerned, and it is desirable that it should continue to control the sources of its supply, as it does control them now. But the wants of Brooklyn, in view of the coming consolidation, tend to complicate the situation and to make this city an interested participant in the discussion of any legislative project touching this subject. We do not understand that Albany, Troy, and Cohoes are suffering for lack of water, or that their supplies will become inadequate in the near future. But the quality of the Albany water is very bad, and the city would be greatly benefited by the substitution of a supply from unpolluted and protected sources for that which is now obtained from the river.

We have not undertaken to show that any one of the distant sources mentioned is preferable to the others, (although we see no good reason for including Lake Ontario in the list,) or to say that any comprehensive plan for bringing water from those sources to the valley cities and to Greater New York should be adopted. But the question is one which will be discussed at Albany and elsewhere, and the wants of Brooklyn tend to excite considerable interest in it here. The facts should be known, and the arguments for and against any project which may be broached at Albany should be clearly presented and carefully considered.

Although the German Government has not undertaken, in response to the complaints of Ambassador UHL, to prevent the exportation of adulterated wines to this country, it has ordered that the wines shall be tested chemically and that the evidence of adulteration shall be recorded. This is something, but it is not enough. Mr. UHL showed that it was admitted in German official reports that a considerable part of the wine shipped to this country was adulterated, and the Government could not repudiate its own statements. After his complaint had been made a Berlin newspaper confirmed what he had said, asserting that "immense quantities of liquors" had been brought into market at prices which proved that there must have been wholesale adulteration, and that one "Rhenish firm" was selling "annually thousands of casks of wine in the composition of which there cannot possibly be anything beyond a merely nominal percentage of grape wine." The German Government has sought to exclude our agricultural products from German markets by pretending that they were unwholesome, and we have undertaken to meet the objection by a system of sanitary inspection. There seems to be a considerable beam in the German eye, and our Government should insist upon the enforcement of regulations in Germany which will prevent the exportation to this country of wines which contain "a merely nominal percentage" of the juice of the grape.

The first "international meeting" of the Salvation Army ever held in this country is to take place during the next three days, the principal demonstration being at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening. While there is much suggestive of circus management in the methods employed to attract attention and gather a crowd for this occasion, much to make the judicious grieve in the manner of appealing to religious emotion, and a repellent display of familiarity and favored intimacy with the Almighty on the part of these people, there is one side of their work which can appeal to the sympathies of sensible folks. The Salvation Army seems really to be doing much practical work of "rescue," providing for neglected babies, trying to raise the fallen and to keep them up, and to reclaim criminals and keep them from crime, and so on. Whatever may be accomplished in this way constitutes a mantle for a multitude of methods which those do not like who do not feel the need of them, but which may be a help in getting hold of those whom persuasion and ordinary appeal will not reach. At all events the rescuing and saving from vice and crime and from squalor and destitution in this world is a form of salvation that all can appreciate as tending to the redemption of the human race.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—M. MELINE'S protective tariff has almost ruined the toymakers of Paris. One of them is quoted as saying all of the 300 manufacturers in the city believe that high duties are damaging their trade, and that 20,000 workmen rue the day this system was adopted. A Parisian toy exporter, when questioned on the subject, said: "The French have lost the trade in cheap dolls, and only retain that in the most expensive sorts."

—Apparently The Dayton Herald has already thrown away its 1896 calendar and is running on a schedule that will not go into effect in other offices for quite some days. It gravely asserts that "nothing in the modern history of the Old World is so important, far-reaching, and so worthy of the progress and civilization of this dawning century as the action of the powers on the Turkish question." So far as known, this century is not dawning, but twilighting, and as for action by the powers on the Turkish question, he must indeed be a mad wag who pretends to expect it within the next hundred years.

—The City of Turin is making preparations to hold in 1898 a great Italian exposition. It will be under the patronage of the hereditary Prince and the other Princes of the house of Savoy, and the public subscriptions already amount to $350,000. One of the departments of the exhibition will be reserved for the "works of Italians abroad and of the Italian colonies." There will be an exhibition of ancient and modern sacred art and of the work of the Catholic missions, and an international display of electrical devices and machinery. Athletic competitions will be a feature, a commission of Italian artists and caricaturists is organizing a show of comic pictures, and congresses of science, art, and industry are in the ambitious programme. The buildings of the exhibition are already under construction in the park of the Valentino. The Minister of Finance has arranged for the free importation into Italy of foreign manufacturers addressed to the exhibition.

—Though it is only natural to jeer a bit at England on account of her recent failures in the land-grabbing line, and to inquire derisively why the lion is not getting his traditional share—everything except the bones, that is—in the cutting up of the Chinese Empire that seems to have begun, yet no harm would be done if these expressions of cynical amusement were repressed long enough to give time for consideration of a point made in our cable dispatch from London. Even a little delay of this sort is likely to result in such serious realization of certain facts that the inclination to cry "At last!" over the successful infringement of Great Britain's patent may turn into a feeling altogether different. As our correspondent says, England opens free markets wherever she goes, and in not one of the numberless ports where her flag waves from the shore does the Captain of a ship from whose masthead flies another banner encounter the more or less nearly prohibitory harbor charges and tariffs by which most other European nations keep alien vessels from their colonies. It is, of course, irritating to see the Britishers go about the world, seizing such parts of it as take their fancy, but, after all is said and done, they really civilize as well as conquer, they do business on business principles, and they have confidence enough in their own skill as shopkeepers to let anybody who chooses build a shop close beside their own. Sentimental reasons apart, there is no logical objection to be made because a nation with well-marked genius for colonization follows its instinct and colonizes. The process often gives pain to a lot of good folks, and not less frequently to a lot of bad ones, but it certainly advances the interests of humanity as a whole.

IN THE GARISH GLOAMING.

Charles J. Colton in The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

There's a murmuring noise in the soundless hush,
Where the sleeping kine travel the lea,
And the motionless river rolls on with a rush
To the placid and billowy sea;
And the voice of the mockingbird cryeth aloud
In a silent and speechless refrain,
While the sun shines down through an opaque cloud
At the corn on the sterile plain.

There's a breathless calm on the mighty sea
While the waves rear mountain high,
And the bright stars twinkle so merrily
From the darkened and tenebrous sky;
While the whistle and roar of the chill Summer breeze
Melt the ice as it forms on the spar,
As the good ship plows through the turbulent seas,
Where she lies fast aground on the bar.

There's a darkling light on the mountain dome
High crowned by its peaceful vale,
Where the hydra-headed acephali roam
Adown the precipitous dale;
And the torrent flows at a snail-like pace,
While the ponderous elves around
Flit about with a wonderful inert grace,
And the seaweed flecks the ground.

The Times's Sunday Supplement.

From The Tacoma (Washington) News.

THE NEW YORK TIMES's Sunday supplement, illustrated, is the equal of Harper's Weekly in pictures, reading matter, size, and general appearance. The supplement is conducted on a high plane of excellence.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

People who have never been outside their native land, and many of those who have under favorable circumstances, have no conception of the almost hopelessness of the foreigners who come to America, believing it to be the land of promise whose portals they have only to enter to find prosperity. It is hard enough for the unfortunate American who is out of work, but for a stranger who does not understand a word of the language, and to whom even the dress and customs of the people are strange, the situation seems almost desperate.

There is a sweet-faced, low-voiced young Russian girl in New York, who came to this country in the Summer of 1892, and found herself just in this position. It was a serious position, for she had brought her family, which she had been supporting in Moscow, to the new country with her—a father and mother and three sisters. She had been a schoolteacher in Russia, and it was with the great hope of soon learning the language and teaching that she came to America.

"I am older than I look," she says to people who seem surprised at her having taught before she came to this country. But that is not very old, and she looks the merest slip of a girl. She was sixteen when she commenced to teach at home, and she taught two years before starting out with her family for a strange land.

It seems an ambitious effort to have made, particularly for such a quiet, unassuming little lady, but her whole history shows that she has much strength of character and steadfastness of purpose. Her name is Vera Polakoff, and this is the way she tells her story:

"Ah, the children in this country do not appreciate their schools," she said. "The children in Russia are so glad to go to school that they will walk miles to the schoolhouse. We have good schools there, but not many of them. There is only one perhaps for several villages in the country, and the children from all around go to it. The children here can reach their schools in a few moments. It took me an hour to reach my school. It was the only one in the part of the city where I lived.

"The Russian children do not begin to go to school until they are eight years old, and then they are so glad to go that they study very hard. The hours are from 9 to 4 o'clock in school, but then there are the lessons to be learned outside, and I remember that I studied until 12 o'clock at night to learn mine. I think the children in Russia learn very quickly. They do not go to school as early as they do here, and their minds seem to be fresher. I commenced school when I was eight, and when I was sixteen I was ready to teach, and I had been to the ordinary public school, to the high school, and the school for teachers. Yes, there we learned as they do in the schools for teachers here. The professors brought in children from the lower schools and showed us how to teach them, and then we taught them ourselves.

"The boys' and girls' schools are separated in Russia. The men teach the larger boys and women teachers the girls and the smaller boys. I think a woman understands always better than a man how to manage small children. I taught in a girls' school in one of the lower classes. The building was large, with many different rooms, and heated, not from the cellar, like the schools here, but from great ovens built into the walls, one of them between and heating two rooms.

"How did I dress? Very warmly, with a long coat lined with fur. We wear our fur on the inside in Russia. There were long boots of soft leather that wrinkled at the ankles, and were long enough to pull up very high when the snow was deep. Then on my head I wore a little shawl that I pulled down over my forehead when it was cold and up over my chin until only my eyes could be seen. That was until I began to teach. Then we were richer people who went to the school, and I must wear a hat.

"I had thirty little children at first, and then I taught older children, and there were not so many. I never punished them. They were very good. I think children are always good if you are good to them.

"It is not so difficult to find a position to teach in a school in Russia. Some people are so sorry for the peasants in the villages that they go to them and start schools. They are paid no money, but live on the provisions of all kinds that the peasants can bring them. Some one gives them a room in or near the church, and there they have their school. Sometimes the Government allows them a little money. I wanted to teach the peasants. I would have taken my family with me, and they would have liked it. It would be doing a great deal of good, and it is not happiness to live unless you can do something for some one. In localities where I had no friends I would make friends of the children. The children take you for an angel if you are good to them.

"But I had heard a great deal about America in lectures. One professor gave a beautiful lecture. He told all about England, but everything he said about England he added—and it is the same in America.' He told about education in America, and how, while it was hard to get an education in Russia, it was very easy here. I thought I could come over here and study more and teach. I love to study. I should like to do nothing else. So I came to America and found that what the professor had said was not so.

"We came to New York, and we did not know the language. The difference between the public schools and gymnasiums in Russia, where the richer children go, is that in the ordinary schools they do not study the languages. I wanted to do something, but I could get nothing to do, for I could not speak English. Then some one on the east side said that it would not make any difference about that if I went to work in a factory, and so we went to Norwich, Conn.

"When I first came to New York I wanted to wear my shawl on my head as I had worn it in Russia, and I put on my long fur-lined coat and my boots and went out. I thought I looked very nice and rich, but the children followed me and pointed at me, and I went home and since then I have worn a hat. At Norwich my sister and I went into a factory, but we only made $1.50 a week. My father is old, and he does not work, but he had to work there for us to live. We had some money, but we must keep that. And in the factory the girls laughed at me and made fun of me, and it was all so different from what I was accustomed to that I did not like America that first year. I begin to like it better now.

"But I did not mind all that so much. I do not mind working. But I wanted to study and teach. I wanted to study when I was not working, but I found it was not as the professor had said. There was no place for me to study the language. If I studied I must take lessons and pay for them well. When I was in Russia there was a few dollars a year to pay in the lower schools for the care of the buildings and more to pay in the higher schools. But my education did not cost me a cent. They let me wait until I had finished studying and then teach and pay for it, and I had private pupils. But here they would not let me study and pay when I had learned.

"Then a friend I had known in Russia, Miss Pogosky, came to this country. She was to have charge of the Russian chorus at the World's Fair. She was, oh, so very much surprised when she heard that I was in America. She sent for me at once, and I went to Chicago and sang in the chorus. I had $20 a week there, and it was much better. After the fair was over the exhibit made by the Russian peasants was brought to New York, and we have been trying to introduce their work here ever since. First we were on Twenty-third Street, and Miss Pogosky was the manager. Now she is in Russia and I sell the goods she sends me in the Woman's Exchange. The people who buy the work in Russia beat the peasants down and get it as cheap as they can. So my friend buys it from them at their prices and I sell it at a small profit to the people here.

"I support the family as I did at home, but my oldest sister can support herself now. She embroiders and does Russian stitches. I do not like this work so well. It is not doing much to help people, I can only like it because it is to give the Russian peasants a chance to introduce their work in this country."

CHIT-CHAT.

Talk is arising, as it has off and on since the now worn-out subject of "woman's sphere" came before the public, about women in place of men for waiters at the private dinner table. The man is so infinitely superior to the woman at the public table that it does not seem possible that he can ever be superseded in private life. A man will wait upon a man as well as upon a woman, or a woman as well as upon a man, in a hotel or restaurant, provided always he expects to receive a tip and thinks it worth his while. A woman in either of these places usually treats a woman with scant courtesy, and in her amiable moods she is apt to be officious to both men and women. Women do not seem to appreciate the fact that waiting on a table is a function to be executed with dighity. If the man waiter makes it too much of a function and his dignity is somewhat excessive, his is an error in the right direction. He at least seems to take a certain pleasure in the work, while women apparently regard waiting as merely a duty to be gone through with as much grace as may be.

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A certain Mr. Barry Pain has been delivering an address to the Pioneer Club, a woman's organization of London, upon "Humor." He kindly explains to the ladies whom he honors by his remarks how it is that humor is one among a great many other things in which they are lacking. It seems hardly apropos to explain to one's hostesses that there are limitations to their charms, but it is possible that explanations might be given. It seems to be a general practice the world over to discuss women's failures as well as their virtues. Undoubtedly such talks are improving. Possibly Mr. Barry Pain was asked to speak upon the subject. A pun might even be made upon the gentleman's last name and his tendency to make people uncomfortable. But puns outside the covers of Shakespeare are not in good taste. There is a little consolation given at the end of the address. "But," said Mr. Barry, "a study of the lives of the greatest humorists by no means shows that they were the happiest of men and very frequently shows the reverse."

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A recent occurrence in Brooklyn shows how human nature will get the best of even such a wise old moralizer as Plato. There is a very charming young woman, talented, accomplished, and a member of a family delightful in every respect. One of the doctrines the young woman had imbibed in some way was that of Plato in regard to affection. Would she marry? Never! She believed only in a union of minds. Consequently her friends were somewhat surprised when her engagement was announced to a young man some five or six years her junior. He was a very nice young man, but in addition to his youth he was delicate and he was not in business, and neither was he rich. Occurrences of this kind being not so infrequent in the history of the world, there was only a momentary surprise until later. The young woman was in Washington later. The young man was there also. They wrote home to say that they had been married. But not in Washington. Oh, no. Several months before in a Long Island town. Plato is a dangerous subject for sedate and dignified young women to take up.

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Music appears to have as many unpleasant as pleasant sides, and the unpleasantness which comes to musicians seems to be particularly unpleasant unpleasantness. They may not eat, drink, walk, or talk like ordinary mortals. They are in constant fear, even the least of them, lest something may happen to them. They must devote the greater part of their time to practice. Possibly that is a labor of love. Even musical instruments are subject to inabilities, the violin has unpleasant quirks, and the piano must be kept in an even temperature or it takes cold. Piano hoarseness is distracting.

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The National Congress of Mothers, whose purpose is to "set mothers to thinking," as its exponents say, may fill a long-felt want. The "thinking" mothers will bring up the women of the next generation to be at least better clubwomen. The women who took part in some of the troubles in the patriotic organizations of women in the past year showed nothing so much as the need of good mothers. Women who, upon ordinary occasions, are charming in every respect, lost control of themselves entirely at their meetings, and in fierce rage hurled imprecations and insinuations against each other in a way which showed every form of malice, hatred, and all uncharitableness. It looked to people who took an impartial view of the subject as if the thinking mothers were needed then and there. But if their work could begin at an earlier date, it might be more satisfactory.

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The Boston women's clubs do not take up the subjects to which New York women give their atention. The Wednesday Morning Club of Boston was addressed recently by Miss Frances Bartlett, the essayist. She spoke upon the "Hellenic Pantheon and Cadmean Thebes." "Little is known," she said in opening her remarks, "of 'Cadmean Thebes,' for the contradictory descriptions of Heslod and Herodotus and the poetical license of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides have tangled beyond all unwinding the web of their traditions." In closing she read a poem "leaving in the minds of her hearers the question whether in the time unborn the faith and beliefs of to-day may not be regarded by the then known science as we look upon the myths and traditions of Ancient Hellas." The first of three lessons on education the North Adams Monday Club has recently taken was upon Herbartianism and there was given "a brief account of Herbart. The lesson touched upon his psychology in order to give a basis for the discussion of apperception and ethics."

THE LITTLE GIRL THAT GREW UP.

From Zion's Herald.

She was sitting up straight in a straight-backed chair;
There wasn't a snarl in her shining hair,
There wasn't a speck on her dainty dress,
And her rosy face was full of distress.

When I drew near to this maiden fair,
She suddenly rumpled her shining hair,
And dropping down "in a heap" on the floor,
Uplifted her voice in a wail most sore.

"Now, what is the matter, my pretty maid?"
"I'm all grown up!" she dolefully said,
"And I'm lonesone, as lonesome as lonesome can be,
For Humpty Dumpty and Riddle-Me-Ree.

"There's Little Boy Blue, who used to creep
Under our haystack, and fall asleep;
He isn't my friend since mother dear
'Did up' my hair in this twist so queer!

"And the Dog and the Fiddle, they left me, too,
When the baby into a woman grew;
The Dish has hidden away with the Spoon,
And the Cow has stayed at the back of the Moon!

"The Little-Old-Woman-who-Swept-the-Sky
Is caught in her cobwebs high and dry;
And Jack and his Beanstalk I can not find
Since I began to improve my mind.

"I wouldn't be scared—not a single mite—
If the Bugaboo I should meet to-night;
The Bogey Man I'd be glad to see—
But they'll never, no, never come back to me!

"I watched in the garden last night at dark
A fairy favor to find, but—hark!
My mother is calling—don't you hear?—
'Young ladies don't sit on the floor, my dear!'"

VANITIES.

The dwellers and drivers upon Fifth Avenue are arrayed literally in purple and fine linen. The purple is particularly in evidence. A beautiful carriage costume worn the other day consisted of a long coat of purple velvet, opening over a gown of silk of the same royal shade. The bonnet was of purple velvet, and the flowers in it were violets.

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Every woman with a desire to be up to date in fashions should see Miss Ada Rehan as Lady Gay Spanker in "London Assurance." A note comes from Paris—Paris is a comprehensive term, and there are many and tortuous roads which lead from the city of fashions—saying that there is to be an innovation in hairdressing. From this time on women will wear the front hair in little comb or pin curls stiffly arranged at either side of the face. With her dinner costume as Lady Gay, Miss Rehan wears innumerable little curls. They bob delightfully in her animated part, and will give an accurate idea of the appearance they will present on the athletic girls of the present day. The portraits of our grandmothers do not give it. They are too much associated in our minds with everything sedate and dignified.

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Blue and brown are usually delightful in combination. A pretty gown seen on the street was of brown cloth with a pouch vest of pale blue chiffon. The brown was a not very dark tobacco shade. The skirt was edged with a narrow band of Alaska sable around the bottom. A bolero effect was given in front, with velvet of a darker shade of brown, with flaring points faced with a light, dull shade of yellow. From the neck of the gown embroidered jeweled points of gold extended down upon the chiffon, a band of the embroidery went down the front of the vest, and there were bands of it a little inside the edge of the velvet on either side.

The jacket effect was emphasized at either side of the back of the bodice, where the velvet hung loosely. Down the middle of the back was more velvet, plaited in tightly. There was a crush belt of the velvet fastening in the back. The sleeves were plain, and bunched a little at the top. Flaring cuffs lined with the pale yellow satin fell over the hands. The collar showed a line of the dark velvet at the top, a broader band of the blue below it, and a still wider band of the pale yellow joined the gold trimming of the vest. There were flaring bows of the velvet lined with the yellow at the back, and inside of them, standing high, were ruffles of the blue chiffon.

The hat worn with this gown was of brown velvet to match that on the dress. It was a large picture hat, with black plumes at one side, and a large buckle at the other. On the side with the plumes the hat was bent up, and beneath the wide rim were crushed a number of pale yellow flowers.

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So many mink tails are worn combined with other kinds of fur that it would seem either that there must be a variety of minks which grow many tails or that there must be many detailed minks whose tails have been used when the pelt was not needed.

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The ball to have been given by the young Duke and Duchess of Marlborough in honor of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Bleinheim Palace was changed to a reception owing to the death of Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, the grandmother of the Duchess. English papers describe the Duchess's gown worn upon the occasion as a white velvet trimmed with dark fur. On her breast she wore a spray of mauve orchids. The costume is one which would be charmingly becoming to the high bred girlish beauty of the young woman who was known here as Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

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There is an interesting, if ancient, story told of Americans to the effect that one of the nationality being at one time in Paris saw something very beautiful. As quick as a flash came the question, "How much did that cost?" "Ah, you are an American," said a Frenchman standing near. "At the last great judgment day, when all the world is standing before the great white throne waiting for the final decree from the Supreme Judge, the first thing the Americans will ask will be, 'How much did that great white throne cost?'"

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That is the general reputation Americans have, not only in France but in England. Hence it is interesting in an English description of the Duchess of Marlborough's costume on the day of the great reception to hear that she wore "her magnificent ropes and collar of pearls, also her diamond 'crown,' worth £40,000."

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A charming English costume is of dark red cloth, the skirt plain, the little jacket front harging in plaits on either side of a vest of ermine. The collar is of ermine, with an edge of moiré ribbon. There is a big bow of the moiré ribbon at the back and a knot of it on either side of the jacket front at the neck, with a single long streamer of handsome black ribbon floating down on either side below the waist. The soft belt is of the black moiré. There is a big hat of red velvet worn with the gown, a big bow of the black moiré at the back, and the plumes are of black and white. The muff carried with the gown is of the ermine.

COOKING SCHOOL FOR BRIDES.

They Prepare and Then Eat Their Own Dainty Luncheons.

A Matrimonial Preparatory Institution the New York Cooking School might be called with propriety by people who understand the work it is doing at present. The title has a somewhat sensational sound, but the preparatory course that is conducted at the school is so eminently practical that it must appeal to every one—to the old-school conservative as well as to the modern gourmet. The pretty young brides-that-are-to-be who come from the most cultivated families of upper New York take it with great thoroughness. Six of these prospective brides have been at the school already this year, and people are hardly home from the country, and those who have returned are most of them too busy with Christmas shopping or putting their houses in trim for the Winter to do anything else.

It is a pretty sight to see the classes at work. The fun begins as the girls troop from the elevator to the rooms of the school on the top floor of the United Charities Building. The dressing room looks like a flower garden or cage filled with tropical birds when all the pegs are hung with the hats. Then the young cooks put on their aprons. They are businesslike aprons—big white ones that tie around the waist and almost cover the dress skirt, while a pretty gathered bib is secured in the back with straps which go over the shoulders. One pretty girl has these straps of red, and there is red at the waist and a broad red band at the top of two big pockets at the sides. Another apron is all white, with pretty Hamburg ruffles. But they all have bibs.

They have very gay lunch parties, these classes, when the menu has been prepared. And everything is worth eating. There are not only the brides-that-are-to-be-soon, but brides-that-are-to-be-sometime belonging to the classes, and occasionally a mother or a sister or a friend drops in and is invited to luncheon. The following is the menu of one of these private luncheon parties, and is a sample of what the young bridegroom-that-is-to-be is to eat in the future:

Chicken bouchées.
Cheese soufléés. Spinach in bread cases.
Popovers. Zarina cream.
Chocolate.

That is only one luncheon menu out of a number. There will be mutton chops, with peas sometimes; mushroom sauce will grace many dishes; there are potatoes scalloped, stuffed tomatoes, and other things equally delicious. Some visitors have said that after having seen a class of these young chefs at work, all wearing their big white aprons and every sleeve turned away from a round white arm, an invalid would have an appetite and be invited to attend a luncheon prepared by such nice girls.

There are some difficulties in the work to those who have never cooked before. One of the girls, who is preparing for a home of her own, made consommé the other day. To do this there was raw meat to chop, and she had never so much as seen raw meat before. She made the consommé. "But I was sick all the week after it," she said, mournfully.

Every morning except Monday is filled with classes at the school. The afternoons are devoted to the children of the mission schools, who have their lessons free, and the evenings to the older girls, who are at work through the day. There is a pleasant sentiment which connects these classes. The young girls from the wealthy families pay, and pay well, for their lessons. It is their money which helps to support the school and enables the girls and young women who have not the money to obtain the instruction which they could not have in any other way.

FAVORS FOR COTILLIONS.

Original New York Designs Sent to All the Large Cities.

The season of cotillions and cotillion favors has arrived. This is a time when the cotillion favor designer has a brain racked day and night searching for designs that are new and original, attractive and beautiful. Of such designs, when they are thought out, the originator is as careful as a great chef of a new sauce. They are not to be exposed lightly to the eye of the public.

But for the greater number of cotillions the favors are specially designed. Frequently the hostess who orders the favors has ideas of her own which the artist—it is genuine art work that is put into many favors—makes practicable. There are few small articles of general use that have not played their part in the cotillion. Flags of all kinds, and particularly the college flag with college colors; picture frames and small articles of this kind, painted or embroidered. Big paper flowers may be extremely picturesque when worn, and fancy hats and caps of all kinds are used. There is nothing new in any of these except in the way they are designed. Last week a lot of ornamented tin horns and tambourines were sent off by a firm of young women on Fifth Avenue, which does a great deal of original work of this kind. These went out of town.

The fashionable season in other large cities begins earlier than in New York. In many of them festivities begin soon after Thanksgiving, and New York cotillion favors go out to most of them. Even Chicago, with all its resources, comes to New York for assistance in these matters.

The New York season is not under way until January, and then orders for favors come thick and fast. One firm has sometimes orders for eight or ten different sets in a week. Before Christmas there are the dancing classes, which begin about the 1st of December. But they do not take the most elaborate cotillion favors. The favors made from original designs and made beautiful, quaint, or grotesque with paints, silks, or colored inks, paper, or pasteboard, range in price from $3 to $24 a dozen. Occasionally they go higher than that, but seldom. It might be pleasant to say that all the higher-priced favors are used in New York, but it is not so. Just as expensive designs are ordered from other cities.

GYMNASTICS FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Niedlinger Speaks of the Necessity of Physical Culture.

The Health Culture Club of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon in the banquet hall of the Hotel St. George listened to a lecture by Mrs. Emily Niedlinger, on the subject of gymnastics as a means of improving the health of women.

"The civilized women of to-day are neither symmetrical nor healthy in body," said she. "They are weaker than the men. With the women of the savage races, however, there is no such inequality. Down in South America, when a man finds himself unable to carry his load up the hill, he sends for a donkey. If the load is too heavy for the donkey, he sends for a woman.

"A doctor once made an incision to find a woman's stomach and failed," she continued, half sarcastically. "Eventually, when this woman's stomach was found and readjusted, the doctor had to sew it down. Another doctor found that the compression of a woman's waist by her corsage had resulted in the severance of part of her liver. What chance have the lungs under such conditions? Still, the women will lace."

The audience here applauded vigorously. Mrs. Niedlinger said where lacing was indulged in, the pressure of the stomach against the back stretched the nerves of the back from three to six inches, affecting the spine and brain. "That's the reason," she continued, "that a mouse looks so large to many women.

"What we need is the gospel of relaxation," she said, in conclusion. "Tension everywhere overtaxes the nerves, and interferes with physical action, to the great detriment of health. We're still in the influence of the dark ages, when they scourged the body for beatific ends. We need muscular Christianity, but of the kind that develops the body."

Mrs. Niedlinger's arguments pleased her audience, which comprised many well-known Brooklyn women. She illustrated her talk by statue poses and an exhibition of gymnastic training. Miss Rousseau aided, in pantomime. Mme. Leone M. Stamm and one of her pupils gave a clever exhibition of fencing.

The Health Club, at a business meeting yesterday, decided to incorporate under the State law. Mrs. Paine, Mrs. Schenck, Mrs. Washburn, and Mrs. James Braund will be among the incorporators. Mrs. E. C. Lumsden is President; Mrs. Dodge, Vice President, and Miss A. W. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer. A class for health studies has been started at 64 Montague Street.

For a Hungarian Peasant Ball.

The New York Hungarian Literary Society is preparing a Peasant Ball at the Grand Central Palace on the last night in the year, under the patronage of the Austro-Hungarian Consul General and Mrs. Francis Stockinger.

The hall will be transformed into a Hungarian village at the close of harvest. It will be opened by a procesion of horsemen in National costume, soldiers in the picturesque uniform of the Royal Hussars, wagons of wheat drawn by oxen, followed by farm hands and villagers. A notary will announce in rhyme rules by which every one on the floor must be governed. Two black-eyed daughters of Gussta in a typical gypsy camp will tell fortunes.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROTHSCHILD

FULTON ST., CORNER HOYT, BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PARIS.

IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING RETAILERS OF

TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED MILLINERY GOODS.

Ladies and Misses not yet supplied with their Winter hat cannot be more AGREEABLY SURPRISED With a CHRISTMAS GIFT than when presented with a ROTHSCHILD HAT OR BONNET. The purchase of such is made a most pleasant feat by reason of our SPLENDID ASSORTMENT and the GREATLY REDUCED PRICES at which these are now being offered, as it is our aim and set task to clear out our entire stock before January 1. We shall, therefore, inaugurate to-morrow, Monday, a

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF TRIMMED MILLINERY.

Elegant Hats and Bonnets that were marked $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00, and $18.00, NOW MARKED

$3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $10.00.

We claim without fear of contradiction or disproval that no such values are or will be offered in either city, and would advise intending purchasers to lose no time in making their selection, as we are confident that they will be eagerly and hastily cleared out.

In MILLINERY MATERIALS the CLEARING OUT PROCESS is also under way, with even more telling effect, cost or worth not being regarded, but simply to clear out, leaving no vestige of this season's goods for the next season. Thus SURPRISING BARGAINS will be found in RIBBONS, VELVETS, AND FLOWERS, FEATHERS, FELT and VELVET HATS, Ladies' and Misses' finest FUR FELT and CAMEL'S HAIR ALPINE HATS, and Velvet and Cloth TAMS and CAPS for street or cycling wear.

N. B.—This advertisement is issued from our Brooklyn Branch, and while in general the same conditions prevail at our other stores, there may be some variations in prices.

J. ROTHSCHILD, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, PARIS, AND PHILADELPHIA.

RED CROSS BENEFIT FAIR.

To Be Held Four Days of This Week at the Waldorf.

The fair for the benefit of the Red Cross Society Training School for Nurses has been taken in hand by prominent society women, who have decided to hold the bazaar in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf on next Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Mrs. Edwin Gould will take personal charge of the flower booth. She will be assisted by Miss Helen Gould. Mrs. Charles H. Raymond will preside over the jewelry booth. Mrs. Boldt and Mrs. Kissam will be in charge of an Oriental booth.

The other exhibits will be looked after as follows: Crystal Bohemian and Venetian glassware, Mrs. A. A. Hodges; chinaware and vases, Mrs. Walton Oakley; lamps, shades, and stands, Mrs. J. Lyon Gardiner; rare and unique bric-à-brac, Mrs. A. E. Olarovsky; perfumery and tobacco, Miss N. Happ and Miss A. Harris; fancy goods, Mrs. W. H. K. Kenny, Mrs. George F. Lyon, and Mrs. R. J. Secor; candy, Mrs. Juan N. Navarro; toys, Mrs. M. W. Kraus; art and stationery, George F. Shrady. Miss Bettina A. Hofker will preside at the refreshment room; Mrs. H. L. Raymond, the reception room; Mrs. Reis, the dining room.

Prices will be moderate. Although the bazaar is under the patronage of society women, the management wishes it understood that the general public is invited, and will be welcome. Charles A. Dana will deliver the opening address.

A. E. Olarovsky, the Russian Consul General, is in general charge of the fair. The patronesses are Mrs. W. T. Wardwell, Mrs. G. H. Watson, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Frank M. Clendenin, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. J. Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Abbott E. Kittredge, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. C. H. Murray, Mrs. Horace Porter, Mrs. John H. Starin, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., and Mrs. E. H. Wetherbee.

FOR TENNESSEE'S EXPOSITION.

The Mayor Asks for Names for a New York City Commission.

Mayor Strong yesterday sent letters to the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Stock, Cotton, Produce, and Real Estate Exchanges, as well as to the Presidents of several leading clubs, asking them to furnish him with the names of two or three active members who would be willing to serve on a special New York City Commission, which the Mayor is to appoint, at the request of the State of Tennessee, to participate in the Tennessee Exposition, which will begin May 1, 1897. This exposition will be in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Tennessee to the Union.

Mayor Strong, in his letter, states that the New York State Commission appointed by Gov. Morton has reported that the exposition will exceed in its attractions all others held in this country, except the World's Fair. The Mayor says that he has been informed that Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other cities have appointed Commissioners, in addition to those appointed by the States.

"I desire," says the Mayor in his letter, "to comply with a request from Tennessee and the recommendations of the New York State Commission by selecting a New York City Commission, composed of representative citizens from different organizations and request that you will furnish me with the names and addresses of two or three of your active members who are willing to serve, and who would be likely to attend the exposition on Manhattan Day, or New York Day, or at some other time convenient to them. I would like to have your body pass appropriate resolutions regarding the exposition."

The exposition will open in Nashville May 1 and continue to Oct. 31.

NEW YORK BOY KILLED.

Was Caught in a Runaway in Bayonne and Jumped.

BAYONNE, N. J., Dec. 12.—Thomas Lawler, thirteen years of age, of 230 East Ninety-sixth Street, New York, was killed here to-day in a runaway accident. The boy was acquainted with the driver of a wagon belonging to the Grand Central Tea Company of East Ninety-fourth Street, New York. The company has customers here, who have goods delivered to them every Saturday.

Lawler this morning accompanied the driver on the route. While the driver was delivering goods on Fifty-third Street, this city, he left the boy in the wagon. In some manner the reins dropped on the horses' backs, which caused them to start and run away. At Avenue E, where there is a steep grade, their pace was furious.

Young Lawler decided to jump from the wagon. It was then turning into Avenue E, and as he jumped he fell beside the wagon. The horses turned the corner too sharply and the wagon, upsetting, fell on the boy, crushing his skull.

The body was picked up and removed to the Bayonne Morgue and County Physician Converse was notified. The driver of the wagon was arrested, but, as he had nothing to do with the accident, he was subsequently released.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS.

WHAT CAN BE FOUND ON OUR FIVE FLOORS.

Goods Marked at Lower Prices than Usual. Our Aim is to Serve the People at the Best Possible Advantage. Directory to Save Time When Shopping.

1st Floor—*Silks, Dress Goods, Linens, Muslin, White Goods, Wash Fabrics, Cloths, Velvets, Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, all kinds of Fabric and Kid Gloves, Ribbons, Umbrellas, Underwear, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishings, Shirts, Jewelry, Leather and Fancy Goods, Flowers, Crackers, Confectionery, Soda Water, Silverware, Stationery, Notions, Engravings, Books, Cards, Vienna Goods, Transfer and Credit Offices and Lunch Counter.*

MATTHEWS

2d Floor—*Cloaks, Suits, Knit Goods, Muslin and Cambric Underwear, Infants' Wear, Skirts, Shawls, Waists, Wrappers, Art Goods, Curtains, Upholstery, Table and Couch Covers, Screens, Grilles, Blankets and Bed Quilts, Corsets, Boys' Clothing, Shoes, Millinery, Ladies' Parlor, Dressmaking, Workrooms.*

MATTHEWS

Fulton St., Gallatin Place and Livingston St.

3d Floor—*Furniture, Rugs, Pictures, Toys, in great variety, Dolls, Games, etc., from all markets of the world.*

MATTHEWS

4th Floor—*Bedroom Furniture, Couches, Iron Beds, Trunks, Bicycles, Baby Carriages, Oilcloth, Chairs, Watch and Jewelry Repairing, Receiving and Stock Rooms, Finishing, Polishing and Packing Furniture.*

MATTHEWS

Basement—*Well lighted and ventilated, Bronzes, Ornamental Goods, Clocks, China and Glassware, Vases, Jardinieres, Pottery, Lamps, Globes, Baskets, Willow, Wooden and Tin Wares, Fine Japanese Goods, Brooms, Feather Dusters, Gas Heaters, Coffee and Tea.*

All mail orders promptly attended to; regular goods sold at same prices as if bought at the counter. All prepaid goods delivered free at station within a radius of one hundred miles.

A CURIOUS COMPLICATION.

A Man Who Died Here Wanted as a Soldier in Russia.

A queer complication has arisen over the death of a Russian Jew in this city in 1893. The trouble lies in the fact that the man adopted a new name before his death, and his parents in far-off Russia are having difficulty in establishing the record of death to the satisfaction of the Russian Government, who want the young man for military duty.

The young man's name was Josek Bonislawsky, and his father and mother are Pincus and Hannah Bonislawsky, who live in the village of Guberna, Russia. When Josek was a child he came to this country with a party of emigrants. Poverty kept the old couple from coming with him, but they managed to get enough money together to send Josek over. The boy attended school here for some time, and finally went into business. He speedily found that his name of Bonislawsky was something of a drawback to him, and, without taking the necessary legal steps, he changed his name to John Lasky. Early in 1893 he was taken ill and was admitted to Mount Sinai Hospital. On Feb. 20 he died and was buried and entered on the records as John Lasky.

Since that time every one had forgotten Lasky, and even his parents in Guberna had long given up mourning for the son. The Russian Government did not forget so easy. The birth of Josek had been entered on the records of Guberna, and when twenty-one years had passed, the Government knew that it was time for the young man to become a soldier. "But he is gone," said old Pincus. "He went to America and died." This was all very well for the father to say, but it didn't satisfy the Government. While it was possible that old Pincus was telling the truth, the Government must have legal proof of the death or the parents would be called upon to pay the fine exacted by the authorities.

Appeal was made by the parents to the friends in this country. The hospital authorities refused to change their records. Hershfield & Jacobs, lawyers, were employed. They have secured affidavits proving that John Lasky was in reality Josek Bonislawsky, but this does not satisfy the Russian Government. Old Pincus is in a tight position, for he cannot pay the fine, and just what is to be done is puzzling the lawyers. It is probable they will mandamus the Health Department and compel the change of record. This is the latest plan.

A Great Irrigation Reservoir.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 12.—Capt. Hiram Chittenden of the Corps of Engineers arrived here yesterday from Washington for the purpose of selecting the site of an immense irrigation reservoir which will be constructed by the Government on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

The project is of the greatest importance to the people of Colorado, as it will be the means of saving large volumes of water which run to waste in the Spring, but which under the reservoir system can be used in reclaiming large areas of arid land.

Capt. Chittenden has about decided to locate the reservoir near the headwaters of the Platte River.

CHESS GOSSIP.

Cable Match Will Not Be Postponed —Pillsbury as a Coach.

All doubts as to the possible postponement of the international cable chess match, scheduled to occur on the 12th and 13th of February, were yesterday set at rest upon receipt by the Brooklyn Chess Club of a letter from Gregory W. Byrne, Secretary of the British Chess Club, in which he said the Match Committee had formally decided to accept the dates.

Yale's example in securing instruction for her team for the intercollegiate chess match, scheduled to commence here Dec. 28, has quickly borne fruit, and Columbia has gone the New Haven men one better, so to speak, by obtaining the services of Harry N. Pillsbury as coach for her university team.

It is said that Harvard's men, who are likely to be Southard and Ryder, will have the benefit of John Barry's skill to get into the proper form, or, at least, to receive the finishing touches.

Princeton should be able to induce United States Champion Showalter to hasten his departure for the East from Georgetown, Ky., by a few days, to lend her lads his valuable aid, if the black and yellow expects to figure in the match.

At a late hour last evening, Pillsbury was seen at the Brooklyn Chess Club with regard to the college clubs taking up professional instruction in chess, and expressed himself as heartily in favor of the plan, not so much because of the better chess which might result at the coming match, but because of the possibility that eventually the universities may be induced to include the serious study of chess among their special courses.

The match of seven games between Janowski and Winawer, which has just been finished at Vienna, was won by Janowski by a score of 5 to 2.

MRS. JAROCKI DEAD.

Alleged Grandniece of Pulaski Commits Suicide in Brooklyn.

Josephine Jarocki was found dead in her bed, at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and it is believed that she committed suicide. She was about sixty years old, and for several years was well known around the public buildings. She claimed to be a grandniece of the Polish patriot Pulaski, and said that she came to the United States during President Grant's Administration, to put in a claim for a share in the $2,000,000 supposed to have been put in the United States Treasury by the estate of Pulaski.

For some months Mrs. Jarocki kept a news stand on Washington Street. Four weeks ago she wrote to the editor of The Washington Post, saying that she would end her life. The police found her in poverty, but she told them she did not intend to carry out her threat.

Yesterday morning Miss Schelling, daughter of the landlord of 44 Court Street, told the police Mrs. Jarocki had not been seen since Wednesday. The door of her room was forced, and she was found dead, with an empty bottle that had contained laudanum beside her. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

CHIEF CONSUL POTTER'S REPORT ON ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

Maryland Wheelmen Who Have Made a Remarkable Number of Century Rides During the Season.

Road improvement is the most important work the League of American Wheelmen has in hand, and the more it accomplishes in that direction the greater will be its power for good. It is significant that at the coming National Assembly, the league, for the second time in its history, will devote an entire day to the discussion of highway improvement. Not only will the wheelmen take a great interest in this, but the farmers will be represented, they having joined hands with the cyclists of this State in this commendable work. In his annual report, Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter has this to say on the subject:

"Naturally the great public need to which a wheelman's attention is most strongly directed is that of better public highways. To secure legislation for better roads has been the main object of the league since the day of its formation. In Massachusetts and New Jersey and, in a less marked degree, in certain other parts of the country, the public road laws have been revised, methods of construction and maintenance greatly improved, and many miles of smooth and permanent roadways constructed by which traffic between farm and market has been quickened and enlarged, the cost of transportation lessened, values enhanced, and prosperity insured.

"In the State of New York certain of our zealous and well-meaning friends have in past years deprecated every prominent effort on the part of the league in the direction of good roads legislation, and have argued that an active movement on the part of our Division would rouse the opposition of the farmers and imperil the success of the legislation which has been from time to time attempted. For several years these good friends have tried in vain to secure the passage of a law that should adequately provide for good roads within the State, and having in all things patiently deferred to their wishes from year to year, I believe I may now in all fairness, recommend that our State Division lend its active energies and invite the co-operation of all wheelmen and wheeling organizations within the State, to secure the passage, by the Legislature of 1897, of a law that will provide for the certain and systematic improvement of our public roads, in such manner and in such degree as will put us in pace with the progress of some of the poorer and less popular States.

"From personal conference with some prominent farmers I am able to certify that not only is the hostility of the farming class toward wheelmen largely imaginary, but that among the leading and most influential farmers of our several counties, many of whom are themselves wheelmen, the efforts of our organization for better roads meets with distinct and emphatic favor.

"With an enormous assessed valuation of taxable property, and without a dollar of debt to be paid, the State of New York is well equipped for the construction of a system of permanent highways. A great and obvious need which has confronted the work of road improvement, and, to some degree, embarrassed its progress in some States, has been the want of practical knowledge even among engineers of the principles which govern the construction and maintenance of a permanent roadway. Having in mind this fact, we have arranged for the publication in convenient form, for the use of our division, of an edition of 10,000 copies of a sixty-four-page, illustrated treatise on the subject 'Country Roads,' and a like edition of 10,000 copies of a practical treatise on the subject of 'Macadam Roads,' containing about seventy pages. These little books will be delivered during the present month, and will be distributed through the medium of our road improvement department, to road officers and other persons in different parts of the State, who may use them to good advantage."

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Century riding by Marylanders seems to be something of a fad, for the members of one club alone have been credited during the year with 505 authenticated "hundreds." The Century Cycling Club of Baltimore has always possessed a lot of inveterate pedalers, and this year they have eclipsed all previous records. The best fourteen Century records for members of that club for this year stand as follows: Samuel M. Warns, 100; Charles E. Blake, 63; Henry Smith, 31; James R. Dunlop, 25; Emil Decker, 20; William H. Powell, 18; F. Howard Harvey, 14; T. H. Van Oder, 14; S. L. Reisinger, 13; G. A. Otto, 11; A. Van Lottsburg, 11; E. Philpit, 10; Louis Wetherill, 9; John C. Hauser, 8. No club in this country can probably show an equal record.

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The Sunday racing question is bound to be a much discussed matter at the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen at Albany in February. The Southern States—a half dozen of them—stand in line with California and other Pacific slope States which desire to have Sunday racing sanctioned, and it has been asserted that if the league does not grant them this divisional privilege they will break away from the parent body and "go it alone on their own hook."

Collectively, the States advocating Sunday racing are no doubt strong enough to establish a successful league, but that is not the principle involved. The thing to be considered is whether the sport generally will retrograde in public esteem if Sunday racing is privileged in the States that desire it. The Eastern States and those of the Middle West would not listen to Sabbath racing within their confines, but if the sport generally were to be benefited by granting sanctions for Sunday meets in the South and far West, the delegates to the National Assembly might vote to grant them.

An Easterner's argument against Sunday racing is based on the result of Sunday baseball games, in which the National League clubs have figured. "Chicago, Louisville, and Cincinnati," says he, "have proved how unwise it is to have Sunday games. The profits have dwindled year by year, and all because the patrons wait for one day in which to patronize the games. They don't attend during the week, but wait until Sunday, and then owing to the manifold attractions of the season, may prove fickle and go somewhere else. In the days when there were no Sunday games the League clubs reaped a harvest, and the comparison, I claim, is all in favor of abolishing sport on the Sabbath day."

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The souvenir craze, which was developed so largely at the last National cycle shows, will very likely be carried as far at the coming exhibitions, despite all assertions to the contrary. One large Eastern house has ordered 100,000 scarf pins, consisting of a dainty front fork, gold mounted, which will be given away at the New York and Chicago shows. Other houses will likewise prepare for the expected distribution, and souvenirs may therefore be expected to cut a considerable figure.

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A discussion is going on in England as to which is the proper position for a lady on a tandem, and an expert gives the following opinion in Cycling, (London.)

"Unhesitatingly I say the back seat. On this point I am in perfect agreement with Mr. Bidlake, who has had a vast experience in all descriptions of tandem work. With all due respect to the fair sex, I think they are quite unsuited for the control of multicycles, and, another thing, I don't think such a responsibility should be thrust upon them. The ladies who ride among the traffic of the city and West End evidently possess as much confidence as do their male escorts; but this is scarcely a criterion, for while a lady seldom exceeds six miles an hour on a single, a tandem never seems happy unless it is traveling at two or three times that speed, and what nerve a lady might possess at six miles an hour might possibly vanish if she were to steer a tandem at twelve. Personally I prefer the front seat of a multicycle, and I would never take a back seat unless I had the most absolute confidence in the abilities of the individual who was steering.

"On the back seat the lady is protected from the wind, she is relieved of all anxiety as to the management of the ship, and she can hop off whenever necessity arises, instead of being virtually imprisoned on the front part of the machine. In fact, the only objection that I can see to the back seat, from a lady's standpoint, is that the view right ahead is shut out. But the country all round her is open to her inspection; ahead and behind are only two small segments of the circle, and to be able to see one of these is hardly sufficient inducement, in my opinion, for her to give up the other advantages appertaining to the back seat. The makers are at present giving to tandem riders the attention they deserve. They especially have produced an excellent double machine with the back portion of the frame dropped to accommodate a lady wearing a skirt. I should imagine (for I have had not had the chance to try one) that this is the ideal machine. In fact, the existence of this machine makes it very difficult for an ordinary mortal to keep the Tenth Commandment."

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

Talk of the coming election among the members of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club is already heard. President Rahming declines a renomination, and a number of candidates have been mentioned, among the list being Michael Furst, George H. Gardiner, Oscar M. Egerley, Waldo E. Fuller, and Charles G. Balmanno. The probability is that there will be at least three tickets in the field.

The initiation fee has been increased from $5 to $10.

As usual, the last list of club mileage records shows Allart in the lead with a big margin. He has 8,228 miles to his credit. The work of the others in the competition stands as follows:

Hudson, 6,350 miles; Rogers, Jr., 4,200; Crandall, 3,667; Shadbolt, 3,456; Scrimgeour, 3,425; Coleman, 2,877; Garcia, 2,571; Kaufman, 2,570; A. C. Scrimgeour, 2,094; Sailer, 2,083; Austin, 1,989; Furst, 1,862; Brooks, 1,811; Piske, 1,696; Fuller, 1,692; Van Doren, 1,684; Lynch, 1,547; Hobby, 1,546; Mapledoran, 1,442; Crandall, 1,390; Crowell, 1,345; Lane, 1,288; Green, 1,224; Belden, 1,148; Shephard, 1,120; Norton, 1,068; Edgerley, 1,046; Delehanty, 1,015; Cooke, 1,000; Alling, 964; Lewis, 949; Stebbins, 833; Riley, 820; Williamson, 800; Hewlett, 805; Borland, 794; Geddes, 777; H. Melvin, 693; Melvin, 692; Dunne, 685; Carson, 583; Wickett, 476; Stockham, 416; Clark, 400; Chrisfield, 226.

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The annual ball of the Gotham Wheelmen will take place on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, at Lyric Hall, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. This club numbers among its honorary members such well-known admirers of cycling as Subway Commissioner T. J. Hamilton, Frank W. Sanger, E. C. Young, Charles Schroeder, and A. Gunsel. At the annual election, held recently, the following officers were chosen to serve for the ensuing year: President—W. Paxon; Vice President—H. McKeon; Treasurer—H. Hotzler; Secretary—J. Morton; Captain—A. Pike; First Lieutenant—P. Weiler; Second Lieutenant—J. Pigeon; Third Lieutenant—J. Blockhaus.

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The officers who are to serve the Lincoln Wheelmen for the ensuing six months have just been elected as follows: Chairman—B. Davis; Vice Chairman—H. Lavin; Recording Secretary—S. Stone; Financial Secretary—L. Meyer; Treasurer—M. Aronson; Sergeant at Arms—M. Hepner; Captain—Harry Meyer, Sr.; First Lieutenant—M. Claman; Second Lieutenant—M. Moroff; Color Bearer—Charles Cappelle; Bugler—H. Newman.

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Secretary Walter D. Briggs of the Morris Wheelmen sends out the following information for the members of that club:

As the Winter weather does not allow any arrangement for set runs, it is suggested that on such holidays and Sundays when the weather and roadways permit, those of the members who are desirous of taking a short trip might meet at the clubhouse at 9 o'clock A. M. and then determine the direction to be taken.

Members are requested to turn in all their mileage up to Dec. 31 in order to ascertain those that will be entitled to the club mileage medals, which are to be presented in January, if possible.

In the century run on Nov. 15 sixteen members and five invited friends finished and three failed. Silver medals have been provided to commemorate the event.

The membership is now 102. Desirable members are wanted, whether riders or non-riders, and it is hoped that when the season of 1897 opens we may be rated among the very large wheel clubs of New York, and exercise an influence in this locality for the improvement of the roadways.

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Warde Bingley, the President of the Century Wheelmen of New York, will present a handsome gold medal to the member securing the largest number of new members before the limit (500) is reached.

The reason the Centurys are considering the advisability of securing a country clubhouse is because of the poor service received during the past season at many of the stopping places on their regular club runs. Very few hotels had the necessary facilities to cater properly to the large party that usually participated, besides taking care of their regular trade. By having a country clubhouse of their own it is thought the members can be provided for more satisfactorily, besides securing privacy.

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Basket ball and hockey tournaments will be the leading sporting features of the Winter season for the members of the Iroquois Wheelmen of Jersey City. Lieut. Van Zile will captain one of the hockey teams. The Lieutenant is one of the most expert players of this game in the metropolitan district, and under his supervision a team should become expert indeed.

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A most enjoyable musical ride of the Jaffray Bicycle Club took place on Friday at Prof. Golden's academy, corner of Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue. Only the women members of the club took part, among the number being Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr., Mrs. Benjamin Norton, Mrs. Joseph R. Tillinghast, Mrs. Murray Livingston, Mrs. Melbert B. Cary, Mrs. J. W. Castree, Mrs. F. H. Bangs, Mrs. G. L. Nichols, Mrs. W. G. Davies, Mrs. W. P. Howe, Mrs. N. C. Rogers, Mrs. C. A. Hamilton, Mrs. W. H. Browning, Miss Dodd, Miss Whittemore, Miss Bianchi, Miss Gregory, and Miss Laura Drake Smith.

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That the New York Bicycle Club is getting on in years is brought to mind by the announcement of the annual dinner which Secretary Findley sent out last week. The notice read:

"At a meeting of the club, held on Friday evening, Dec. 4, it was voted unanimously to celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of the organization of the club, which will occur on Friday, Dec. 18, by having a dinner at the Brevoort House, Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, at 7 o'clock. Members expecting to attend will please notify the Secretary not later than Tuesday, Dec. 15. The annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held at 6:30 on the evening of the dinner."

Among the members of this club was originated the idea of organizing the League of American Wheelmen. C. Kirk Munroe, C. S. McCulloh, K. W. Putnam, and Downing Vaux conceived the plan, and went to Newport, where, on May 30 and 31, 1881, they and a party of Boston cyclists, including Col. Pope, organized the League of American Wheelmen.

New Jersey A. C. Cricket Record.

Cricket is fast becoming the chief interest of the New Jersey Athletic Club. Its members are all becoming very much interested in the game, and the report of the Cricket Committee, which has just been issued by F. F. Kelly, has been received with satisfaction.

The first eleven of the club played nineteen games, of which they won ten, lost four, and drew five. The all-around play of M. R. Cobb was the chief feature of the season, while valuable aid to the team's good record was given by H. C. Wright, C. P. Hurditch, F. F. Kelly, and W. D. Hickle.

The following are the records:

BATTING AVERAGES—FIRST ELEVEN.

	Inns.	Times Most not out	Inns.	Runs.	Av'g.
M. R. Cobb	19	3	82	469	29.31
C. P. Hurditch	13	2	67	252	22.10
Tyers	11	1	75	204	20.40
H. C. Wright	15	5	47	196	19.60
W. D. Hickle	18	3	96	293	19.53
F. F. Kelly	18	1	88	237	18.16
J. Forbes	15	5	42	121	12.10
A. S. Webster	10	0	30	120	12.00
W. F. Lewis	6	1	45	57	11.40
C. Byers	21	1	44	216	10.80
A. Gunn	15	2	54	130	10.00
T. G. Clarke	6	0	8	27	4.50
F. C. Calder	5	0	11	14	2.80

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maid-ens.	Runs.	Wick-ets.	Av'g.
C. Byers	60	3	34	5	6.80
M. R. Cobb	1,429	70	533	67	7.64
F. F. Kelly	1,525	81	607	75	8.09
F. C. Calder	63	1	41	4	10.25
H. C. Wright	72	3	49	3	16.33
Tyers	490	21	213	13	16.38
A. Gunn	132	4	79	4	19.75

Billiard Match on Ladies' Day.

A feature of the Ladies' Day reception at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, next Wednesday, will be a billiard match between Maurice Daly and Frank Ives. They will play a 300-point game, at fourteen-inch balk line, and afterward there will be an exhibition of fancy shots. Only members of the club and ladies with escorts will be admitted.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Special Sale of Second-Hand and Shop-Worn '96 Model FOWLERS,

Other Makes $25.00 to $50.00.

$65.00 to $75.00.

307 BROADWAY, N. Y.

From an Old Print.

THE "'97" YELLOW FELLOW IS HERE.

THE PRICE THE SAME, THE WHEEL DIFFERENT, AND ONE WELL WORTH SEEING. THE '96 MODELS REDUCED. THE GREAT STEARNS' SPECIAL ONLY $90. MODELS A, B, C, $75. FOR XMAS, BOYS' AND GIRLS' WHEELS OF THE VERY BEST.

The Tinkham Cycle Company
General Offices, 306, 308 and 310 West Fifty-ninth Street, N. Y. City

SOME NEW COMMODORES

E. M. BROWN, POSTLEY, ROUSE, TYSON, AND OTHERS NAMED.

Nominating Committees of the Yacht Clubs Now Hard at Work—Seawanhaka Club's Familiar Talks.

Commodore E. M. Brown, it is now stated, is the selection of the Nominating Committee for Flag Officer of the New York Yacht Club. Commodore Brown has held the position now for two years, and it was said that he did not want to hold the position again. It seems to be hard work for the Nominating Committee of the New York Yacht Club to find a head for the ticket, and if all reports that have come from the meetings of that committee are true, there are very few men in the club who are able to accept the position of Commodore who want it.

The club would like to have W. K. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Fred Gallatin, or M. C. D. Borden as Commodore, and according to clubhouse gossip each one of these gentlemen had in turn been offered the nomination, but it has been declined with thanks, and now the old Commodore, who has done well in the past, is the selection of the committee.

Commodore Brown two years ago imported the steam yacht Sylvia from England. Now he wants to sell the boat, and if he succeeds he will either buy or build a larger and better one.

Another place on the ticket that has been filled is the Chairmanship of the Regatta Committee. S. Nicholson Kane has held this office for six years, and has had enough of it. A well-known member of the "muggins fleet" who has held a similar position in another prominent club aspired to be ex-Commodore Kane's successor, but he has been doomed to disappointment, as Theodore Zerega is to have the nomination. Mr. Zerega is a thoroughly practical yachtsman, and being familiar with the racing rules he should be a good man for the position.

At Larchmont a successor is to be found to Commodore Harry Gillig. Vice Commodore Clarence A. Postley of the Colonia is to be promoted, and will be nominated as Commodore, and Rear Commodore E. S. Hatch will step into the position of Vice Commodore. Commodore H. C. Rouse will be renominated by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. At the Riverside Club, Commodore Tyson will receive a renomination, and at the Indian Harbor Club Fred Gerken is talked of as a successor to Commodore Charles T. Wills.

Clarence Goadby, Stanley W. Dexter, Jr., and Edward M. Townsend, Jr., the Committee on Entertainments and Lectures of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club announce that every Saturday evening there will be familiar talks on timely topics, and the members are invited to be prepared to assist. Among the subjects that have been suggested to the committee are the following:

The Literature of the Sea, Nautical Poetry and Song, Common Words and Phrases Derived from Nautical Expressions, Story Tellers' Night, Sea Yarns, &c.; Exhibitions and Descriptions of Slides of Yachts and Yachting Scenes, Water Spouts and Revolving Storms Illustrated by Model Experiments, Tidal Evolutions, Explanation of Common Phenomena Within a Keen Yachtsman's Observation; e. g., Why Clearing Winds Come from the North or Northwest, Why Winds Are Apparently Heavier in Winter than Summer, Rain, Fog, Dust Particles, and Their Relations; Large Versus Small Raindrops, Why Rain Knocks Down a Sea, Rainbows, Lunar Rainbows, Ring Around the Moon, Sun Dogs, Aurora, Why Sunset is Red, Colors in Sunset Violet Afterglow, Apparent Size of Sun and Moon at Rising or Setting, A Simple Explanation of the Cause of Tides, Why One Side of the Moon Always Faces the Earth, St. Elmo's Fire, Phosperescence, Why the Ocean Is Salt, Mildew of Sails, Distances at Sea, Mirages, Fog Echoes, Silent Nodes in Fog Sirens, Reinforcement of Sound, Velocity of Sound in Air and Water, Megaphone Acousics, Oil Spots on Water, Oil Stilling Waves, Salt Water and Soap.

This is a large and varied programme, and there is likely to be some fun at the clubhouse.

Arrangements have been made at this club to form a class for instruction in practical navigation with Capt. Howard Patterson as instructor. The sessions will begin as soon as twenty names are entered and will be held at the clubhouse on some one evening in each week to be decided on by the members of the class. The tuition fee is $25, payable in advance. This covers the complete course, for which the regular charge for private lessons is $200. The course of study will include the mariner's compass and practical employment of same; also deviation of the compass and method of adjusting that instrument; on board their construction, with a thorough exposition of chart sailing; dead reckoning, latitude by the sun and polar star and exmeridian observations, longitude by A. M. and P. M. solar observations, by sunrise and sunset calculations, and by equal altitudes of the sun. Each member of the class will receive a navigator's diploma upon graduation.

The Christmas number of The Rudder is out, and will be highly prized by yachtsmen. It contains a number of handsome pictures of such crack yachts as Colonia, Paprika, Scat, Streak, Vaquero, Quissetta, Amorita, Ramona, Hiawatha, and Kanawha, as well as a beautiful colored plate of the Champion. The reading matter is as interesting as ever. There are articles on ice yachting, keel construction, by A. Cary Smith; canoeing, inter-lake yachting, and T. Fleming Day's chat "around the clubhouse fire."

YACHTS FOR THE RIVIERA.

English Boats Being Built for the French Regattas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Dec. 2.—Mr. C. D. Rose has intimated that he does not intend to build a large cutter for next season to replace the Satanita, which means that he has also abandoned his intention of challenging for the America's Cup. If he ever intended a challenge, his purpose must have got a rude shock from the decision against Satanita for damage to Valkyrie II. As the House of Lords interprets the law in racing collisions, no owner is safe from a claim for unlimited damage his yacht may do through bad navigation or even accident. To have to lay down £7,000 as Mr. Clarke, the former owner of the Satanita has had to do, to the insurance underwriters who insured Valkyrie II., presents an exciting prospect to a racing owner whose yacht, like Satanita, will insist on going her own way. Mr. Rose has had a busy season with his five-rater, Dusky Queen; his twenty-rater, Penitent, and his Satanita, but racing enthusiasts usually confine themselves to one racing yacht.

Sir George Newnes, it is believed, only waits for a yacht club which will have the courage to forward his challenge to the New York Yacht Club. The Royal London Yacht Club owns Sir George as a member, but it will have nothing to do with his challenge for the America's Cup. But if he is in earnest, a club will be found. A challenge for the America's Cup, whether a race should follow or not, is exactly the kind of business stroke Sir George believes in.

In the English Channel yards the steam yachts for the Mediterranean regattas are getting overhauled, painted, and put in order. The steam yacht White Ladye is still under charter to Mr. Ogden Goelet, and he is cruising in her about the English Channel till his own magnificent Saldanah is completed by her builders, the Messrs. J. & G. Thompson, on the Clyde. The Clyde-built steam yachts Varuna, Mr. Higgins, New York; Margarita, Mr. Drexel, Philadelphia, and Saldanah will have no rivals for size and splendor present at the Riviera regattas.

So far is Europe astern of the United States in swell yachts that even the Empress Eugenie contents herself with the steam yacht Thistle, which formerly belonged to the Scotch Marquis of Bute. Previous to the establishment of the Mediterranean regattas, steam yachts were not frequent visitors to the Mediterranean. Schooners, yawls, and a few cutters cruised about the French and Italian ports, but did not engage in racing, since there was no racing to be had. Our cutters that ventured had to be of sufficient tonnage to negotiate the Bay of Biscay, and these were confined to the Oimara, 165 tons, built by Steel of Greenock, and owned by Mr. John Wylie of the firm of Messrs. Wylie & Lochhead, Glasgow, and Condor, 120 tons, built by the same firm for Major Orr Ewing. Oimara was rather unruly even in British seas, and, although splendidly sailed by Capt. Tim Walker, the cutter had ten feet cut off her lower mast after she was launched.

Some small raters are being built for the Mediterranean regattas, and Sibbick of Cowes has got two five-raters finished for the Riviera, and has other in hand. Last Spring he was represented by two five-raters, Anglia and Dusky Queen, built under the new rule, but both were thoroughly thrashed by the five-rater Delanagh, designed by Watson, under the previous rule, whenever there was a breeze. The new-rule boats would neither keep their feet nor lay the wind in any sea or harder blow. The girth rule completely crippled them, and still the Yacht Racing Association votes for its continuation.

The German Emperor and the Prince of Wales have avoided protesting against the recent alteration in the Yacht Racing Association's rule affecting the rating and time allowance. Meteor will be such a heavy sufferer that it seems unlikely she will be raced in British waters. Ailsa, from her beam, will be so badly taxed under the girth rule that her owner, Mr. A. Barclay Walker, has written a protest to The Field, explaining that in consequence of the alterations of the rule it is doubtful if he will fit the Ailsa out for next season. Under the late rule Ailsa allowed Britannia 1 minute 7 seconds; under our new rule 3 minutes 25 seconds; under the amendment just passed over 5 minutes.

GOLF PLAYERS IN ORANGE.

Winners in the Finals of the Handicap Foursome.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 12.—About sixty players competed on the links of the Essex County Country Club to-day in the finals of the handicap foursome for a pair of silver cups, though only a small percentage of the players handed in their cards. The play was spirited. The tournament has been in progress for the last three months, and the winners are S. Bryan Kneass and George Richards, who had a handicap of 10½ points, and made a net score of 93½, defeating George B. Jenkinson, second, and William Runkle by six strokes. Thomas T. Reid and Thomas G. Enever won second place in the tournament. The highest scores in the play to-day were as follows:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
S. Bryan Kneass and George Richards—			
Out...6 7 8 4 4 5 6 5 5—53			
In....5 5 8 5 4 7 7 4 6—51	104	10½	93½
DEFEATING			
George B. Jenkinson, 2d, and William Runkle—			
Out...8 6 8 6 3 7 5 4 8—55			
In....5 5 9 6 5 7 5 5 4—52	107	7½	99
Thomas T. Reid and Thomas C. Enever—			
Out...6 5 8 5 4 5 5 4 5—47			
In....5 5 14 5 3 7 6 5 6—56	103	7	96
DEFEATING			
E. M. Hamilton and Russell Colgate—			
Out...5 7 8 7 5 5 5 4 4—50			
In....6 4 10 5 4 9 7 6 5—53	103	6	97
Charles F. Watson and J. C. Rennard—			
Out...7 3 9 4 5 4 4 5 5—46			
In....4 4 8 6 4 8 4 5 10—50	98	0	98
DEFEATING			
Charles H. Lee and T. H. Powers Farr—			
Out...5 4 9 6 4 6 5 4 5—48			
In....9 4 9 6 5 7 10 4 5—59	107	0	107

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

P. J. Miles's Entries Refused Because of Sidkel's Running.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Sidkel's winning race to-day was such a reversal of his late form that the club decided to refuse the entries of his owner, P. J. Miles in future. The races resulted:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Frank Jaubert, 105 pounds, (Scherrer,) 8 to 1, won; Issie O., 102, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 1, second; Papahatchie, 103, (Clay,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:16⅘.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Lonely, 107 pounds, (L. Soden,) 6 to 5, won; Hill Billy, 107, (Vandusen,) 15 to 1, second; Woodbird, 100, (Songer,) 20 to 1, third. Time not taken.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Sidkel, 118 pounds, (Ham,) 5 to 2, won; Clara Bauer, 117, (Sweny,) 5 to 1, second; May Ashly, 113, (Foucan,) 12 to 1, third. Time —1:17.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Fannie Rowena, 106 pounds, (Morse,) 1 to 2, won; Anger, 86, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1, second; Albert S., 90, (Coombs,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:16⅘.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. John Hickey, 102 pounds, (Warren,) 8 to 1, won; Lord Nelson, 107, (Hart,) 6 to 1, second; Paros, 93, (Everett,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:45¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Squire G., 99 pounds, (Coombs,) 2 to 5, won; Trixie, 104, (Stude,) 20 to 1, second; Chugnut, 99, (Powers,) 6 to 1 third. Time —1:31.

Amateur Gymnastic Championships.

The gymnastic championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, March 18. The events will be parallel bars, horizontal bar, long and side horse, swinging Indian clubs, rope climbing for speed, flying rings, and tumbling. In addition to the individual championships there will be an all-round championship for the best work on the standing apparatus, viz.: Parallel bars, long and side horse, and horizontal bar. The entries will close on Thursday, March 11, 1897. Entrance fee, $2. Entries close with C. C. Hughes, Chairman, Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Varuna Sails for Europe.

Eugene Higgins's steam yacht Varuna sailed yesterday afternoon for an extended cruise in European waters. F. De Forest Grant, F. W. J. Hurst, W. G. Wood, and J. G. K. Duer were Mr. Higgins's guests. The yacht will first touch at Bermuda, where Mr. Hurst will leave the party, and will then go to Gibraltar. The Varuna will be back here early next Summer.

Bohemian and Pastime Boxing Bouts.

The Bohemian Sporting Club and the Pastime Athletic Club will hold an amateur boxing contest in the Amsterdam Avenue Arena Dec. 15 and 17. There will be boxing in four classes.

An Incorrigible Boy.

Christian Andes, the fourteen-year-old boy who was sentenced to the House of Refuge Friday for stealing $30 from a laundry, was taken to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to be recommitted to the Juvenile Asylum, because the officials of the House of Refuge refused to receive him. While waiting to be taken away he sneaked behind two ladders leaning against the side of the room and overthrew them in an attempt to injure Agent Diederich of the Gerry society. He then became violent, and it took three men to carry him to the society's wagon. He said, among other things, he would commit suicide rather than be sent away. This is the boy who once before when his mother applied to have him committed to an institution made such an eloquent plea that his mother forgave him and the Magistrate released him.

Collision Off the Battery.

Two car floats of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, while in tow of the tug L. M. Palmer, were in collision off the Battery yesterday morning with the British steamship Pocahontas, which was outward bound for Mediterranean ports. One float had her bow smashed in, one of six cars was thrown from its trucks, and a score of barrels of flour, with which it was loaded, floated about the bay. The steamship was badly stove above the water line on the port bow, and went to an anchorage off Bedlow's Island. It was said that she would have to make repairs before proceeding.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.98⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.29
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22½
Cotton, middling	.07⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.10
Flour, Minnesota patent	$4.70
Lard, prime	4.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.26
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.04⅝
Tallow, prime	.03⅛
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, hams	17.50
Beef, family	9.00
Sugar, granulated	.04⅜
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.75
Lead	3.00
Copper, lake ingot	11.35

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 76¾@77c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 76½@80c; No. 2 red, 89¼@89⅞c; No. 2 corn, 22⅝@23¼c; No. 2 oats, 17⅛@18c; No. 2 rye, 39½c; No. 2 barley, 36c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 75½@78c; prime timothy seed, $2.55, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $6.85@6.90; lard, per 100 lb, $3.80@3.82½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $3.80@4.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.25@4.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4@4.12½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.26; granulated, $4.63; standard A, $4.26; linseed oil, raw, 30c; boiled, 32c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
December	7.01	7.02	7.00	6.99@7.00
January	7.03	7.07	7.02	7.03@7.04
February	7.12	7.13	7.10	7.11@7.12
March	7.21	7.23	7.18	7.19@7.20
April	7.26	7.27	7.25	7.25@7.26
May	7.32	7.35	7.30	7.31@7.32
June	7.36	7.38	7.36	7.35@7.37
July	....	....	....	7.38@7.40
August	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.40@7.42

Market closed quiet at 3 to 4 points net decline. Transferable notices, 700. Total sale, 79,100.

Spot cotton quiet unchanged; middling uplands, 7⅜c; middling Gulf, 7⅝c; sales, 65 bales, all spinning.

Cotton Exchange Special Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton easier. Sales, 10,000 bales. Speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 34,000 bales; American, 33,000 bales. Middling uplands, 4½d. Futures steady; buyers at 1-64d advance; closed steady, 1@1½ points net advance. January-February, 363b.; February-March, 363b.; March-April, 363½s.; April-May, 400b.; May-June, 400¼b.; June-July, 401b.; July-August, 401½b.; August-September, 400s.; December, 402½s.; December-January, 363¼b.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7 3-16c; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, 6 7-16c; net receipts, 16,614 bales; gross, 17,968 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,500 bales; to the Continent, 10,527 bales; coastwise, 1,025 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 429,624 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 12.—Cotton easy; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6 7-16c; net receipts, 9,614 bales; gross, 10,714 bales; exports to Great Britain, 18,942 bales; sales, 338 bales; spinners', 36 bales; stock, 179,670 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 12.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 3,247 bales; exports coastwise, 1,457 bales; to the Continent, 2,300 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 48,516 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 12.—Cotton nominal; middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 5 15-16c; net and gross receipts, 5,780 bales; exports coastwise, 2,957 bales; sales, 1,063 bales; stock, 55,009 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 12.—Cotton irregular; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6⅜c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net receipts, 2,270 bales; gross, 3,079 bales; shipments, 3,760 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 165,323 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12.—Cotton dull; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 8,001 bales; exports coastwise, 3,300 bales; sales, 79 bales; stock, 121,451 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 12.—Cotton firm; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 1,816 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,200 bales; stock, 15,406 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 2,341 bales; exports coastwise, 658 bales; stock, 71,041 bales.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7⅛c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; stock, 20,976 bales.

FUTURES.

Article.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
Dec.	87⅛@..	87⅝@87⅞	87⅛@..	87⅝@..
Jan.	.... @..	.. @..	.. @..	87⅜@..
March	88⅝@..	89 @..	88⅝@..	88⅞@..
May	86⅛@86¼	86½@86⅝	86 @86⅛	86⅜@..
July	81 @..	81¼@..	80⅝@..	81⅛@..
Corn—				
Dec.	.... @..	.. @..	.. @..	29 @..
May	31⅞@..	32 @..	31⅞@..	31⅞@..
Oats—				
Dec.	.... @..	.. @..	.. @..	22¼@..
Jan.	.... @..	.. @..	.. @..	22⅝@..
Feb.	.... @..	.. @..	.. @..	23½@..
May	.... @..	.. @..	.. @..	24⅛@..

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Dec.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MARKED INFLUENCE OF THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Notable Transactions of the Past Week—Lessons Drawn from the Travers Lot Sale—New Departure on the Bowery.

The nearer the Christmas holidays approach, the more serious become the difficulties the brokers have to contend with in their efforts to negotiate sales at private contract. A falling off in the number and value of last week's transactions is doubtless due to the usual indifference of investors at this period, and a revival of their interest in real estate will probably not be chronicled before the beginning of the new year.

Despite the existence of untoward conditions, however, it would be unwise to assume, with any degree of positiveness, that because business was dull last week it will continue dull for the next month or more. There are at all times under way hundreds of real estate deals in a more or less advanced stage of negotiation. Bringing them to a successful issue is so dependent on fortuitous circumstances that the most competent expert cannot venture to foretell what a week or a day may develop at private contract.

As is not infrequently the case when sales are limited in number, the past week was prolific of rumors relating to valuable downtown parcels. The gossippers were put to rout, however, in every instance by positive denials emanating from authoritative sources. Strange to say, their chatter failed to deal with several important properties that are known by the initiated to have fair chances of soon figuring in sales or trades that are under consideration.

The actual business of the week included only one transaction in improved mercantile property. It was the sale, reported yesterday, of the northeast corner of Spring and Wooster Streets, by Weil & Mayer, at about $225,000. Dwellings were in fair demand, as was also flat and tenement property. Some sales of vacant lots were reported, but as they were nearly all to operators and others who will not improve, their purchase lacks significance.

It is seldom that the market during comparatively inactive periods is without disquieting features that tend to emphasize warnings which, when disregarded, are only too likely to aggravate unsatisfactory conditions. Two have developed recently, and each deserves grave consideration. Both are due to the conservative views adopted in midsummer and still generally held by large traders in bonds and mortgages and the consequent difficulty experienced in placing or renewing necessary loans.

One is an increase in six weeks of 50 per cent., as compared with the same period in 1895, in the number of lis pendens notices filed involving foreclosures of mortgages. The notices of suits from Nov. 1 to date were 186. Last year they were 124. In September last there were 109, as against 81 in the same month of 1895, and in October the number was 163, as against 134 last year.

The second bad feature is the filing, since Dec. 1, exclusive of legitimate orders on owners, of 147 mechanics' liens, showing an unsatisfied and past due indebtedness by builders of over $150,000. In both cases it is probable, however, that the bald facts look more distressful than they will eventually prove to be.

The week in the auction rooms, with the single exception of George R. Read's lot sale on Monday, was remarkably uninteresting. The sales were all of property under legal decrees, and included only an occasional parcel that possessed attractions sufficient to draw the attention of bidders who were not interested in the action that led to its being disposed of under the hammer. There were altogether thirty foreclosure sales and one partition, an unusually large number.

The continuation sale by George R. Read, at the Real Estate Exchange, on Monday, of Travers estate lots, was phenomenally successful, and has since been an interesting topic in real estate circles. Like the Morgenthau syndicate's sale of Twelfth Ward lots, in the Spring of 1891, it will doubtless stand for a long time at the head of the list of successful Twenty-fourth Ward auctions. There were unquestionably many bargains secured by the well-posted bidders, but it could not have been otherwise in a sale of such magnitude. The total number of lots sold in the two days, Thursday of last week and Monday, was 403. The sum realized was $244,410, an average price per lot of $606.47. When assessments are paid for coming street improvements to be made by the city, that average will be largely increased.

The buyers at the second sale, among whom 252 lots were distributed for a total of about $100,245, the figures exclusively published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Tuesday, numbered sixty-five, many of them acquiring from two to twenty-six each, the latter number falling to Dr. G. E. C. Kelly, the most extensive buyer of the day. The attendance was a representative one, and included men and women from all walks of life. The small buyer, with a few hundred or thousand dollars to invest, was greatly in the majority, but here and there in the big gathering of people was to be seen a well-known speculator whose downtown real estate holdings represent hundreds of thousands, but who, nevertheless, was not averse to taking a flier or two in far-away city lots. Several of these speculators did so, and more than one of them made his initial investment in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

The Travers estate sale helped to demonstrate one thing that has been apparent at the auctions for twelve months or more, and that is that the demand for lots in north New York is almost inexhaustible when prices rate about $1,000 or under. This is as it should be, and lucky are the buyers who are fortunate enough to secure future building sites for such small sums, and thus acquire a proprietary interest in the metropolis.

For lots on Manhattan Island, even in sections that are far removed from what are admitted to be the present lines of advance and development, buyers are willing to pay much higher prices. The advantage, however, frequently lies with the lots north of the Harlem River. One instance of the demand existing for vacant island property was the sale, not long since, by D. P. Ingraham & Co., of the Ward estate holdings, in an almost inaccessible part of Washington Heights. For lots at that sale bidders were exceedingly generous in their ideas, and yet the prices obtained barely satisfied the expectations of the owners. That the desire of the public to purchase remained unsatisfied at the close of the sale is evidenced by purchases at private contract arranged through Mr. Ingraham within a few days. He has sold to four different persons plots on the Boulevard Lafayette, between the prolonged lines of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets, which contain in all thirty-three and one-half lots. They adjoin in the rear a row of lots sold at the aforesaid auction, and have been contracted for at about the prices it was expected they would have brought had they been offered from the stand on that occasion.

A contract was closed a week ago between Max Danziger and William Hyams, as sellers, and Selmon Hermann, as buyer, in behalf of the Germania Bank, which provides for the transfer, at $80,000, of the old building and plot, 60 by 100 by 39 by 101.3, on the northwest corner of the Bowery and Spring Street. The bank will improve the lot by erecting a modern bank and office structure, the upper stories of which will be adapted for manufacturing purposes. It was known yesterday that the Directors of the institution, previous to taking formal action regarding the proposed improvement, were considering a proposition of one of their number that a twelve-story building, of the favorite steel-skeleton construction, be erected on the corner. They are said to have favorably entertained the suggestion.

The bank should certainly be familiar with the wants of the Bowery, as it owns the six-story building in which it has long been located, on the corner of Rivington Street, as well as the one that adjoins it. If its officers should decide that a necessity exists for a tall building on the Spring Street corner they will have become advised of a want that has hitherto escaped the notice of owners along the famous old thoroughfare. An impression has prevailed for many years that three or at best four stories was the proper height for a Bowery building. Some owners have built higher to their cost. The store or stores in each have always been taxed for the modest annual incomes on the investments, and the storekeeper, much against his will, has almost uniformly been compelled to hire the whole structure and depend on luck to find tenants for the upper floors whose monthly contributions would reduce the expense incurred by the lease. If a twelve-story building, with factory lofts above the second floor, can be made to pay in one part of the street, it surely can in others, and the venture of the Germania Bank, if conducted on the lines proposed, will be watched with great care by a large body of interested owners. The only speculative success in that line that is now recalled was that of the commodious seven-story loft building erected a few years ago at the extreme north end of the Bowery.

There is an exceedingly strong probability that this week, in both auction rooms, will prove specially interesting to the followers of public sales. A large number of improved parcels, some of them of high class, are listed to be sold.

George R. Read, on Wednesday, at the Real Estate Exchange, will submit for bidding under the direction of the executors of the will of Austin Corbin, the railroad magnate, the dwelling 425 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street, occupied by him as his city residence for about ten years previous to his death, together with a private stable and lot adjoining on the street and the adjacent avenue house 427 Fifth Avenue. The entire property has a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 100 feet in addition to an L 25 by 98.9, on which the stable is situated. Not in years has such an opportunity to purchase in one of New York's choicest sections presented itself. The property is available, not alone as a site for a modern business building, but retains as well its long-acknowledged prestige as a fashionable place of residence, more conveniently accessible than almost any other. The corner house is three stories and basement, 44.5 by 70 by 100, and the house adjoining four stories and basement, 16.6 by 55 by 100. Both are brownstone fronts.

William Kennelly will sell without reserve on Tuesday, at the Trinity Building salesroom, to close the estate of Jane M. Miller, 542 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Thirtieth Street; 633 Second Avenue, 340 and 342 East Thirty-sixth Street, and the leasehold dwelling 67 West Forty-ninth Street.

On that day, in the same auction room, Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell, by executor's order, 39 West Twentieth Street and 416 West Forty-fourth Street; also, 58 First Place, near Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

Wednesday's offerings at the Trinity Building salesroom include a valuable factory site at New Jersey Railroad Avenue and King Street, Newark, N. J., to be presented by William M. Ryan.

At the Real Estate Exchange on Tuesday Richard V. Harnett & Co. will sell for the executors of the estate of John T. Wilson, deceased, the very desirable large plot, with buildings, 73 to 79 Fulton Street, northeast corner of Gold Street. For this estate the sale was announced for the same day of the four-story dwelling 5 Park Avenue, lot 20 by 80, with a two-story private stable; 105 East Thirty-fourth Street, connecting in the rear with a lot 20 by 98.9. The property has, however, been disposed of at private sale by the executors to Charles P. Noyes, owner of the adjoining house, 7 Park Avenue, at about $80,000, and will therefore not be offered.

Henry B. Vinans & May have sold, for Benjamin Stern, the four-story residence 23 East Fifty-seventh Street.

The Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, which for thirty years or more has been one of the most conservative of banks, is apparently about to enlarge its present limited facilities by erecting a new bank and office building on the site of its existing building at Union Square and Sixteenth Street and that of its two neighbors. The institution has just purchased from the Ruggles estate 24 Union Square, 26x125, and, with 22 adjoining, acquired for $82,850 early last year, is now the owner of a valuable corner site, 78x125 and an L 25x103.3, directly in the rear on Sixteenth Street.

Dr. Martin Burke has sold, to Joseph L. Butterweiser, who will erect a flat, the property, 25x125, at 535 Third Avenue.

Wagner & Wallace have sold, at about $30,000, the new four-story dwelling 20 West Sixty-eighth Street. This is the seventh house sold within five weeks, out of a row of eight.

William Cohen has sold, at about $40,000, four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

Among the flats sold and not previously mentioned are the following: 132 Edgecombe Avenue, by L. Jonas to John Offinger; 352 St. Nicholas Avenue, by M. Monsour, at about $26,000; 2,191 Eighth Avenue, by Mary A. Harway to H. Scheideberg, and 942 Amsterdam Avenue, by William Kennelly, building.

The auction sales of the past week amounted to $622,570. Last year in the corresponding week they were $444,177.

There were recorded last week 268 mortgages for $2,778,942, of which 106 for $1,600,215 were at 5 per cent.; 143 for $940,872 were at more, and 19 for $237,825 were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 265 for $3,978,447, of which 107 for $1,579,790 were at 5 per cent., 127 for $1,279,657 were at more, and 31 for $1,119,000 were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 25.6½ by 99.11½, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $47,927.02.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Selah B. Strong, referee, southeast corner One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, (formerly Fletcher Street,) and Washington Avenue, 250 by 191 by 148, two-story frame dwelling and one and one-half-story frame building. Due on judgment, $1,758.66.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 122 and 124 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 17.3 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth Street, each 17 by 70, two three-story and basement brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,150.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, five actions, Thomas Allison, referee, 1,214, 1,216, 1,218, 1,220, and 1,222 Bryant Street, east side, 50 85-100 feet south of Freeman Street, each 20 by 150, and each with three-story frame dwelling, brick, and stone basement. Due on judgment, $2,800 on each.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, block front on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, between King's Bridge Road and Wadsworth Avenue, 184.4¾ by 70 on Wadsworth Avenue, by 75 by jog 45 by 105.11½ by 25.2⅞ on King's Bridge Road. Due on judgment, $10,590.23.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 403 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 19.11 feet south of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 18 by 50, three-story brick and brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,815.18.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15.—By William M. Ryan, executrix's sale, leasehold property, with renewal privileges, 165 Monroe Street, north side, between Montgomery and Clinton Streets, 23.4½ by 100, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also 302 and 304 Madison Street, south side, 89 feet east of Montgomery Street, No. 302 being 20 by 105 by 100, No. 304 being 18.6 by 106 by 107, two three-story and basement brick dwellings.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Two Hundred and Fourth Street, 149.11 by 100. Due on judgment, $3,441.98.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Speyer, referee, 146 East Twenty-second Street, south side, 190 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 98.9, two-story and basement brick stable; also, 14 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 256.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 27 by 98.9, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,900.17.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Anderson, referee, three lots at the northwest corner of West Third Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 75.11 by 100, one-and-a-half-story frame building on rear of the corner lot and three-story and basement frame dwelling on the north lot. Due on judgment, $37,665.50.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executors' sale, thirteen lots at southwest corner of Hillside Avenue and Ellwood Street, 236.3 feet on Hillside Avenue by 180.3 by 128.9 by 230; also, on One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 200, running through to One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street; also, 133 Chrystie Street, west side, 117.4 feet north of Broome Street, 23.5 by 86, four-story brick factory and one-story frame extension in rear, with machinery, boiler, and engine; also, 163 Bowery, east side, 147.4 feet north of Broome Street, 23 by 100, five-story brownstone building, with store, and one-story frame extension and four-story brick building in rear.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executor's sale, 39 West Twentieth Street, north side, east of Sixth Avenue, 25.6 by 92, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, with three-story extension. Also, 416 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, near Ninth Avenue, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Also, 58 First Place, Brooklyn, near Clinton Street, 21.6 by 133.5¾, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, referee, 15 Eightieth Street, north side, 197 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling, brownstone front. Due on judgment, $41,172.89.

By S. De Walltearss, auction sale, 320 East Sixty-first Street, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, 26.8 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with two stores. At 59 Liberty Street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, two actions, James C. Spencer, referee, 127 West Ninety-eighth Street, 397.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 27.6 by 113.6 by 38.0¾ by 65.4 by 22.6 by 30.6, and 131 West Ninety-eighth Street, 357.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 27 by 33.2¼ by 18.6 by 65.4 by 42.0½ by 63.8 by 22.0½ by 33.2, each with five-story brick flat house. Due on judgment on first parcel, $32,805; on second parcel, $33,850.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 483 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 18.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 15 by 80, three-story and basement brick and brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,454.14.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Rambaut, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 506.4 feet west of Eighth Avenue, runs south 114.8 by west 60.1 to Edgecombe Avenue, by south 55.8, by east 108.11 to Bradhurst Avenue, by north 168, by west 100. Due on judgment, $2,640.

By William Kennelly, executors' sale, 542 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Thirtieth Street, 20 by 60, four-story and basement brick store; also, 633 Second Avenue, west side, 98.10 feet north of Thirty-fourth Street, 20 by 74, four-story brick-front tenement, with store; also, 340 and 342 East Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 50 by 98.9, two five-story and cellar brick front tenements; also, 67 West Forty-ninth Street, north side, 78.3 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, leasehold to 1909, with twenty-one years' renewal.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Williams, referee, 510 and 512 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, one and two story brick buildings, with two four-story brick tenements in rear. Due on judgment, $24,060.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 48 Manhattan Street, south side, 180.4 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 86 by 25 by 81.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Rufus G. Beardslee, referee, southwest corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $3,285.78.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, Emanuel M. Friend, referee, 312 to 326 One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 257 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $9,405.85.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Richard V. Harnett, auction sale, 109 West Seventieth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.2, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Richard V. Harnett, executors' sale, 73, 75, 77, and 79 Fulton Street, northeast corner of Gold Street, 81.5 by 124.1 by west 27.6 by south 54.11 by west 54.6 by 59.04 on Gold Street, six-story and basement brick building, occupied as stores and manufactories. Also, 5 Park Avenue, east side, 48.1 feet north of East Thirty-fourth Street, 20 by 80, four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling. Also, 105 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 98.9, two-story brownstone front stable. The last two parcels to be sold together.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 2,290 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25.11 by 100, five-story brick apartment house, with store. Also, 263 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick apartment house.

By Peter A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Vincent, referee, 140 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 371 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 94.1 by 94.5¼, four-story and basement brick and brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,292.75.

By William M. Ryan, at public auction sale, the factory site on the southwest corner of New Jersey Railroad Avenue and King Street, in Newark, N. J., 97.6 by 115 by 125.2 by 48.2, two-story frame building, 25 by 45.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Isaac L. Miller, referee, 154 West Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 542 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,900.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 110 and 112 Nassau Street, east side, and 43 Ann Street, north side; 110 and 112 Nassau Street beginning 41.3 feet north of Ann Street, 37.9 by 87.2 by 83.8, connecting with 43 Ann Street, which is 15.1 by 86, four-story and cellar brick building, on both lots.

At 59 Liberty Street—By George R. Read, executors' sale, 425 and 427 Fifth Avenue, east side, including 1 East Thirty-eighth Street, the plot being 60.11 on Fifth Avenue by 100, with "L" 25 by 98.9. No. 425 Fifth Avenue, three-story and basement brownstone residence, 44.5 by 70; 427 Fifth Avenue, four-story and basement brownstone residence, 16.6 by 55, with one-story extension; 1 East Thirty-eighth Street, three-story stable.

At 59 Liberty Street—By John T. Boyd, auction sale, 228, 230, and 232 East Eighty-fourth Street, 203.10 feet west of Second Avenue, 51 by 102.2, each lot with four-story brownstone store and flat. Also, two lots on Jackson Avenue, south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, each 25 by 87.6. Also, three lots at southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, corner lot 30 by 100, the other lots 25 by 100. Also, several lots on Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-third and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Streets, and between One Hundred and Seventieth and One Hundred and Seventy-first Streets.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 2,257 Seventh Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,769.92.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 2,255 Seventh Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,779.67.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Richard V. Harnett, auction sale, 59 East Fifty-ninth Street, north side, about 250 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100, four-story and basement Dorchester stone dwelling.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 304 West Twenty-sixth Street, 80.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 98.9, irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,181.43.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 289 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 383.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, five-story brick brownstone front dwelling house. Due on judgment, $10,865.40.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, referee, 234 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 513.4 feet east of Third Avenue, 14.8 by 26.2. Due on judgment, $1,248.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Isaac Fromme, referee, 486 Grand Street, north side, 16 feet east of Willett Street, 17 by 62, four-story and basement brick store and tenement. Due on judgment, $13,929.33.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 312 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 90.11, five-story double brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,966.

By William W. Fogg, trustee sale, Adelaide Mills, trustee, 294, 294½, and 296 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Eldridge Street, 50 by 87.6; 294 and 294½, two two-story brick and frame tenements, with stores; 296, five-story stone front tenement, with store.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene A. Philbin, referee, West One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $6,573.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, Fitch Street, (now One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street,) north side, 132.1¾ feet east of Webster Avenue, 25 by 100 by 99.8¾; three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,400.

By Richard V. Harnett, partition sale, Michael Curran, referee, 191 William Street, north side, between Spruce and Frankfort Streets, 28.4 by 56.7 by 28.1 by 58; four-story brick store, with one-story brick extension.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 515 Fifth Street, 200 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 97.0½, five-story and basement brick dwelling, leasehold.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 162, 164, 166, and 168 Second Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of East Tenth Street, 100 8-12 by 88 by 25 by 12 by 84 by 100, brick house, known as the Baptist Tabernacle, together with a two-story brick house, or parsonage, on the southerly lot. Due on judgment, $96,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 86 and 88 Henry Street, southeast corner Birmingham Street, known as the corner store and corner basement of such premises, and also the store adjoining, on Henry Street, leasehold property. Due on judgment, $1,154.25.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 259 West Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of the Boulevard, 18.7 by 100.11 by 13.4⅞, three-story and basement granite front dwelling house. Due on judgment, $16,360.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 141 and 143 West Twenty-fourth Street, for a seven-story brick store and lofts, 35.7 by 70, by Jane E. Kowald of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Frederick C. Zobel, architect; cost, $40,000.

Lewis Street, southeast corner of Rivington Street, for two six-story brick flats and stores, 26 by 64.5 by 26 by 75, by Michael Fay and William Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owners; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 111 East Eighty-third Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 85.4, by Jacob Pizer of 249 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; G. Fred Pelham, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 4 Watts Street, for a five-story brick workshop and storehouse, by Joel E. Hymes of Hotel New Netherland, owner; Andrew Spence, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 53 West Twenty-fourth Street, for a six-story brick store and office building, 20 by 87.9, by Frederick C. Zoebel of 1,932 Lexington Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, one 20 by 80, and four 26.3 by 86 each; Charles Gahren of 9 Mount Morris Place West, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $120,000.

No. 16 Jerome Street, for a three-story brick tenement, 25 by 64, by John De Matto, 63 White Plains Avenue, owner; cost, $9,000.

Minford Place, east side, 75 feet north of Jennings Street, for seven two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 48 each, by William J. Tucker of 16 Mohegan Avenue, owner; total cost, $28,000.

Hoe Street, west side, 97 feet south of Home Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45, by Martha J. La Vette of 1,228 Intervale Avenue, owner; cost, $3,500.

Webster Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, eight three-story frame tenements, various sizes, by Edgar Tromholm of 929 Stebbins Avenue, owner; total cost, $36,000.

Bailey Avenue, west side, opposite junction of Bailey Avenue and Fort Independence, for two two-story and basement frame dwellings, 20 by 20, by John B. Fricke of Nathalia Avenue, owner; cost, $4,000.

St. Owen Place, northeast corner of Lane Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 28 by 42, by Barney Garland of 1,166 Broadway, owner; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 64 and 66 North Moore Street, alterations to a five-story brick store, by Max Ams of 319 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; William Grant, architect; cost, $350.

No. 146 Fifth Avenue, alterations to a four-story and basement brick store, office and studio building, by William Sittenham of 123 Fifth Avenue, owner; E. F. Mackusick, architect and builder; cost, $2,500.

No. 2,102 Madison Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Second Street, alterations to a three-story brick flat, by Stephen H. Jackson of 53 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; John H. Kimball, architect; cost, $9,000.

Nos. 316 and 318 East Ninety-sixth Street, alterations to a two-story brick municipal school, by Edward D. Conolly of 156 East Sixty-second Street, owner; Henry A. Conolly, architect; E. D. Conolly & Sons, builders; cost, $4,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Dec. 12.

EAST BROADWAY, s corner of New Bowery, 50x49x58; Peter J. McCoy and wife to Dora Eisenmann $55,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 138th St, 20x77.8; Isaac Bitterman to Tillie Bernstein 38,000

8TH AV, w s, 125.8 ft s of 119th St, 25.8x100; Mary A. Smyth and another to Herman Scheideberg 1

190TH ST AND AUDUBON AV, centre line, runs w 160x n 127.4x n e 260.4 to avenue x141.4; Dora Eisenmann to Peter F. Noy 40,000

158TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 51x100; Frank A. Bale and others to George Stolz 7,000

BROOK AV, s e corner of Westchester Av, 361.4x324.4x100x228.2; Edward E. Janes and wife to Henry E. Janes and others 1

HENRY ST, s s, Lot 277, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 25x100; Anita H. Hagerty, referee, to Clayton Israel 12,000

RUTGERS ST, w s, 75 ft n of Madison St, 25x84.7; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another 1

SIMPSON ST, w s, 76.8 ft n of 169th St, 25x62.1x62.1x irregular; John Neil and to James W. McTeer 100

TAYLOR AV, e s, 225 ft n of Columbine St, 25x102x75x102; Lafayette Samuels and wife to Marx Samuels 1

ELM AV, e s, 450 ft s of Orchard Terrace, 50x100; same to same 1

DEAN PLACE, e s, 100 ft s of Pierce Av, 25x100; John Hunt and wife to Charles Perry 500

BARKER AV, w s, 50 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; George W. Kingston to Janett Kingston 1

Recorded Leases.

BAIER, Franz, to John T. Mohr; 61 Mangin St, 1 year $400

DILLON, Philip, to Bernard Corley; 794 11th Av, store, &c., 5 years 960

KOSTER, BIAL & CO. to Marcus Brissel and another, individually and as a firm; 194 and 196 Worth St, store, &c., 5 years 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

AUSTIN, Ellen E., to Margaret J. Becker and another; s e s of (old line) Prospect Av, 294.10 ft n e of Tremont Av, (two mortgages,) 1 and 5 years $8,000

CARLEY, Bernard, to H. Koehler & Co.; 794 11th Av, store lease 2,500

EISENMANN, Dora, to Peter J. McCoy and another; s e s w corner of East Broadway, or Chatham St, and New Bowery, (three mortgages,) installments and demand 6,000

ERHARDT, Joel B., to Julia W. Van Rensselaer; n e corner of Emerson St and Cooper St; also, e s of King's Bridge Road, part of Plot 44, map of estate of Isaac Dyckman, 3 years 8,000

FINKLE, Rosaline, to Bernard L. Jaworower; s w corner of Washington Av and 165th St, 1 year 600

GILBERT, Lillie R., to Leopold Gusthal; n s of 102d St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, demand 2,000

JANES, Henry E., and others to Elizabeth B. Janes; s e corner of Brook and Westchester Avs, 1 year 50,000

LALOR, Clara, and another to Elbridge G. Duvall; 21 Irving Place, 1 year 1,000

MORTIMER, John S., and wife to Helen A. Redfield and another, trustees; 354 Bleecker St, 3 years 9,000

McTEER, James W., to Maria Simpson; w s of Simpson St, 96.8 ft n of 169th St, 1 year 1,000

PRENTISS, George L., to Mary B. Cecarini; w s of St. Nicholas Av, at intersection of 130th St, proposed, 2 years 16,000

REEVE, Frederick A., to Emma J. Sommer; n s of 185th St, 383.1 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, demand 1,650

WEYAND, Emma, to Elizabeth Gifford; s s of 160th St, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

FORREST, Michael M., to Frank M. Miller $1,127

LAW, Alfred W., to Alice M. Law 5,000

NEWMAN, Jacob M., to William Hall's Sons 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank, City of Albany 15,000

Lis Pendens.

WALES AV, w s, 100 ft s of 151st St, 75x105; William H. Gent against Mary M. Gent and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

97TH ST, n s, 154 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 14x100.11; Lily R. Stern against Sanford B. Stifter, (to foreclose mortgage.)

WASHINGTON AV, e s, (old line,) 348.3 ft n from old line of Quarry Road, runs e 100xn 22.6 xw 100.1, to avenue x24; Sarah L. Stephenson against Laura A. Hillman, (to foreclose mortgage.)

38TH ST, 205 to 209 East, (leashold;) Robert McDonnell against John J. Drennan and another, (specific performance.)

WILLETT ST, w s, 55 ft n of Stanton St, 15x50; Louis St. Amant against Edwin W. Halsey, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

123D ST, n s, 157 ft w of 2d Av, 27x123.11; Emile A. Hassey against Regina Kirchner, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

LEBANON ST, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 50x100; York Metal Lath Manufacturing Company against Henry Shopper, owner; William Ruland, contractor. $47

WILLIAM ST, 136; Louis A. Wright against Berlin & Jones Envelope Company, owner; Albert A. Cryer, contractor 47

WEST END AV, n e corner of 91st St, 102.2x122.5; Crescent Electric Machine Company against William J. Merritt, owner; William J. Merritt Company, contractors 160

MADISON AV, s w corner of 103d St, 95x66; George Spaeth against estate of Julius Lipman, owner; A. Doyle, contractor 230

29TH ST, 212 East; John F. Monahan against Michael Lieberman, owner and contractor; P. Ronginsky, contractor 150

128TH ST, 2 East; Rawnsley & Jackson against Howard D. Hamm, owner and contractor 1,500

142D ST, s s, whole front from 3d to Alexander Av, 112.8x100.7x143.4x92.6; the City Fire Proofing Company against Seitz & Gaylor, owners; White & Gaylor, contractors 3,900

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.

179TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 75x100; Arthur C. Mander on Ferdinand Forsch to Rawnsley & Jackson $750

SEMI-CENTENNIAL SERVICES.

Church of the Holy Communion to Celebrate Its Founding.

The Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, will celebrate semi-centennial services to-day. At 7 A. M. there will be the celebration of the holy communion, and at 11 the jubilee service of the day, when a historical discourse will be delivered by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet. An address of welcome will also be given by Bishop Potter. Some of the clergy who will be present at the service are Bishop Littlejohn, the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Hutchins, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, the Rev. Dr. William Matsin, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Kimbor, the Rev. Dr. G. S. Baker, the Rev. R. H. Baldwin, the Rev. C. T. Ward, the Rev. J. A. Montgomery, the Rev. Prescott Evarts, the Rev. Charles H. Easton, the Rev. W. W. Moir, the Rev. Newton Perkins, the Rev. N. O. Halstead, and the Rev. Alexis W. Stein.

At 4 P. M. there will be a children's service, and at 8 P. M. a choral service.

The church was built by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg's sister, Mrs. Mary A. C. Rogers, to carry out the wishes of her husband. From its organization it has been free to all. From the start Dr. Muhlenberg trained his congregation to sing hymns and to chant the psalter, and then came the boy choir, the first in the country, designed to lead the praise of the congregation. It was Dr. Muhlenberg who introduced the celebration of the holy communion on the evening of Maundy Thursday. One night from the pulpit of Dr. Adam's church he pleaded for the observance of Good Friday, and that week Good Friday was observed in the Presbyterian Church of which Dr. Adams was pastor.

Dr. Muhlenberg was also much interested in missionary work. Sometimes the offerings in the church for missionary purposes would amount to $5,000.

In 1862 Dr. Muhlenberg went to St. Luke's Church, and the Rev. Francis E. Lawrence took his place as rector. He died in 1879, having served the parish for twenty-six years. During his pastorate the chapel back of the parish house was built, and the Home for Convalescents and Shelter for Respectable Girls and the Home for Aged Women were established. The Rev. Dr. Mottet, the present rector, was brought up in the parish. He was in 1859 one of its choir boys. He graduated from the City

CONGRESS IS UNDER WAY

CUBAN SYMPATHY STRONG AND IMPATIENT.

Mr. Hanna's Visit to the Capital—Pictorial Journalism That Does Not Illustrate—Architects Suggest a Reform in Inauguration Day Decorations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—With the opening of Congress on Monday all occasion for speculation as to what the President intends to do about Cuba ceased. The parts of the message devoted to the condition of affairs in that unhappy island fully supported the reports that had been repeatedly sent out from Washington upon Administration authority that the President did not contemplate any departure from the traditional policy of the Government. But the President has been referred to, since the message was published, by those Senators who desire to force a new policy in anticipation of the change that the President intimated might be made in case Spain should be unable to subdue the insurrection of the Cubans without utterly ruining the island and prostrating for years its power to produce the crops upon which it must depend for its prosperity, as encouraging the more impatient sympathizers with the revolutionists in their demands for immediate recognition or intervention. Senator Mills has been a soldier and has a horror of war, and he does not really mean, by his resolution that the United States shall occupy Cuba and hold it until the Cubans can take it off our hands and maintain a government of their own, that there shall be sacrifice of American blood to carry out the purpose. He does not believe there would be much if any spilling of blood in an attempt to take and hold Cuba for the Cubans. The impression is among many sanguine but not sanguinary men here that the manifestation of a purpose on the part of the United States to stop the war of subjugation would be followed by an abandonment by Spain of a contest in which the military forces have proved so incompetent to do the work assigned to them, and that the appearance of a new, vigorous, and enthusiastic army, animated with a determination to conquer the Spanish in the name of free government, would complete the paralysis that has appeared to prevent any effective operations by the Spanish soldiers and be followed speedily by a withdrawal of the Spanish Army. There is no doubt that the proposition of Mr. Mills is supported by a sentiment in the South, particularly in the Gulf States, that favors a course calculated to afford an opportunity there for the employment of citizens of the United States who would be glad to serve under the colors in an undertaking having something of the fascination discovered by those who rushed into the Mexican war as an adventure promising excitement, glory, personal distinction, and gratification of the desire for territorial extension. This idea is held against the traditions of the Government, but is cherished by persons who would annex Hawaii, and who justify their readiness to help annex Cuba upon the ground that Cuba is geographically almost a part of our country, and that the Cubans would be infinitely better off as a part of the United States than they can possibly be under the most liberal reforms that Spain can be constrained to give them.

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The Congress only had a share of the interest of the general public during the week. Along with the Congress came Mr. Mark A. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and the spectators in the galleries could scarcely have told whether the Senators and Representatives on the floors of their respective chambers were more important personages than Hanna in the gallery among the crowd. Certainly no member of either house has received so many callers in his rooms as Mr. Hanna did every day he was here. Not a few Democrats seized the opportunity to enter the rooms that were open to all, without the restraint of cards, and then, encouraged by the free and easy manners of the short, stout, business-like man in a short coat and with a cigar constantly in the corner of his mouth, approached the manager whom they had only known by campaign reports, mostly gathered by those who were intent upon convincing a part of the people that Hanna was an ogre of unusual ferocity and bloodthirstiness, as brutal in appearance and manner as he was devoid of sensibility for the poor and idle. This unfavorable conception of the personality of the McKinley manager will not last long with the men who meet him, and so he has gained something to his advantage by meeting some of the men who opposed him in the recent campaign. But Mr. Hanna has not proved to be all-powerful. One of the things he came to Washington to attend to was the selection of men to arrange the plan for inaugurating McKinley with a similar parade to that witnesed every fourth year, but with additional splendor, if possible. He had little trouble in getting his committeemen. When Mr. Hanna saw the interior of the Congresional Library Building, with its beautiful marbles, wall paintings, sculptures, impressive vistas, long avenues of space, and delightful air of newness, he wanted it for the inauguration ball, and he expressed his desire to have it. He was confronted by the opposition of the Joint Committee of the Library of Congress, by the Librarian of Congress, by the architect of the plan of the building, and by arguments that were fortified by the resolution introduced in the Senate prohibiting the use of the building for any purpose except that for which it was constructed. As Mr. Morrill, the Senator from Vermont, was the father of this resolution, and could secure its passage in the Senate at once, if need be, the wish of Mr. Hanna to appropriate the building for the ball was disregarded just as if he had been an obscure person, instead of the successful leader in a great campaign.

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Pictorial journalism that does not picture correctly sometimes arouses a justifiable spirit of criticism. A New York paper that pretended to convey to its patrons an idea of the appearance of things at the Capitol on the opening day of the Congress has been amusing members by whom it happended to be seen. One of the pictures, alleged to have been sketched by an "artist on the spot," was plainly sketched from the wrong spot. It plainly shows that the artist was at the southwest front of the Capitol when he made his drawing. That end of the Capitol is the House end. But the stairway down which the eye of the observer of this drawing must rove sees a throng of persons, presumably members, approaching up the wide southwest path. If its condition was as represented by the artist on the day he made his drawing, it was one unusual and inexplicable, and not likely to be found again. For, climbing up the stairway approaching the House side are Senators Vilas, Gray, Proctor, the venerable Palmer, the irreverent Blackburn, and other unrecognizable persons, presumably Senators, going as much out of their way to reach their own chamber as would be the case if a man were to travel from THE NEW YORK TIMES Building, on Park Row, around the end of City Hall Park, by the Astor House, to reach Chambers Street and the Court House. The southwest avenue, which the Senators were induced to use on this morning, comes from practically nowhere, so far as the members of Congress are concerned, and is used almost exclusively by lost visitors who wander into it from the regions about the Smithsonian Reservation, when they are trying to reach the Capitol by dead reckoning. Another illustration purported to represent the Senate as it was receiving the President's message. It is obvious that the artist was turned around that day, for from several signs it is plain that the interior represented is that of the House. In the front is the floral chair presented to Chairman Babcock of the Congressional Committee, and near it is the bed of roses sent to Secretary Mercer, with the word "Secretary" woven in immortelles across the front of the design. It ought to be said, to help the artist out, that the text of the Senate description accompanying the pictures was as conspicuously inaccurate as the pictures, for there was an elaborate paragraph describing Senator Teller as having "the same air of sadness and determination which he wore when he shook the party dust from his feet in June." But Senator Teller was not there, and had not been in the Senate since June.

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Washington architects are about to make an effort to secure a reform. At the outset that seems to be a hopeless task for architects at the capital, but in this instance there ought to be no doubt of its success. At every inauguration it has been customary to erect, with the consent of the Commissioners of the District, a large number of stands, for the privilege of setting up which a liberal contribution is made to the guarantee fund for the inaugural, and the proprietors of the stands sell the places at such prices as they can command to spectators who are willing to pay for a position from which they can see the parade, the outgoing and the incoming Presidents, and to enjoy these privileges in all the comfort possible. The stands have usually been authorized to be put up on public reservations all the way from Lafayette Park, opposite the White House, to the Peace Monument at the foot of Capitol Hill. The architects complain that the stands have been and are likely to be unsightly, constructed upon no rule or according to no uniform plan; that they create a bad impression of the city upon the vast number of visitors who are prohibited from looking at several of the prettiest of the little parks and at many of the best statues because they are hidden behind the roughly constructed piles of timber. There is no regulation of the sort and quantity of decoration to be used, and there is always more or less of raw pine in sight. Then, wherever the privilege of erecting stands is granted, there is congestion of the crowd and more or less interference with the line of march by the crowding of those who are striving against the crowd and the police at the same time. The architects ask that the stands be excluded altogether from the reservations. In place of the few stands hitherto erected they would have a larger number of small ones, occupying the intervals at all the streets intersecting the line of march. Instead of being an obstruction, these stands would be built so high that as many persons could find space beneath them as if there were no stands erected in the street. By establishing a rule for height, depth, form, style of decoration, and other particulars, these stands could be made as interesting as they would be useful, and the reservations that have hitherto been occupied by them will be left free and clear, to the great relief of those whose sensibilities are outraged by the very commercial structures that have heretofore been set up along the avenue.

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Two copies of the message of the President were sent to the Capitol on Monday, and both were "in writing," as reported by Col. Pruden when he handed them to the officers of the Senate and the House. But neither, excepting the signatures, was in the writing of President Cleveland. Having some curiosity on behalf of the readers of THE TIMES as to what had become of many messages in writing sent from the White House to many Congresses, your correspondent inquired about the manuscript of this last message of the President. It was learned that there probably was not a complete copy "in writing" of the message of any recent President. There is no file of annual messages of any of the Presidents. Mr. Cleveland probably does as much work with his own pen in making up his messages as any of the Presidents since the early history of the Nation. But he did not write every word of the last message. Secretary Lamont sent him a brief of the report of the War Department for the year. Postmaster General Wilson sent him such well-edited matter about the Postal Service as he thought the President would care to assimilate. So with the other Secretaries. Having received their contributions to the history of "the state of the Union" for the year, the President either accepted what he had received, with a few verbal corrections, or else rewrote for the sake of securing greater condensation. As he disposed of one department after the other the chapters were numbered and sent to a typewriter. The writing was made with extra-wide spaces for the convenience of the President in making corrections. From the corrected copy a fair copy was made, and as the work went on the President destroyed sheets upon which he had written scraps to be incorporated as a part of a chapter, and when the fair copy was ready there was no longer occasion for keeping the manuscript sheets of irregular size. From the last typewritten sheets the two "messages in writing" were prepared by Secretaries Pruden and Young, who have done the same work through several Administrations.

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Members of the House have received newspaper clippings directing attention to the fact that a President-elect and a Vice President-elect are not notified by law that they have been elected, but must trust to the newspapers to ascertain the fact. The lack of a law may not be important, but the wisdom of providing that there shall be a notification, after the declaration of the vote provided to be made in the meeting of the Senate and the House to canvass the returns from the States, is not disputed. Until the occasion arises, the tendency will be to let the practice remain as it is, and in the present situation to depend upon Mr. Hanna or some other close friend of Mr. McKinley and some equally intimate friend of Mr. Hobart to remind them of the necessity for being in Washington on March 4, 1897. A brief amendment to the Electoral count bill would provide for the issue of a notification paper signed by the Vice President and the Speaker, to be sent to the successful men and retained by them as valuable reminders of their elevation to the highest possible political honors.

E. G. D.

CRIMINAL BANKING METHODS.

The People's Savings Bank of Lansing, Mich., Rotten to the Core.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 12.—Receiver Foster of the defunct People's Savings Bank of Lansing, Mich., has filed his report, which shows that the institution was rotten to the core. It is estimated that the depositors will receive 10 cents on the dollar. The total assets, as shown by the report, are $375,828.43 and the liabilities are $241,769.80, showing an apparent excess of assets over liabilities of $134,058.63. Of the $129,281.62 of notes held in the bank's vaults, something in the neighborhood of 90 per cent. is the paper of failed or failing individuals and corporations, and for practical purposes may be regarded as worthless. One item is $10,500 of the Lansing Lumber Company "A" bonds, which are worth but a fraction of their face value. Another item is $6,800 of stock in a failed bank, and the other items are no better. To make a bad matter worse, the best of the securities are hypothecated.

It develops in the investigation made by Receiver Foster that thousands of dollars of the bank's stocks held by individuals were never backed by a dollar of anybody's money.

Prosecuted by the Pastor.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 12.—Carter Woodson, a colored man, was this evening committed to the Monmouth County Jail on two charges preferred by the Rev. W. H. Green, pastor of the colored Baptist Church here. One of the charges is disorderly conduct, while the other is assault and battery. Woodson cleaned the church, and he claimed that the minister had not paid him for the work he did. The accused man was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Bill to Pay Sugar Bounties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Meyer (Dem., La.,) has introduced a bill appropriating $1,085,157 for the payment of the claims of producers of sugar for bounties under the McKinley act.

CAREER OF A TON OF COAL

FROM MINE TO CELLAR A SHOVEL TOUCHES IT ONCE.

How the Price of Keeping Warm Is Shared Among Miner, Mine Owner, Railroad, Wholesaler, and Retailer.

A little more coal on the grate, please; and while it crackles let me tell you some things. I have just learned about coal in a visit to the mine country. It was a trip to see exactly what happens to a ton of coal from the time it leaves the mine till it is stored in your cellar, and, incidentally, perhaps to catch a coal baron.

The first thing that I learned out in Wilkesbarre was that the miner is the same old chap that he was in the days when I knew the coal regions as I know Broadway—which was, more's the pity, nearly a quarter of a century ago. He was grumbling then, and he is grumbling now, and no doubt he has been grumbling ever since. But he is far more peaceable now. Those were the glorious days of the Molly Maguires, when one went down into a mine with two armed men in front and two more behind. Under such cheerful circumstances I once interviewed a fluffy-faced Irishman named Pat Hester—a Molly, of course, and a murderer. Later on I was locked in his cell with him, to interview him, in the Pottsville Jail. Still later, I had the pleasure of seeing him hanged, I think it was at Bloomsburg, with two others on the same gallows. But that bloody era is only a memory now.

The coal barons let the honest miner make a decent living in those days by taking his infants out of the cradle and setting them at work. There was the old man digging away in the mine. Then there was George, the oldest boy, say, about sixteen, down in the mine also, driving one of the mules that drew the coal from the miner to the foot of the shaft, and making his $4 a week. And there was snuffling little Tommy, aged anywhere from five up, standing in a big, cold room in the breaker with forty other infants, picking slate from the coal and making his $2 a week. Those shivering little fellows were continually blowing their red noses, and all wore red scarfs round their throats.

But now see what the grasping capitalists have done. They have abolished the mules entirely and put in trolleys and motors to move the little cars from shaft to drift and back again. So George's occupation is gone. And they have thrown out that great moving tray from which Tommy and his companions picked the slate, and have put in its place a soulless contrivance that they call a washery, in which the coal and the slate are separated by a powerful stream of water. So Tommy's job is gone, too. The very bread has been snatched from his mouth, and he is at home or at school.

The miner himself, down in the very vermiform appendix of the earth, uses now a diamond drill and much gunpowder, and furnishes his own tools and powder. He works in pairs, and the two men together, under the most favorable circumstances, can "get out" seven wagonloads of coal a day, if allowed to work full time. "Wagon" is the name they give to the little car that is used in the mine, which holds two and one-half tons. The pay is 65 cents a wagon, so it is possible for a miner to make $2.25 a day, out of which he must pay for his powder. But there is an Inspector at the top of the shaft to examine every wagonload, who knows as much about "dockage" as a sea Captain. Dockage here means docking so much from the pay when there is too much slate in the coal. He may knock off a quarter, a half, or the whole of the pay, if the percentage of slate is too large.

The first real handling of the coal is when the miner shovels it into his wagon, and after that all the other mine processes are automatic. The wagon is hoisted like lightning on the car, which we would call the elevator, and at the top the coal is dumped into a chute, which carries it to the breaker. It is in big lumps at first, but the breaker attends to that.

It is a real coal baron, that breaker. It swallows down the great lumps and digests them and turns them out in eight sizes. The very smallest is called rice coal, no bigger than grains of rice. The next is buckwheat, and the next pea; but those three sizes are used only by manufacturers. Then come, growing larger at every step, nut, stove, egg, broken, and steamboat. The breaker, if provided with double rockers, and manned by sixty-five men and boys, will "run out" 285 wagons of coal a day, equal to 712 tons. From this one-fourth is to be subtracted for slate and dirt, leaving 534 tons of marketable coal a day. And each mine has, of course, as many breakers as necessary.

From the breaker the coal goes automatically through the washery, and comes out, still automatically, ready to be sold or shipped. If you are employed by the company, you can buy coal there at the breaker for $2.75 a ton; if you are an outsider, you can have it for $3 a ton. The mine owner will not sell it for less than it costs him, so to a certainty it does not cost more than $2.75 a ton, including the interest on his large capital.

But what coal is sold at the breaker is not a drop in the bucket. Most of it is bound direct for tidewater, which is another name they give New York. That long black snake winding across the fields is a train of "jimmies," the "jimmy" being the small coal car that holds six tons. The engine pulls 100 jimmies, and the track runs in front of the breaker. When the train draws up, down drop twenty chutes from the breaker to the cars. The pull of a lever, and twenty cars are loaded. The train crawls on a bit, and with another pull of the lever twenty more cars are loaded. So on, until in ten minutes the whole train of 100 jimmies is loaded and ready to start. How many men to run that train? One engineer, one fireman, one conductor, and two brakemen—five in all.

Now, stop a minute, for I think I have caught a coal baron. If you own any stock in one of the coal-carrying railroads, you are one of the coal barons yourself, Sir. That is the richest barony of all. What do you think would be a fair price for pulling that train of 100 jimmies from Wilkesbarre to tidewater? Five men for four days, (going and returning,) at $3 a day, $60; coal consumed, $40 more; for use of rolling stock and tracks, four days—shall we be extremely liberal and say $100? Total, $200. To a man who is coal barren, but not a coal baron, does that not look like a fair, honest price? Then let us see what his Excellency the baron really does charge and make us pay. For drawing each ton of that coal from Wilkesbarre to tidewater, $1.60, (actual market rate; recently raised from $1.55,) six tons to a car, equals $9.60 for each car; 100 cars in the train equals $960. Need we look any further for the baron? But stir up the fire; we must keep warm.

Up to this point, as we have seen, the coal has been handled only once, when the miner shoveled it into his wagon. The train moves leisurely off, sneaking along by night, on Sundays, whenever the tracks are clearest. It is only a short run, even at low speed, to Perth Amboy or Port Johnson, the two ports where the bulk of New York's coal is received. There again the coal is not touched by hand. The cars run up on a trestle, and the coal shoots through chutes to canalboats that are waiting for it. Five, ten, a dozen canalboats are loaded in a jiffy, and a tug brings them all to the city.

But you do not get your coal yet. It must go through the hands of the wholesaler, the retailer, and, if you are very poor, of the petty retailer, each of whom naturally must make a little out of it. The wholesaler has sent his order to the mines for a hundred tons of nut coal, and here it is, in the canalboat lying at his wharf, if he has one. But the coal is not to lie in his yard if he can help it. In his turn he has advance orders from the retailers, five tons here, ten there, and so on. A big steam scoop shovels up a ton of coal at a time and drops it into the wholesaler's wagon, and off goes the wagon to the retailer's yard. If the retailer has enough orders waiting the coal does not go to his yard, but sometimes, though not often, goes direct to the customer, and is shunted into his cellar without being once touched by hand since the miner shoveled it into his wagon.

However, we will follow it to the retailer's yard. A singular chemical change takes place in the coal there. The ton that the retailer bought weighed 2,240 pounds, the ton that he sells you weighs only 2,000 pounds. That is law and custom. A ton of wholesale coal is a "long" ton; a ton at retail is a "short" ton. Never mind that; be thankful if you get your 2,000.

The retailer reckons that he must sell his coal for $1 a ton more than he paid for it. Of this the delivery costs him 40 cents a ton, and "trackage" 10 cents a ton. Trackage is another little slice the railroads get out of it. This leaves him theoretically a net profit of 50 cents a ton; but at present this profit is purely theoretical, as it has been for some time. Competition is so fierce here that the retailer has to give a little of his own profit to sell his coal. Wouldn't the companies take off a little in such a case? You might ask them. The poor, abused retailer! After the way we hurry him for coal, and then make him wait for his money, 50 cents a ton is none too much for him.

The retailer's bins are elevated, so that the coal is shunted, not shoveled, into his wagons, provided his yard is properly arranged. He shunts it also into your cellar. From the time it left the mine, no shovel touched it until Alphonse brought us up that last scuttleful.

The small vendor of the east side does not sell the kind of coal that we have here in the grate. He gets a much higher price, and sells a very inferior article, so pinching his customers a little at each end. He buys by weight and sells by measure—by the pailful, usually at 10 cents a pail. He buys what the dealers call "free-burning anthracite," the softest kind of anthracite coal, almost as soft as bituminous. This coal is so light that the bulk of a ton is much greater than the bulk of a ton of such coal as we use. That is precisely what he wants. Out of a ton of that light coal he gets from 90 to 100 pails, which, at 10 cents a pail, gives him between $9 and $10 a ton, nearly doubling his money.

With coal retailing at $5.85, this is where our money goes: To the mine owner, $2.75; to the railroads, $1.60; to the wholesaler, 50 cents, and to the retailer, $1; total, $5.85. That $1.60 to the railroads is a large slice; but, on the other hand, fully $2.50 out of the whole sum is paid for labor—labor in the mine, on the railroad, and in the coal-yards. Caught and squeezed between these two great forces, railroads and labor, how can we hope to keep warm any cheaper?

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

PASTOR HAYNES MAY GO.

The Result of a Division of Feeling in St. James's Church.

There is a division of sentiment in the congregation of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, and it is likely that a new pastor will be installed in the Spring. The Rev. Emory J. Haynes is the present pastor. The trouble is due to the fact that one-half of the congregation is anxious to sell the church and the land on which it stands, and build a new edifice in the more fashionable section on the west side of Harlem. The other half claim that the church is far enough west and strongly oppose a sale.

The church was closed, in June, 1895, by order of the Building Department, which found that the roof had settled several inches. This difficulty, however, was overcome later by placing heavy timbers under the trusses which support the roof. Permission was then obtained to use the church, it being considered perfectly safe. But since that time services have been held in the chapel adjoining the church.

Pastor Haynes is between two fires. He has taken sides with the west side people, which has caused ill feeling among his east side friends. Now it is said that the west side people do not think there is enough dash in him to be at the head of so large an undertaking as moving the church to a new location. At present the property is being considered as a school site, and the city may decide to purchase it.

TO PROTECT THE EYES.

Law Proposed to Prevent Quackery in Fitting Glasses.

The Executive Committee of the Optical Society of the State of New York will ask the Legislature to pass this session a bill providing for the examination by a Board of Examiners in optometry of all persons who engage in the practice of optometry in the State, optometry being, as described in the bill, the science of determining the physical condition of the human eye for the purpose of fitting it with glasses.

To all persons who pass the examinations, certificates will be issued, and every person authorized to practice must register at the County Clerk's office.

The bill will in no way interfere with opticians or other dealers in eyeglasses who do not represent themselves as being experts in optometry when they are not.

F. X. Schoonmaker's Notes.

Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has received attachments against Francis X. Schoonmaker, journalist and political speaker, for $3,825, and against Mary M. Schoonmaker for $4,075, both in favor of Michael Powers, for the amount due on a check and three notes of Mr. Schoonmaker, made in January, February, and April, 1894, the notes having been indorsed by Mrs. Schoonmaker. The claim against Mrs. Schoonmaker is for her indorsement on the three notes, which amount to $3,525, and for her own note and check, aggregating $550. They were obtained on the ground that the Schoonmakers are residents of Chicago.

Klein Threatened Murder.

Adam F. Klein, who was formerly an employe on the elevated railroad, was taken to Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of insanity. Col. Abraham Metzger of 115 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, an inspector on the railroad, was the complainant. Mr. Metzger said Klein had written a letter to him in red ink, one sentence of which read: "There will be murder before long." When brought before Magistrate Wentworth, Klein said that Metzger had caused him to lose his place, and was responsible for all his woes. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital for examination.

STOP FREE COINAGE TALK

ADVICE GIVEN BY THE NATIONAL BIMETALLIC COMMITTEE.

A Formal Address Issued in Which Bimetallists Are Urged to Abide by the Results of the Late Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 12.—In an address issued to the bimetallists of the United States, Chairman Charles D. Lane of the National Bimetallic Committee urges them to accept the verdict of the country and uphold Major McKinley as President. He advises them to cease active agitation on the subject of free coinage in the hope that the theories advocated by the Republican Party will bring relief, but says the struggle should be renewed until bimetallism is an accomplished fact if the Republicans break their pledges and resort to the issuing of bonds to maintain the country's credit. The address in part is as follows:

"While the supporters of Mr. Bryan and the great principles which he espoused have no reason to regret the great effort made in his behalf, and which we will renew when occasion requires it, it is only the part of wisdom to accept, with the utmost good faith, the decision of the American people upon this or any other question submitted to their deliberate judgment, which is always sure in the end to be correctly decided by that tribunal.

"While we, as bimetallists, still adhere to the conviction that there can be no permanent relief to the people based upon the single gold standard, we at the same time regard it as a duty enjoined upon every citizen to do everything in his power to assist the President-elect in every effort to promote the welfare of the people by any policy which he may consider will accomplish that result.

"To this end we earnestly advise all our friends and coadjutors throughout the United States to suspend active agitation of the subject of the free coinage of silver, further than a simple mobilizing of the free-silver clubs throughout the Union and the keeping up of the club rolls for future service. If it can be demonstrated by actual service that the theories advocated by the Republican Party in the recent election will bring to the people the promised relief, every bimetallist in the United States will be as free to acknowledge his error as he was candid in supporting his principles in the past campaign. But if, on the contrary, we are furnished only with broken pledges, and the old makeshift of issuing bonds in the vain attempt of keeping up our credit by running further into debt is again resorted to, we promise to renew the struggle until bimetallism shall become an accomplished fact in the United States.

"As National Chairman of the Bimetallic Party, I call upon all of its forces throughout the United States, regardless of past party affiliations, to accept the result with dignity and forbearance, and to join in upholding the hands of Major McKinley as President of the United States, and to support him in all of his efforts to increase the prosperity and well-being of the citizens of this Republic, but in no manner to abate their earnestness in the cause of free coinage, so that when it shall again be necessary to assert the principle we may be in better condition than was possible in the recent struggle."

TO ARREST OBSTRUCTORS.

Police Will Watch News-Stands —Washington Market Yesterday.

Chief Conlin, when he had the Acting Police Inspectors before him yesterday, gave an order that will be of interest to sidewalk obstructors.

The Chief said the attention of the Police Commissioners had been called to The City Record of Oct. 8, in which was published a copy of the ordinance regulating newsstands under elevated railroad steps. The ordinance provides that keepers of such stands must have permits and must pay an annual license fee of $10.

He said the attention of the Commissioners was also called to an ordinance published in The City Record Nov. 9, which applies to stands erected within the stoop lines of buildings, and regulates their size and fixes their licenses.

Chief Conlin told the Inspectors that complaints were being received that persons were conducting stands without permits, and some were doing business outside the stoop line. Inspectors were directed to have the matter thoroughly investigated, and to arrest persons violating these ordinances.

Controller Fitch received yesterday a copy of the resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation, which called attention to the choked condition of the sidewalks surrounding Washington Market, and asked the Controller to remedy the evil. He said all he would do for the present would be to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions. He said he was making an investigation.

Saturday is a very busy day at Washington Market, with customers buying their Sunday supplies and marketmen eagerly soliciting trade. It is also a day when the streets leading to the ferries are crowded. Yesterday the traveler had a poor chance on Vesey Street. The sidewalks, especially between Washington and West Streets, were entirely given over to trade. On the northern sidewalk was a continuous succession of fish and game stands. The flagging was wet and slippery. Men were moving boxes around, and one was reminded of the interior of Fulton Market.

The other side of the street is where the Washington Market sidewalk catacombs are found. At the southwest corner of Washington and Vesey Streets is found a stand devoted to the sale of poultry. This stand is supposed to allow an eight-foot passageway for pedestrians. The base of the stand may do this, but it slopes outward. High above the counter proper rises tier after tier of dead fowls. Four stands together have the same general appearance. Three chopping blocks were placed on the curb line side of the tunnel. These narrowed the channel to about three feet. Every few feet the pedestrian would be halted by a butcher stepping in front of him and using the ancient methods of Baxter Street in his eagerness to sell. This, of course, would occasion a blockade for a moment, until the importunate butcher could be eluded.

There is a sidewalk on only one side of West Street. The western side is devoted to wharves and piers. Washington Market has appropriated this sidewalk for one block between Vesey and Fulton Streets, and has housed it. Every pedestrian on West Street, if he cares to walk on a sidewalk, must pass through this tunnel.

Mrs. Cleveland Sees Her New House.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 12.—Mrs. Cleveland was in Princeton to-day, and spent part of the afternoon looking over the President's newly purchased estate on Bayard Avenue. Stables will soon be erected on the premises, and an addition will also be built to the house. After the inspection, Prof. West showed Mrs. Cleveland through the university buildings and grounds, and the party left town on a late train this afternoon.

Gloversville Men Lose by a Failure.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The glove manufacturers who are creditors of H. W. Price of Rockford, Ill., held a meeting to-day, for the purpose of making a settlement with Mr. Price, who is in financial straits. They compromised on 40 cents on the dollar, which means a loss to the local manufacturers of about $75,000.

OLD BUSINESS HOUSE FAILS.

Dull Trade and Competition Causes Bagot's Sons to Assign.

William J. and Peter Bagot, composing the firm of Bagot's Sons, dealers in dry goods, fancy goods, and ladies' wearing apparel at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Ambrose O. McCall, Clerk of Part I., Supreme Court, without preference.

Creditors pressed them so hard in the past few days for payment of claims that they were unable to meet the demands upon them.

The business was best known under the style of Jackson's mourning store. William Jackson started the business forty years ago on Broadway, near Prince Street, and later moved to 777 Broadway, opposite A. T. Stewart's up-town store. He made a specialty of mourning goods, and the store was the leading one of its kind. He died in 1879, and was succeeded by his wife, who died two years later.

The estate, valued at $200,000, was divided among the three children, Bradstreet's Reports state, and Catharine Bagot accepted the business as her share of the estate. She continued the business alone until Feb. 1, 1892, when she admitted her two sons, William J. and Peter, as partners under the style of Bagot & Sons. In September, 1894, the firm moved from Broadway to Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, and a change was made in the partnership, Mrs. Bagot becoming a special partner instead of a general partner, the special capital being $50,000 to Jan. 1, 1900.

The firm extended its business by taking on new lines of goods, such as dry goods, fancy goods, gowns, cloaks, and furs. The style of the partnership was also changed to Bagot's Sons, but the old style of William Jackson was also used as a trademark. The expenses of running the business were large, averaging, it is said, $450 a day. A statement of the firm's condition on Aug. 1 last showed assets of $212,298 and liabilities of $107,500. The assets consisted of, merchandise, $153,290; cash, $15,300; fixtures, $29,100; accounts and C. O. Ds., $14,608.

Goldsmith & Doherty served a demand on Assignee McCall for $9,000 worth of goods sold to the firm by the H. B. Claflin Company, and also issued a replevin to Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey for the same amount. Epstein Brothers also issued a replevin to the Sheriff for $750 worth of goods sold to the firm by Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. A judgment was also obtained against the firm yesterday by Adolf Menges for $224. Isaac Fromme, attorney for the firm, said yesterday that the failure was caused by the pressure of creditors, dull trade, heavy expenses caused by removal, excessive rent, and close competition. He thought a meeting of creditors would be speedily held. He placed the liabilities at $140,000; nominal assets, $120,000, and actual assets, $45,000.

WANTED TO KILL A CONSUL.

German Immigrant Created Consternation in August Feigel's Office.

A few minutes before noon yesterday Ludwig Schuett, a German who recently arrived here, went to the office of the German Consul General, August Feigel, at 2 Bowling Green, and declared his intention to shoot the Consul on sight.

Second Secretary Christian Weine was at his desk in the outer office, when suddenly a revolver was shoved into his face and a voice demanded in German, "Are you the Consul?"

"No, he has gone out," answered the Secretary, who retained his presence of mind. The man lowered the revolver. He said he would wait.

Just then Schuett caught sight of Consul General Feigel in the private office. He walked through the gate of the office railing and past the Secretary straight to the office. Herr Feigel, however, saw him coming, and, having caught some of the previous conversation, started to run into another room.

"Are you the Consul General?" shouted Schuett.

"No, he has gone out," returned that official as he fled through the outer door into the street. There he found all of the employes of the office. Policeman McCormack of the Church Street Station ran up, and when he learned the trouble he went into the office and coolly took the revolver from Schuett, in spite of the latter's declaration, "I will remain here until the Consul comes, and then I will shoot him."

Schuett was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Court. He made a rambling statement of German persecution. After a great deal of questioning, the Magistrate elicited the facts that Schuett arrived in New York from Hamburg on Nov. 30. He had been a dairyman in Germany, and came to America to better his fortune. He had stopped at a hotel at 208 Eighth Avenue, where he claimed a hundred-mark bill and eight American dollars had been taken from his clothing while he slept. This left him destitute.

He said he had received a letter saying some money had been sent him from Germany. He went to the Hamburg-American Line, the Consulate, and various other places, and finally became convinced that the Consul had his money. He said he could do nothing under the circumstances but kill the Consul.

He insisted on pleading guilty, but the court was not satisfied to act on such a plea. Magistrate Flammer asked him if he had pains in his head, and he answered with a laugh:

"No, I am not insane. I have never had mental troubles."

He was committed to the Tombs for further examination to-day, and will be watched during the night.

CANNOT BE POLICEMEN.

Only 1,600 Out of 10,700 Pass Physical Examination Since May.

When two hundred men, who want to be New York City policemen, shall have been examined Tuesday, the long siege which the police surgeons have undergone for a year and a half will be over. The work has been going on since May 1, 1895, and the physical qualifications of 10,700 men have been inspected. Of these only 1,600 have met the requirements.

"If you notice the figures," said Deputy Chief Cortright last night, "you will probably conclude, as I know, that the physical examination is not an easy one, and although a good many men try to fool the doctors, few of them manage to get their application papers, for that's all the surgeons can grant. Once in a while a man tries to elevate his height by false heels, false hair, and other means, and at least one man came in with rubber heels so well made that he went by the doctors. But the chances are against a fraud."

Dr. Stephen S. Cook, the chief surgeon, said that the principal reasons for the rejection of thousands of applicants were shortness of size and varicose veins. Lightness of weight and poor sight were the troubles of many. "The percentage of good men was better in the first part of the year," he said. "We had the pick of the population then, and we used a hair-rake. Since then we have been drawing men in with prongs a little further apart. That does not mean that we got poorer men, but that we had to work very much harder. A superior set of men has gone on the force during the year, but we are having lots of medical trouble now, and will have more during the Winter, because they are not accustomed to being out in cold and storm. They are a hardy lot, though, and will get used to it."

Great Mining Tunnel in Idaho.

SPOKANE, Washington, Dec. 12.—From the famous Florence district, in Idaho, comes the news of one of the most stupendous mining undertakings ever conceived in the Northwest. It is no less than the construction of an immense tunnel, four miles in length, to tap the entire Florence camp. The tunnel is to be made large enough to admit of a double track, and will be lighted by electricity. A company will be incorporated, with a capital of $2,500,000, to carry on the work.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow

Special Values in their

Silk Dept's

3500 Yards Fancy Taffeta Silks, at 65c

Formerly $1.25 yard

2750 Yards Fancy Moire Velour, Broche & Printed Warp Taffeta Silks, at 98c

Formerly $1.50 and $1.75 yard

1500 Yards High-Class Fancy Silks, $1.25

Formerly $2.00 to $3.00 yard

Madison Avenue Cars, passing Grand Central Station, now go direct to our establishment.

West 23d St.

DRUMMERS AND FIFERS OUT

PROBABLE CHANGES IN NATIONAL GUARD MUSIC.

Musicians Do Not Like the Idea of Serving at Drill and in Parade Under the New Schedule of Pay and Some Quit.

Will the crack regiments of the National Guard in New York City soon be seen on parade without the old-time drum and fife corps music? is the question now agitating the guardsmen of the city, owing to the determined stand taken by the Eighth Regiment field musicians at their meeting last Friday evening.

The meeting was held to decide the question whether they would agree to serve without pay like the other enlisted men of the regiments, except when ordered out by the State. It was expected most of the members of the drum and fife corps would agree to remain with the regiment under the new schedule of pay. Drum Major McKeever presided, and told the men that he thought it would be better for all concerned if they would remain with the old Eighth under the new arrangement. All the regiments, he said, had practically decided to take the same step, with the possible exception of the Ninth, and the men would not gain anything by going out.

Some of the musicians promptly told the Drum Major that the new plan might be a great thing for the regiment, but they couldn't see where the musicians came in. They had enlisted with the understanding that they were to receive $2 each when attending drills, and $3 when attending street parades. They had all received that amount for years, and they didn't propose to accept any other schedule.

When the Drum Major declared that the position of the regimental officers would not be changed on the matter, twenty-one men out of the twenty-eight in the corps then announced that they would leave the corps and ask for their discharge from the regiment. The men who so decided are the following:

R. Lyons, J. Bambay, J. Ruppert, F. Ruppert, T. Ill, E. Ill, T. Hefferan, J. R. Martin, J. P. Quilty, F. Church, T. Dill, H. Blauvelt, M. J. Mahoney, G. Mastaglio, Michael J. Horton, G. Watkinson, J. Larkins, R. Long, H. Stoker, and J. Lucas. These men are all old members of the corps, which is recognized as one of the finest bodies of field musicians in the State. They have nearly all served over their time of enlistment.

The men, after leaving the armory, held a meeting outside and decided to stick together and form an independent corps. A meeting will be held in a few days to elect officers. Mr. Martin, one of the members of the corps, stated that he didn't think the new rule of the regimental board of officers would prove a success.

"The board's idea," he said, "is to pick men from among the companies of the regiment or enlist recruits and teach them to play the drum, fife, and bugle. This, however, is no easy matter. It takes many years to make a skilled field musician who will be conversant with the numerous calls prescribed for military duty. The Thirteenth Regiment only some eight years ago tried the same experiment, and, after a long fight, abandoned the idea as wholly impracticable. The experiment cost the regiment not only a good deal of time and wasted energy, but also made it the laughing stock of the other regiments. All our men

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The New York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-20.

ENGLAND IS TROUBLED

Russia Seems to Be Talking Peace Only to Gain Time and Means for Making War on Her Great Rival.

SHE THREATENS NOW TO ENCAMP ON THE ROAD TO INDIA.

Favorites of the Kaiser Must Go—Railway Directors Surrender to Their Employes—Artistic France Is Tired of the Republic.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Ever since China was rescued from the fate which the victorious Japanese had in store for her by the intervention of Russia and the allies Russia scratched together for the purpose, it has been a matter of much solicitude here what the Russians were going to take as payment for their trouble. Nearly fifteen months ago The London Times's correspondent at Hongkong reported that a treaty had been signed by which Russia practically took over Manchuria and Port Arthur. This raised an instant hubbub in England, but when the Russian Embassy here denied the story in toto, the English accepted the denial with ingenuous promptitude.

Several times in the past year merchants other than Englishmen from the North of China have assured me of their own knowledge that Russian engineers and workmen are busy surveying and building Russian lines of railway in this very Manchuria, and these dispatches have contained their statements, but the English have been too much occupied with the nearer and more exciting Armenian business to pay attention to the far East. They are all conscious that it will probably bring trouble eventually, but meanwhile they are more concerned with watching the long-drawn-out imbroglio of the Levant.

Now The North China Daily News gives categorical details of a treaty similar in effect to that referred to above, and, although the Russian Embassy here again declares that it has no knowledge of any such thing, the démenti this time is treated as of no importance. The most cautious English critics merely raise the question whether the treaty is actually and finally concluded, but that it represents Russia's demands is no longer doubted anywhere.

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A New Situation in the Far East.

England, in the past year, has considerably abated her pretensions to supremacy in the China Sea. Mr. Arthur Balfour only recently declared in a speech that there was no objection to allowing Russia to extend her railways to a Chinese port, and it has come generally to be recognized here that a new situation exists in the far East, in which Russia enjoys a prominence which it would be nonsense for the English to continue to deny her. Between this, however, and a willingness to see Russia grab the whole northern shoulder of the Chinese Empire, there is a very wide difference.

We have it officially, now, that Russia and France invited England to cooperate in a general partition of this empire, and that England declined on the ground that the division of China is opposed to British interests. Obviously, it is still more against those interests to have Russia annex big blocks of the Chinese coast without any international guarantees whatever. In sheer self-defense England ought immediately to reoccupy Port Hamilton. She stipulated the right to do this whenever the Chinese allowed any Russian advance on the north, and the British public is waiting with more of anxiety than of confidence to hear that it has been ordered.

Unhappily, there is no longer any public faith in Lord Salisbury's alertness or boldness. He seems to foresee nothing, and he only blusters after a keener man would have discovered that it is too late for threats. If there were any Liberal Party worthy the name, and if its remnants had not been hopelessly confused by Mr. Gladstone's ancient error of a pro-Russian policy, I believe the country could be carried on the issue of Lord Salisbury's sustained failure to win anything, or even to keep what the Foreign Office once possessed.

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American Interests Also Imperiled.

Instead of hearing that vigorous steps have been taken to give some protection to England's immense interests on the Pacific—which are Australasian, and, in a general way, American, interests also, since England opens free markets wherever she goes, while the Russians have commercial notions scarcely broader than those of the Chinese—we are spoonfed once again with semi-official rumors of a new and friendly understanding with Russia and France about the Eastern question.

These tales were old two years ago. Their revival last September borrowed a certain momentary plausibility from the episode of the Czar's visit to Balmoral, but it was soon seen that they were as empty as ever. Now they are repeated again, but really the device is becoming too foolish, and the English public read these fresh hints of an impending Russian arrangement with the contemptuous conviction that they mean nothing but a wholesale surrender to Russia.

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New Points of Vantage for Russia.

Incidentally, news comes that Russia has utilized her grip on King Menelek to secure a coaling station for herself at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, the territory obtained being almost opposite Aden and adjoining the French colony at Obock. Of course, the Russian Embassy in London has heard nothing of this, but in Germany all the details have been public property for days, and there is no reasonable doubt of their truth. The matter is really of more vital importance to England than the whole miserable wrangle about the Sultan's rule at Constantinople, for it gives a rendezvous and a supply depot to the Franco-Russian fleet at the very point where England's line of connection with India could be most easily smashed.

Next we hear that very likely some similar concession has been obtained by Russia or France in the neighborhood of the entrance to the Persian Gulf, and so the game will go on till England, still listening to the fools who babble about Russian friendship, suddenly finds herself compelled to fight for her life.

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Planning to Increase England's Army.

Some vague perception of this possibility has taken hold of the British mind, so that on Thursday last the report of an intended large increase of the British Army really aroused general enthusiasm among the men in the streets here. There is nothing sensational about the facts, however, and they were all explained in these dispatches some time ago.

The War Office wants the benefit this year of an extra grant of the sort that lately has been monopolized by the navy, and it has fixed up a double scheme of eight new battalions of infantry and eighteen new batteries of artillery. The latter is merely to supply admitted deficiencies, for England now has but eighty-four guns per army corps, while the Continental powers have a minimum of one hundred and twenty. The excuse for the infantry increase is more intricate, but if the Cabinet asks for the men it will undoubtedly get them.

As was said the other week, however, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, is bitterly opposed to the whole plan, and he always has a resignation ready to fling in the faces of his colleagues if he is not allowed to have his own way.

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Danger for the Kaiser's Favorites.

The Social-Democrats in the German Reichstag are preparing for a grand field day next week over the Secret Police scandal, and will have one if the President allows the subject to be brought up. I am told that Herr Bebel's organization has been employing its own secret service industriously to get the inner facts of the case together, and that astonishing revelations are to be expected. It is extremely difficult, however, to get such revelations really before the public in Germany, even for those acting under the shelter of Reichstag debates, and it is better not to look for anything very definite, but by all accounts the whole public is deeply stirred up over the affair.

The latest signs seem to indicate that the malignant ascendency of the Eulenburg family over the Kaiser has about run the length of its rope. William himself might probably even now try to protect his favorites, but the other German sovereigns loathe these Eulenburgs unspeakably, and the fact that Prince von Hohenlohe is a Bavarian, and Marschall von Bieberstein a Badener, gives this palace conspiracy against the Foreign Office Particularist a twist which the minor States can logically complain of.

The Emperor has already good cause to dread the idea of an anti-Prussian combination among the lesser German Courts, and, in view of the truth there is in their charge that his pet Eulenburgs, who are typical Prussian junkers, are persecuting and plotting against Imperial Ministers simply because the latter are not Prussians, he can hardly avoid sacrificing them.

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Humble Pie for Railway Directors.

The shadow of a great railway strike has been hanging over England the whole week, but to the vast relief of the whole country, that particular cloud has lifted. The issue turned on the ability of the Directors of the Northwestern Company to accommodate their stomachs to an extremely large portion of humble pie, and it was decided as soon as those usually fastidious officials saw that they would have to eat the distasteful meal sooner or later. The history of the affair illustrates very curiously the direct operation of public opinion in England on matters of this sort.

The railroad men have long been nursing some grievances about hours and extra time. These were not very momentous, but the employes grew tired of putting them forward. Accordingly, their Amalgamated Society, a while ago, in reiterating these demands, said that it must insist on an answer by Dec. 8. The Northwestern Directors chose to regard this as a threat to strike and sent Inspectors around the yards to inquire of all their men whether, if a strike were ordered, they would stand by the company or not. Eighty men who stood on their rights refused to answer, and were forthwith discharged, though some of them had records of as much as twenty years of service with the company.

The Amalgamated Society at once declared that this was an invasion of the rights of employes to combine, and it sent 4,000 printed notices of intention to stop work to its members on the line. These were to be handed in next week if the discharged men were not reinstated. This the company loftily declined to do, but the newspapers, following, as is usual in such cases, the lead of The Daily Chronicle, took up the cause of the men, and that altered the whole complexion of affairs. Even The London Times, which nowadays is rarely to be found in the popular camp, told the Directors that they were wrong.

Not less convincing than the adverse unanimity of the press was the action of merchants and shippers in the great commercial centres like Manchester, for these began to make arrangements to use other railway lines, and to boycott the Northwestern as a protest against its behavior. At all events, the Directors yielded under the stress of all this condemnation, and the week ends with this biggest of the English corporations in a posture of practically unconditional surrender. All the dismissed men are to be reinstated, and, what is more, the company, for the first time, has formally recognized the Amalgamated Society as the representative of the men. In short, it is the most complete and significant, as well as the least expensive, victory trades unionism ever won in England.

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Cecil Rhodes on the Way Home.

The controversy over Mr. Chamberlain's foreknowledge of the Jameson raid presents no new features, but it continues to occupy a great deal of newspaper space. Efforts to give Mr. Rhodes's arrival at and embarkation from Cape Town the character of a triumphal progress are making by the least respected class of South African politicians. They have the crowd with them, of course, but the best men and papers of the colony are holding aloof.

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Anxiety About Delagoa Bay.

There appears to be cause for uneasiness once more about Delagoa Bay. From the confused accounts now arriving it seems that a rowdy mob of Portuguese took umbrage at the refusal of two Mohammedan negro servants at the German Consulate to uncover when an Immaculate Conception procession passed, and not only beat the negroes and damaged the consulate, but ran amuck among foreigners in general. The German cruiser Condor was immediately sent around from Natal, and alarmist rumors that annexation is intended under the pretext of exacting reparation for the insult spread at once. A British man-of-war has followed the Condor, and now lies outside the bay.

Friction between the English and German Consulates there and elsewhere in South Africa has been pretty constant in the past year, and there is always danger that some incident of this sort will get the two Foreign Offices into a tangle. The Bismarck papers are forever harping on this chance of discord, and, while nobody believes that Germany will have the courage openly to seize Delagoa Bay, her continued feints and false motions in that direction keep England and the African colonies in a chronic state of nervousness.

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Why Paris Honored Bernhardt.

Sarah Bernhardt's fête deserves a place among the significant events of this year. That much personal affection and enthusiasm, as well as some measure of personal advertisement, went to help the celebration along is not to be questioned, but its real spirit was a passionate desire to reassert the title of Paris to supremacy as the artistic and literary capital of the world. The Bohème of France is tired of politics and troops and Czars' visits, and it yearns to restore to the foreground its own Paris of plays and books and pictures of delightful actresses and brilliant wits. There was probably not a man in the whole list of Sarah's distinguished hosts who at heart does not hate the Republic and pines for an escape from the dull, respectable régime of its bourgeois politicians.

Incidentally, André Theuriet, after many years of neglect, was rather happily brought forward to share the great tragedienne's laurels. His personally delivered sonnet in her honor was recognized as the gem of the lot, and next day he was elected to the Académie, where his merits would have put him long ago had they been united with a talent for self-pushing.

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The Stevenson Meeting.

Edinburgh's gathering of her clans to do honor to Robert Louis Stevenson was in its way quite as striking an affair as that which took place in Paris the day before. The meeting itself was probably as representative of Scotland's brains as any ever held, and all departments of English letters contributed to the voluminous list of messages of sympathy.

As to the strict object of the meeting—decision as to the form which a national memorial of Stevenson should take—we are, however, very little forrader. Andrew Lang's sub-acid protest against the idea of a statue on the ground that Stevenson's face and figure alike are unstatuesque and Edmund Gosse's angry insistence that he was the most statuesque of persons, fairly typify the feelings of the hostile camps into which the promoters of the memorial are divided. Lord Rosebery in his speech characteristically balanced between the two, but his wholesale denunciation of Edinburgh's present street statuary evidently reflected the mood of the meeting. The upshot will probably be a big cairn or obelisk, with a bust of the poet in a niche.

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De Windt's Book Harshly Criticised.

A reviewer, who is vouched for by The Daily Chronicle as "a well-known member of the Russian Imperial Geographical Society," makes a long and detailed attack on De Windt's book on "Sakhalin and Eastern Siberia." The critic declares that it is overloaded with errors, and he proceeds to exhibit proofs in numerous instances. They seem to be unanswerable. His final characterization of the author's impression of the island as "one gained by looking from the window of a local official's room" quite fits with what De Windt's previous attempts to whitewash the Siberian prison system and to defend and palliate its horrors had prepared one for. Mr. Kennan and others long since exposed the man's falsehoods and foolish mistakes, but the Russian Government seems still to regard his services as of value.

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Henley's Edition of Byron.

The first volume of W. E. Henley's long-expected edition of Byron's letters and works—which is to be followed by eleven more volumes—is received with genuine gratitude and high praise. It contains the correspondence of 1804-13. This is already familiar, but with it are 160 pages of Henley's notes. These are of extreme worth and charm, and they make it clear that the edition will be accepted as a classic.

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American Football Defended.

Rudolf Lehmann prints in The Daily News a long account of the Harvard-Pennsylvania football match. In the course of it he says that the men had gone through a course of preparation of which no English amateur ever had any experience, and he also declares that the tales of brutality in the American game are wholly unfounded.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

MAJOR VON TAUSCH'S TRIAL

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO HASTEN IT.

The Defendant Still in Jail, the Application for Bail Having Been Peremptorily Refused.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—Since the Emperor gave Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, an audience at Potsdam on Thursday, it has transpired that it is the intention of the Government to hasten the trial of Major Baron von Tausch, the Chief of the Political Police, who is now in jail under charges of perjury and forgery, taking the view that the longer the affair is kept before the public, the worse the scandals attached thereto will become, and the more the excitement over the revelations already made will increase. Major von Tausch has employed the eminent advocate, Dr. Schwindt, to defend him and also made an application for his release on bail pending his trial, but this request has been refused, and he will have to remain in jail until he is arraigned in court. Failing to obtain his client's liberty on bail, Dr. Schwindt then asked the Public Prosecutor not to call the case for a month, as the defense would require that length of time, at least, to prepare for trial, and the postponement of the case until the end of January is probable, despite the desire of the prosecution to expedite matters.

Besides frequently alluding to instances of Tausch's alleged crimes of forgery and perjury, or his incitement thereto, the newspapers are filled with incidents of his life. His father, now dead, was for a long time Minister to the Prussian Court for Mecklenburg-Schwerin. His mother, who is still living, resides in Schwerin with a married daughter, and another of her daughters, who is a lady in waiting to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and was married to the late Russian General von Peters. Baron von Tausch has numerous aristocratic connections and still has powerful friends.

It is recalled that it is only six weeks since he received the decoration of the Red Eagle, with the Order of the Crown, which is always bestowed as a special mark of Imperial favor. In the search for the man who was behind Tausch—the inspirer of his attacks upon ex-Chancellor Caprivi, Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and others—the question arises who recommended to the Emperor the conferring of such distinction upon the Chief of the Secret Police. Count Philip von Eulenberg, the German Ambassador to Austria, frankly admits having procured him the Austrian decoration, which was conferred upon him by Emperor Francis Joseph for the sole reason of his valuable services on the occasion of the Kaiser's visit to Abazzia, but surmises based upon good grounds trace the recommendation to the Kaiser that Tausch be decorated with the Red Eagle and the Crown to somebody comprised in the immediate entourage of the Emperor.

Naturally, the anti-Bismarckian press suggests the probability that Prince Bismarck's machinations influenced Tausch's attacks upon Count Caprivi, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, but the best informed opinion wholly absolves both the old Chancellor and his son, Count Herbert Bismarck, from any connection with the matter. Major von Tausch had numerous agents throughout Germany, who were employed in reporting to their chief what they could learn, and often what they did not learn, about the private life of eminent personages, and the newspapers now recall Prince Bismarck's saying then: "These scoundrels have to lie in order to live." Although Tausch is supposed to have destroyed a large number of his documents before he was arrested, a great number of others are still in existence, and these have been seized. From the character of these papers, it is safe to assume that several high officials may be required to clear themselves of serious accusations.

Among the obnoxious influences of the political police has been the concoction of plots of an alarmist character. An instance of this is recalled in the Kaiser's going to Thorn some time ago, where his Majesty used menacing language to the Poles. Major von Tausch had preceded the Kaiser to Thorn by several days, and upon its arrival there guarded the Emperor's train with his suite of escort police. When the train was on its way back to Berlin, Tausch caused it to take unexpected détours from the main line, declaring that he had discovered a conspiracy against the Emperor, though nobody now believes that any such plot ever existed or that Tausch thought it did.

Regarding Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, it now seems as though he had secured a lasting vindication, yet The Berlin Post, in its issue of to-day, criticises the conduct of the trial of Baron von Luetzow and his fellow-defendants, and asserts that the question will be raised in the Landtag why the Minister of Justice allowed the Marschall to play the triple rôle of witness, counsel, and virtual conductor of the prosecution.

HATRED FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN

The Radical Party to Fight Him on the Transvaal Issue.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The whole force of the Radical Party is to be directed at the earliest moment of the resumed Parliamentary proceedings against Mr. Chamberlain and the Government's policy toward the Transvaal. Behind the attack on the Government's action generally there is the bitter personal hatred toward the Colonial Secretary. Time has not softened the feelings which elicited at every mention of his name in the meetings of the National Liberal Club the cry of "Judas." So every possible advantage is taken to show him up as a prevaricating and unscrupulous politician. The Labouchere clique think they have now got him on the hip in connection with the Jameson raid revelations. The English papers call them revelations, although nothing much that is new can be gleaned from the most recent developments of the controversy.

Put in brief, the newest form of the charges against Mr. Chamberlain is that Sir John Willoughby and other officers leading the raid on the Transvaal had Mr. Chamberlain's assurance that he approved of the movement and would support it. There are hints from the would support it. There are hints from the Radical side that another eminent politician, who saw Mr. Rhodes while he was in England, pledged himself to support the expedition. Here Sir William Vernon-Harcourt is aimed at. There certainly exists correspondence, which Sir John Willoughby's solicitors hold, showing that Jameson, Willoughby, and other leaders of the raid had been led to believe that Mr. Chamberlain, for the Government, and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, for the Opposition, had given their sanction to the attack on the Transvaal. But it can be stated with absolute certainty that there exists no documentary proof implicating either Mr. Chamberlain or Sir William Vernon-Harcourt. The evidence which will be brought before the Parliamentary committee will consist chiefly of letters passing between Sir John Willoughby, Mr. Jameson, and brother officers anent interviews with Mr. Chamberlain, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, and others. Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Sir William will be found to have given themselves away by documentary evidence.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

Great Britain Is Neither Surprised Nor Annoyed over It.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The London Bureau of the United Associated Presses has the highest authority for the statement that the Russo-Chinese convention is by no means a surprise to Lord Salisbury, nor are the main clauses of the agreement opposed to England's interests. The substance of the convention was discussed upon the occasion of the visit of Li Hung Chang to London, and was known to Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the then retiring British Minister to China, before he left Pekin to assume the duties of British Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

The convention does not contain any concessions of territory, but only secures to Russia the right to construct a railway through Manchuria to Vladivostock. The branch railway to Port Arthur is purely a Chinese enterprise.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, speaking at Bristol on Feb. 3 last, while the Russo-Chinese treaty was pending, said that so far from regarding with jealousy the acquisition by Russia of a commercial port on the Pacific which would not be frozen over to the exclusion of vessels six months in every year, England would welcome it as a distinct advance of civilization.

THE PARIS SAILS AGAIN.

Many Improvements Made in Her Machinery.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 12.—The American Line steamship Paris sailed for New York to-day on her first voyage since her arrival here on Oct. 18, with her starboard shaft broken in the tube. Since her arrival here the Paris has undergone extensive internal and external repairs. In addition to the replacement of her broken shaft, part of her machinery has been renewed, her boilers have been overhauled, and her funnels lengthened. The alterations which the ship has undergone are calculated greatly to increase her speed.

The Paris left New York on Oct. 7, and on the morning of Oct. 8, when 353 miles out of New York, she broke her starboard shaft in the tube at a point about fifty feet from the propeller. Capt. Watkins, after ascertaining the character of the mishap, decided to proceed for Southampton with one screw, declining several offers of assistance made by passing vessels, and completed the passage on Oct. 18, having made an average speed of 12½ knots an hour with the ship's port screw. During the voyage the Paris was spoken by about twenty vessels.

Count Welnsberg Dead.

VIENNA, Dec. 12.—Count Trautmansdorf-Weinsberg, President of the Austrian House of Lords, died to-day.

MODERN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Prof. Hanus Says They Now Have Very Important Functions.

Before the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity, at Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, yesterday, Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard University delivered an address on "The Independent Functions of the Modern Secondary School." The address drew out a spirited discussion by the schoolmasters, most of whom were connected with the secondary schools.

"These secondary schools," said Prof. Hanus, "are only beginning to assume the character of independent institutions, aiming at education itself rather than preparation for education as it is carried out in the colleges and universities of the country." The change, in the view of Prof. Hanus, is of the utmost importance to the future of the country, politically and socially considered, since it means the overthrow of the old traditions among the colleges that the vocational and social development of educated men is the work of the colleges, to the exclusion of the secondary schools.

"In the secondary schools," said he, "the dominant life interests and powers of the child are established. He then learns the interdependence of public and private interests, and adjusts his powers to the serious purposes of life. He is at the receptive and subservient age, when the impressions he imbibes produce the most lasting effects upon his mind and conscience. He develops the desire and capacity for self-support, which is of importance, whether he has already an income or not, learns the value and necessity of active participation in affairs, and prepares himself for the personal and independent development of manhood.

"Ours is the epoch of industrial evolution. In the change the electrician becomes the motorman, the compositor is supplanted by the typesetting machine, and the tailor gives place to the little girl at the sewing machine. It is the function of the secondary school to teach these people with the view of making up what they lose by the changing conditions. The trend of the youthful mind is apt to follow the leaders of the prevailing civilization. The boys now look upon the railroad President, the banker, the great manufacturer, or merchant as filling the ideal eminence, rather than upon the statesman, the preacher, or the lawyer, as in former years.

"Is this for the future weal or woe of the Nation? However that may be, it is true that the so-called commercial college grows fat on the condition, while the artisans turned out by the manual training school swell the ranks of the Philistines. Here lies the chief responsibility of the secondary schools. Ignorance is the foe of democracy. It is the great function of the secondary school to instruct in the duties of good citizenship, to illuminate the principles of government, and to cultivate the instincts of patriotism."

The association passed a resolution favoring the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures.

MURRAY HILL BANK TANGLE.

Directors and Receivers Battling for Possession of the Property.

One phase of the troublesome litigation in which the affairs of the Murray Hill Bank are involved came up before Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday. The property of the bank is now in the hands of Messrs. Odell and Hobbs, receivers appointed by Justice Dickey, in Brooklyn, and removed by the Appellate Division.

Samuel Untermyer, representing Messrs. Trask and O'Brien, who were appointed receivers by Justice Pryor, and whose appointment was confirmed by the Appellate Division, moved that the court direct that the property be turned over to his clients. He said the public officers seemed to be trying to circumvent the orders of the court.

Deputy Attorney General Kisselburgh contended that, inasmuch as judgment had been entered dissolving the corporation, all the proceedings under Justice Pryor's orders were ended; that there were no legally appointed receivers of the bank, and that the Directors are the only persons entitled to wind up the bank's affairs. Judgment was reserved.

Brooklyn Gas Contract.

It was reported yesterday in Brooklyn that the Aldermanic sub-committee had decided on the terms of the long-pending gas contract, and was ready to submit a report to the full committee to-morrow. Alderman Thompson of the committee said that the report will be in favor of a five years' contract at $1 per 1,000 feet for the first year, and scaling down five cents per 1,000 feet per year, it was intimated by another member of the committee, will be the rate demanded.

DEAD FROM ASPHYXIATION.

A Man and Woman Found Lifeless in a Boston Flat.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Samuel Putnam and Miss May L. Collins were found dead this morning in the house 47 Botolph Street, a flat which had been occupied for a week past by Miss Collins during her stay here. The deaths were due to asphyxiation, and, the police think, were caused by accident. Both were found lying on the floor of the room and were fully dressed. From one of the gas burners the gas was escaping full force.

Mr. Putnam, who was fifty-six years, and Miss Collins twenty years old, were free thinkers, and had been traveling together on a lecturing tour. Mr. Putnam spoke in Paine Hall last Sunday night. It was the intention of the two to leave to-day for New York, where a banquet is to be given to two prominent free thinkers to-morrow evening. Mr. Putnam came from Chichester, N. H., and Miss Collins from Midway, Ky., where her parents reside.

It appears that about 8 o'clock last night both Mr. Putnam and Miss Collins entered the latter's room, preparatory to starting for Stoneham. Shortly afterward the smell of escaping gas was discovered by the janitor, but he could not find any leak. This morning the smell of gas was much stronger, and was finally traced to Miss Collins's room. The door was locked, but was opened after the key had been pushed out and another inserted in its place. Both persons were dead.

On a table in the room was a bottle of whisky, partly filled. Mr. Putnam had only appeared at the house, it is said, as Miss Collins's visitor. A sister of Mr. Putnam, living in Roxbury, took charge of the remains.

It is probable that Miss Collins's body will be cared for by local free thinkers. Mr. Putnam had traveled extensively throughout the country, and had quite recently lectured in Chicago and that vicinity. He had written a number of books on free thought. In the room adjoining that in which the bodies were found was the book entitled "Four Hundred Years of Free Thought," written by Mr. Putnam, and containing his autobiography.

According to this, he entered Dartmouth College in 1858. Three years later he went to war as a private, was promoted to Captain in 1863, and served in the Department of the Gulf until the end of the war. He was graduated from the Theological Seminary in Chicago in 1868, and preached in orthodox pulpits. In 1871 he joined the Unitarian denomination, and subsequently became a free thinker. He was elected Secretary of the American Secular Union in 1887, and three years later was elected President of the union, and at that time established in San Francisco a journal entitled Free Thought.

He was afterward chosen President of the California State Liberal Union. His publication suspended in 1891, and next year he was elected President of the Free Thought Federation of America, and held that position at the time of his death. He had also lectured extensively in Canada.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

St. Mary's Corporation Has Its Norwalk Place Nearly Ready.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 12.—St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children is approaching completion. It is controlled by St. Mary's corporation of New York, situated about a mile north of this city, on the "Rocks" road, an eminence commanding a magnificent view of the Sound and Long Island. It is situated at such an elevation as to secure pure air for the youthful New York patients. It is removed from business activity.

The brickwork of the main building is completed, and the slaters are at work on the roof. The structure is two stories high, with a roof rising to a point at the centre, providing a roomy attic and sufficient air space over the dormitories.

There is a large hallway on each floor, running east to west, nearly through the building. These hallways have solid brick walls, which will check the spread of flames in case the institution is unfortunate enough to be visited by fire.

MEXICO'S FRA DIAVOLO.

Racy Incidents Attending the Capture of a Noted Outlaw.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 12.—Francis Carmello, the Fra Diavolo of Northern Mexico, was captured on Tuesday last near Canyada, Verdi, by a small party of rurales, under José Riley, Justice of the Peace at Tecate.

Learning that the noted bandit was planning a raid, Riley gathered his warriors about him and surrounded the outlaw at a farmhouse. No trouble was experienced in shackling Carmelo and two of his followers.

That night, however, while the rurales were asleep, Carmelo slipped off his manacles and, releasing his companions, the three gave battle to the surprised officers in a lively manner. After shooting in the darkness for an hour, Carmelo and his men once more surrendered, and without further incident they were brought to Ensenada.

Burning of a Mountain Station.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 12.—The power house and station of the Lookout Mountain and Lulu Lake Incline Railway Company was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated in the engine room, and employes sleeping in the building narrowly escaped with their lives, as the structure was very inflammable. The engine fell with a fearful crash. The loss will reach $25,000; insurance, $15,000. The cable holding the upper car snapped during the excitement, and the car, a mass of flames, bounded down the steep incline, said to be the heaviest mountain railway grade in the world.

Fugitive from an Asylum.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 12.—The escape of William Conroy, alias Henry McDowell, one of the most dangerous criminal patients, from the Vermont Asylum is agitating this community. The man had been sent to unload a carload of coal, and at the end of the day disappeared. Conroy was once a British soldier. He killed John Crowley near this place in 1888. An investigation of the management of the asylum is in progress.

The Beam Pool Reorganized.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 12.—It was learned to-day that while the billet pool was in session yesterday the iron beam manufacturers got together and reorganized their association on substantially the same basis that existed prior to the meeting in New York two weeks ago, at which meeting the beam pool was wrecked. The Cambria Iron Company of Johnstown, Penn., which was the objector at the New York meeting, was pacified, and the old figures of $1.55 per one hundred pounds were restored.

A Mining Town Sinking.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12.—The village of Salineville, in the coal-mining region of this State, is in danger of disappearing from the face of the earth. The site of the town is honeycombed with mines. Some time ago parts of the town gave signs of settling. A few days ago the people were again frightened by the sinking of several buildings, and they are living in a constant state of alarm.

Death of a Football Player.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 12.—Claude L. Landgraff, a Post Office clerk, aged nineteen years, and a member of the Young Men's Christian Association football team, died this morning, after two days' illness, of typhoid fever. He had suffered since Thanksgiving Day, when he was seriously hurt in the stomach during a football game.

AFTER RAINES LAW HOTELS

THE POLICE AND BUILDING DEPARTMENTS TO CO-OPERATE.

Instructions Given to the Police Which, It Is Expected, Will Result in Decreasing the Number of "Fake" Places.

Raines law hotels will receive to-day special attention from the police. The peace guardians and the Building Department will begin to work as auxiliaries, and, as a result of the criticisms made before the Senate committee as to the Raines law some hotels that come in the category of "fake" may be forced to close their doors.

Chief Conlin had Deputy Chief Cortright and the Acting Inspectors before him, and through them his orders were sent to all precinct commanders. This action of the Chief was the result of the meeting of the Commissioners Friday, when they adopted a resolution ordering him to put the department in co-operation with the Building Department by giving to the latter notice of every arrest of a hotel proprietor for violation of the excise law.

The Chief, before he met the Deputy Chief and Acting Inspectors, had a talk with Superintendent Constable of the Building Department, to whom he gave a list of the hotels that have become such since the Raines law went into effect. Mr. Constable, the Chief said, agreed to send out Inspectors to examine these alleged hotels and determine whether they were constructed in compliance with the building laws.

The Law Which Was Cited.

A copy of the Police Board resolution was given to each acting Inspector, and he was instructed to see that the Captains in his district received copies of it. Then the Chief called attention to Section 505 of the Consolidation act, which is as follows:

"The owner or owners of any building or part thereof upon which any violation of this title may be placed or shall exist, and any architect, builder, carpenter, or mason who may be employed or assist in the commission of any such violation, and any and all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this title or fail to comply with any order or regulation made thereunder, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or of any certificate of permit issued thereunder, shall severally, for each and every such violation and non-compliance, respectively, forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of $50. But if said violation shall be removed, or be in process of removal within ten days after the service of a notice as hereinafter prescribed, the liability for said penalty shall cease, and said department shall discontinue any action pending to recover the same, upon such removal, or the completion thereof within a reasonable time.

"Any and all of the aforementioned persons who, having been served with a notice, as hereinafter prescribed, to remove any violation, or comply with any requirement of this title, shall fail to comply with said notice within ten days after such service, shall become liable to pay an additional penalty of $50. For the recovery of said penalty or penalties an action may be brought in any court of civil jurisdiction in said city; and whenever any judgment shall be rendered therefor, the same shall be collected and enforced as prescribed and directed by the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York. The Fire Department is hereby authorized, in its discretion, good and sufficient cause being shown therefor, to remit any fine or fines, penalty or penalties, which any person or persons may have incurred, or may hereafter incur, under any of the provisions of this title; but no fine or penalty shall be remitted for any such violation until the violation shall have been removed.

The Chief was particular in stating that the violation of the building law is not a misdemeanor, except with regard to that part of the law which regulates the plumbing. In this is the keynote of the orders which will be acted upon to-day and henceforth. The police cannot make arrests for the violation of these laws. They can, however, report as to faulty or illegal construction, and thus cause action on the part of the Building Department, and they can, should they find defective plumbing, report, and thus cause the Health Department to make arrests.

Chief Conlin's Plan.

"At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday," Chief Conlin said, "a resolution was passed directing me to send a list of Raines law hotels to Superintendent Constable. I have done so, and will report to him all the arrests we make for violation of the law in hotels. Mr. Constable has agreed to send out his Inspectors to look into the places of all men whom we report. He will also send to me a list of any hotels he may find built and operated contrary to the provisions of the building laws. He has received the list from me, and has promised to send to me a brief digest of the building laws, so that commanders, in their search for places not in conformity with the building laws, can have it handy. The Acting Inspectors will see that each commander has a copy of this digest."

Deputy Chief Cortright, in reply to questions of a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, yesterday afternoon, said:

"Our course of procedure will not include building inspection by us. The police will simply notify Superintendent Constable of all arrests in hotels under the Raines law, and his men will inspect the places where arrests are made. If they find that the building laws are being violated, the Department of Buildings will serve notice on the proprietor. If he does not remedy the defects in ten days, then civil action will be brought. If he does put things to rights in that time, action on the part of the Department of Buildings will be stopped."

"Will the police begin a crusade against the alleged hotels to-morrow?" the reporter asked.

"No more of a crusade than we always carry on against lawbreakers," said the Deputy Chief, "except that, as a result of the Chief's orders, this department and the Building Department will work closely together. We can't act in cases of illegally arranged hotels. We can simply arrest proprietors for violations as to the liquor part of the law and let the Building Department attend to the question as to whether the place is really a hotel."

"Will there be any change in the matter of what the police will regard as a meal?"

"No; I don't see how there can be. The Magistrates have decided in favor of a sandwich."

Pastor for Greenpoint Tabernacle.

The Rev. F. M. Kidder, Ph. D., of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of New Haven, Conn., has accepted a call to the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church of Greenpoint, the pulpit of which will be vacant in April next by the resignation of the Rev. Harvey E. Burnes. Dr. Kidder is forty years old. He was graduated from the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., in 1881. He was stationed successively at West Haven, Naugatuck, Litchfield, and Twenty-seventh Street, this city, where he served from 1889 until 1894. He obtained his degree of Ph. D. from Syracuse University in the Department of Christian Evidences, and from the University of the City of New York in the Department of Social Science, Comparative Religion, and Ethics.

An Eavesdropping Reporter Punished.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 12.—Frank Robbins, a reporter of The Cincinnati Times-Star, was arrested, by order of the Court of Appeals, just after the Walling decision was handed down this morning, for eavesdropping. Robbins was listening through a hole in the Senate floor, which is just above the Judges' chamber. Robbins confessed his guilt, and was fined $5 and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
68 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York for First Mortgage Bonds, Second Mortgage Income Bonds, and the Capital Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement, dated Nov. 25, 1896, notice is hereby given that the Second Instalment of the Assessment of 6 per cent. on Second Mortgage Income Bonds and of 3 per cent. on Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company is due and payable on the twenty-second day of December, 1896, at the offices of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or Messrs. Melville, Fickus & Co., 75 Lombard Street, London, E. C.

First Mortgage Bonds not heretofore deposited will be received up to December 18, 1896, only on payment of penalty of 8 per cent.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.

WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.
New York, December 11, 1896.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The Reorganization Committee, at a meeting held on December 4th, unanimously decided, under provisions of the Plan, to extend the time during which the same may be declared operative to June 30th, 1897.

Interest payments upon deposited First Mortgage Bonds will be continued as heretofore.

The Union Pacific Reorganization Committee.
By ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary.
NEW YORK, December 11, 1896.

The Truth.

Get the true philosophy of speculation.
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Wagner Palace Car Stock,
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12 PER CENT GUARANTEED
On capital invested in preferred stock of Industrial Corporation of great merit. Send for prospectus.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Neither bull nor bear this last week has been conspicuous in Wall Street. Midsummer holidays have seldom been more restful. Everybody waits. It is almost as if a formal truce had been arranged between all contending factions.

Daily stock transactions have [illegible] averaged a hundred thousand shares. That in normal times is a fair hourly volume, not more.

Here and there a few traders have industriously pegged away. Some have tried to boost quotations an eighth or two; some have tried to force a similar depression. Of important interests there has been no trace. With practical unanimity influential operators have held aloof, all on the outlook for some development to warrant the taking of a resolute market position. The more important the operator the more determined this disposition.

From various conspicuous quarters such developments have been anticipated. Congress has been the chief object under the Wall Street eye. War edicts, anti-corporation declarations, and tariff agitation have been the bear hope there. Yet when one Senator fulminates against trusts in a series of turgid resolutions every industrial quotation on the Stock Exchange becomes for the moment buoyant. When other Senators condemn the sanity of the Administration, and send up shouts for immediate carnage, the net result, so far as Wall Street was concerned, was a yawn or a jest.

Yet Congress will continue to be closely watched. Mere corrugated demagogism may be superseded by something worse, so the financial world steadily apprehends, and on this contingency hangs chiefly the hopes of one speculative faction and the fears of another.

So far as business conditions are involved, no discouraging development appears. The mills that started up a month ago are still running, the labor that then obtained new employment is busy still. The wheat grower of the West is still presented with markets buoyant beyond any that for years have been available. The investor has new elements of soundness and safety in his favor. In not one particular is there any failure to register betterment.

Some surface indications are not calculated to induce buoyancy, perhaps; but there is in every quarter improvement tangible enough to be discovered by every observer willing to be honest.

Especial stress is put by bear oracles on continuing poor railway earnings; and this criticism is not without its effect upon market sentiment. But candid investigation disposes of the grave aspects that current traffic returns are represented to bear. Within a very little time now there will be tonic changes on this account. Already signs are at hand of developing west-bound business—that traffic which is most in request just now, because most profitable not only in its own tariffs, but because it so closely and influentially relates to generally improving conditions. The farms and the towns of the West are at the beginning of a new era as consumers. For the first time in years Western fields are earning dividends. And what is so earned will be given quick and ample circulation.

In the bond market are indications of the investment spirit held less in check than in the market for stocks. High-class mortgages are in demand beyond supply. The investor who insists upon finding a security wholly apart from speculative features must face sharp competition. On the Stock Exchange and across the counters of every important banking house of Wall Street this is now one of the signs in chief.

A fortnight hence New Year's disbursements for dividends and interest will aggregate a vast sum of current funds—popularly estimated at over $200,000,000—to find new investment. That is an easy statement to quote, but the magnitude of it is quite beyond any off-hand comprehension. The consequence of such a volume of money poured largely into security-market channels is a factor that no fair student of the financial situation can afford to underestimate. Many a security makes returns this New Year's that has been off the paying list till now; many an investor, relieved from assessments to collect dividends, will this New Year's find new attractiveness in investment markets.

One unfortunate feature of the current market is the relative conspicuousness given to Sugar Trust speculation. It is not that no other stock in the list approaches it in volume of transactions—for that would be hardly unusual—but the manipulative hippodromes in it are flagrant. Probably few gudgeons have been caught by the recent exceptionally transparent devices, but this can only be because aforetime cleverness seems somehow to be succeeded by stock-jobbing crudeness. The Sugar Trust is a great business property. Some of its Wall Street accessories would be below the acumen of a pin peddler.

And what is true of the greatest of the speculative trusts is true—and more nauseatingly true—of most of the lesser ones, its imitators.

When the Stock Exchange gets contemplated reforms in operation, sweeping revisions must be made in that department which now for no substantial reason is given the apparently extenuating title of "unlisted securities."

One of the bits of good news that Wall Street has received during the week is official information that finally the Manhattan Elevated Company is to have progressive management. Even Mr. Russell Sage is now committed to the policy which will provide, not only new lights, but modern motive power, for the system. The light contract has been awarded and the contracts for new power are delayed only by tests already under way. What is most remarkable in this incident is that these changes should have been so long delayed, being as they are so largely on the side of economy. One important electric motor manufacturing corporation offers to give a bond guaranteeing that electricity will produce an annual saving of a million of dollars. This stipulation, seriously made, means that the Manhattan Company can in this item add to net earnings what is equal to 3½ per cent. dividend on its capital stock.

As indicated by remarks made during the week by a high officer of the most important railroad system in New England, such economies will be welcomed elsewhere. Electricity even on the heavy freight-carrying roads promises soon to be an operating fact.

SATURDAY.

SATURDAY—P. M.

Yesterday's brief session of the Stock Exchange was practically without feature, a natural close to a dreary week of inactivity.

***

Reading was more conspicuous than any other stock. Bear traders hammered it. They are depressed over apprehensions that the reorganized company will be seriously affected by adverse legal proceedings brought in the name of the State of Pennsylvania.

***

Of course, the people who worry most are speculators who have not a single penny's investment interest at stake.

Their present Reading bugaboo has the same substance to it that has been disclosed in a long line of preceding fakes.

***

The antics cut by bear raiders of the Reading property would be a refreshing spectacle were it not for the fact that their style of attack, however silly, imposes penalties upon innocent investors. Cool-headed business men, sagacious and experienced, have controlled the reorganization of the Reading property. They are not impulsive speculators; they plan before they act; enterprises of magnitude are not new to them; they are not blunderers.

Even were a suit begun questioning the legality of Reading's reorganization—and no such suit has been begun—it is safe to count implicitly on ample justification being ready for every step that has been taken. Sales of Reading securities (long stock or short stock) on the theory that the company's reorganizers have proceeded precipitately or inadvisedly, must be sales by people with precious little Wall Street experience.

***

The weekly statement of New York's associated banks has only encouragement in it. The banks gain over $14,500,000 in deposits, and are able to extend their loans more than $11,000,000. This hardly has in it that sound of deplorable conditions so much recited by Wall Street bear speculators.

***

Government bonds were firm. The new 4s, registered and coupon, and the 5s, coupon, advanced ⅛. There were sales of $12,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120⅛@120¼.

***

There were sales on the Stock Exchange of 52 shares of Central National Bank stock at 128¾ and 13 shares at 129.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sugar Ref..... ⅛ Col. & H. Coal, all in.
Col. Fuel & Iron..... ½ pd. ..... ½
Laclede Gas ..... ½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf..... ⅝ Am. Tob. scrip..... ⅝
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.... ½ Penn. Coal & Iron.... ½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Kings Co. Elev. 1st..4 Or. Imp. con.....1½
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & T. R., W. & O. con.....1½
M. 1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 4 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates: 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good single names four to six months to run.

Clearing House exchanges, $90,926,874; balances, $5,382,784; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $48,545.

Money on call in London 2½@2¾ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange quiet and firm. Posted rates at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½@$4.86¾ for demand, $4.87@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50c@$1 premium.

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The declines in the foreign exchange markets of last Monday and Tuesday were nearly all regained before the close yesterday. The market showed signs of hardening again on Wednesday, and the improvement continued up to the end of the week.

Business in exchange, on the whole, was dull, and the supply of commercial bills is considerably in excess of the actual needs for remitting purposes. Were it not for the low rates for money now prevailing, there is every reason to believe that we would see exchange much lower than it is.

While there are no reports of large purchases for actual hoarding, there is evidence in plenty of a general disposition on the part of bankers and financial institutions to invest in exchange for a short turn, rather than to loan out money on call at 1½ and 2 per cent. As long as money continues at such rates, it is unlikely that exchange will decline to any extent, and with the coming of the new year, when some $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 will be needed for remittance to Europe, against interest, dividends, and coupons due at that time, it is probable that we will have a stiffening of exchange rates.

Among important houses on the Street there is a general feeling that after the 1st of January foreign exchange will sell considerably lower. This indicates some change in sentiment. Should the European money markets become normal again, and the purchases of our securities for foreign account assume greater proportions, and should American business revive and create a demand for money here—all of which developments are expected—there would be slight grounds on which to keep up the price of exchange.

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A call money rate has been established on the New York Stock Exchange of from 1½ to 2 per cent., with the bulk of money loaned at the lower figures. Bankers do not expect any change for some time, but they claim that Wall Street is underestimating the demand for funds which is sure to come later, indications of which are already plenty.

It is pointed out that business men are taking account of stock and winding up their year's business before going ahead with any plans for the future, but it is the general opinion in banking circles that with the first of the year will come business activity that will make demands on the supply of loanable funds and bring about a considerable advance in rates for money.

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A Boston authority writes:

"The money market here is featureless. Money is in comparatively good demand, but the preponderance of the supply makes the demand appear insignificant. Note brokers are complaining loudly. Rates are easy, but are holding steady."

***

Hartford advices say:

"Money here is in ample supply. Rates are likely to be softer than they have been because of a disposition on the part of the big insurance companies to withdraw investments from those Western States which are showing indications of coming attacks on capital and property interests. This will probably result in benefiting New England enterprises which, for some time past, have suffered in local loan markets from the competitions of reckless borrowers out West willing to bid interest rates which in New England were prohibitory."

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Buffalo reports:

"Money is very easy in the local market. The demand is small and the supply large. Bankers do not look for any change until the business improvements begins."

***

Philadelphia advices say:

"Dullness is the only thing to be said of the money market. Call loans are quoted at from 3½ to 4½ per cent., but there is very little demand. All the banks report plenty of money, but few borrowers. Until business springs up, rates will probably continue low."

***

Pittsburg advices say:

"There is a fair demand for money here—not for immediate use, but for the future. Many industrial corporations are now borrowing money which they will not need until Spring. The present low rates are attracting the attention of manufacturers, who expect a business revival after the first of the year, and in many cases they are taking advantage of the opportunities now offered."

***

Regarding the Chicago money market, an authority from that city says:

"The local money market has grown extremely dull, and it is hardly probable there will be any movement of consequence before the middle of January. While the banks hold large surpluses, which they would be willing to loan, they find no demand of moment. It seems that all lines of business are apparently capable of getting along without extra borrowing until after the beginning of the new year.

"The going rate for loans is 6 per cent., although a little urging and offering of good collateral will procure money at 5½. If there were any competition to secure business, the 6 per cent. rate would be much easier than it is, but since there is so little demand, the banks hold up the rate remarkably well, in view of the constantly increasing deposits."

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Cincinnati writes:

"Money here is too easy. There is plenty of it, but it is a drug on the market. Until there is a considerable revival in trade, rates are likely to continue extremely low, and bank surpluses will probably lie idle and waiting."

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St. Louis advices say:

"In the Southwest, business men are sharing the Eastern waiting disposition, and rates for money are being made by borrowers rather than lenders. Bankers, however, are of the opinion that there will come a change in this soon after the first of the year, brought about by new activity in all general trade lines."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were steady in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 51⅜; New York Central, ⅛, to 98¼; Reading, ¼, to 14; Southern Railway preferred, ⅛, to 28⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 24⅛; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 15¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅜. Declined—Denver preferred, ¼, to 44⅜; Norfolk and Western, ¼, to 17. Erie sold at 15¾, Erie first preferred at 35¾, Illinois Central at 96, and St. Paul at 76⅝. British consols advanced 5-16, to 111 13-16 for money and 112 1-16 for the account. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, £18,000.

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A prominent member of the London Stock Exchange writes as follows to Mr. Alfred De Cordova:

"We Londoners are showing you how patient we can be. You have convinced us by your election of your National honesty. You have so proved to us that your securities are safe. But we are not yet ready to act.

"London is at present balancing its books. We are settling our year's accounts. You must not think because we have not made a wild rush to buy American stocks that your election has had no effect upon the minds of English investors. London never yet bought American securities or those of any other country at the fag end of the year. This is a holiday season. And you will not find any of us doing aught of consequence in the stock market until the month of January is half spent.

"You cannot have failed to note, however, that since your election, London has bought largely of your municipal bonds and securities of like character. These purchases have not been a direct result of the confidence brought about by the gold victory. They have rather been the execution of orders which London houses have, in some instances, held for six months past, and which have been delayed and held back pending the settlement of your political difficulties. Your vote merely clinched them. Such orders for investments in the States have for some time past been on the books of every London house of any importance.

"You will have to wait for some time longer before London starts to buy American stocks. I have not the slightest doubt of that buying movement materializing, and to no small extent. You will be busied with buying commissions from here before many more weeks have passed."

BUYING FOR INVESTMENT.

Mr. Theodore H. Banks of Harvey Fisk & Sons says of the investment security market:

"There is little change in the bond market. The demand for gilt-edged securities keeps up, and prices are well sustained and, in many cases, advancing. The investing public is showing none of the hesitancy of speculators. Good bonds are quickly snapped up whenever offered. And there are none too many being offered. The people who held their securities during the depression previous to the election are not at all disposed to let go now—on the contrary, they are adding to their lines.

"Just at present the greatest demand is for the very best grade of bonds. People are buying for investment and not for speculation. Purchases now are for 'locking-up' purposes, and this class of investors want safe, well-known securities that will yield a reasonable rate of interest, of which return the owner can be absolutely sure.

"Lower-class bonds, although they may yield a better interest rate, are passed over, because of their speculative character. Real investors are seldom speculators. They do not buy for a mere rise in price. They do not buy in anticipation of selling out again. They want only a secure investment, on which they can depend for a certain lasting annual income.

"At present bonds are in much greater demand than the supply can fill. This demand shows no indication of growing less, for with every inquiry that is satisfied a new one springs up. Investors have regained their confidence. Of that there can be no doubt. Among the most conservative men there is belief in steady improvement for the business of the country from now on, and there is faith, too, that this improvement must result in a long period of prosperity for all kinds of American property interests and investments."

BOND SELLERS BECOME BUYERS.

Mr. George W. Close of the Stock Exchange house of Cochran & Close said yesterday, in speaking of the situation in the bond market:

"Investment security brokers are doing about the only business in Wall Street. We are having none of the dullness that the stock houses are complaining of. The active demand for bonds shows no signs of decreasing, and prices continue to exhibit an advancing tendency.

"Both individual investors and financial institutions are active purchasers. The local savings banks are big factors in the market, and by their purchases are giving a practical illustration of the release of hoarded money, even among the comparatively poor people. And regarding the outflow of funds that were tied up before the election, nowhere is it so evident as in the bond market. The very people who came to us before Nov. 3 and gave us securities to sell, now come and want to buy those very issues back again.

"The demand now is almost wholly for investment. The great majority of the inquiries are for high-priced, gilt-edged securities. The lower classes of bonds and those of a more speculative character are in but small demand. And the market is likely to continue of this character until the supply of the best bonds becomes small and prices too high for profitable investment. Then public attention will be turned toward the lower grades of securities.

"We find that investors are doing more in municipal and State bonds than in Governments. At present prices they give a better return, and they are believed to be equally safe. The new issues of municipal securities, such as those lately sold by New York and Boston, are gold bonds, and they can be bought on a 3.10 to 3.30 per cent. basis, whereas Governments figure about 2.90 per cent., and are not in any case exempt from taxation, as are some of the municipal issues.

"I think we will see even a better demand in the investment department after the first of the year. Over $200,000,000 of interest payments fall due at that time, and much of this money will come into the bond market. As far as I can see, there is no reason why the demand from investors should contract. And I believe that prices will steadily continue to advance. If we have had activity and good prices in this dull period since the election, when the improvement in business does become manifest investment securities should be in even better demand."

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his discussion of the financial situation, Henry Labouchère, in the latest number of his London Truth received here (yesterday) says:

Yankee rails have been exceedingly dull and lifeless during the past week, and prices have further receded, although rates were easy at the settlement, and the account has been reduced in volume. Traffic returns have, on the whole, been unsatisfactory, partly owing to the retention of grain by the farmers, who are awaiting a further rise in prices, shipments consequently having fallen off.

The effect of the revival in American trade has not yet had time to show itself in the railway traffics. Quotations of such stocks as Louisville and Milwaukee, at all events are now again at a very moderate level; and there is a strong undercurrent in favor of low-priced stocks, such as Atchison preferreds, Southern ordinary, Union Pacifics, Norfolk preferreds, Denvers, &c.

For railroad bonds a steady demand has arisen, and it must be admitted that investors are fully justified in the favorable view which they are taking. I have received a number of inquiries as to selections of gilt-edged and second-class bonds, and herewith again give a list of such, although I would like to draw the attention of my correspondents to the fact that I gave a similar list in "My Letter-Box" in the last few issues: New York and Putnam 4 per cent. bonds at 107½, yielding £3 16s. per cent.; Lynn and Boston five per cent. first mortgage gold bonds at 102½ xd., yielding £5 per cent.; Northern Pacific 4 per cent. prior lien bonds at 87¼, yielding £4 15s. 9d. per cent.; Alabama Midland first 5 per cent. mortgage bonds at 96, yielding £5 9s. 6d. per cent.; Baltimore and Ohio 5 per cent. sterling bonds at 91½, yielding £5 10s. per cent., and Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds at 103½, yielding £5 18s. 6d. per cent., an average yield of over 5 per cent.

Canadian Pacifics and Grand Trunks have shown weakness, in sympathy with the American market, the former being quoted 57¾, while among the latter the first preferreds and guaranteed have lost over a point. As soon as the Yankee market recovers, however, we may look also for better prices in these.

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Among a number of answers to correspondents, Mr. Labouchère makes the following allusions to American stocks:

Hold Ontario for a further rise.

Gilt-edged American railway bonds are quite safe if you are satisfied with 3¾ to 4 per cent. for your money.

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅝@65¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 51@52.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 509,113.27 ounces of silver bullion, against which 509 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 499 green.

Bar silver in London, 30d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$51,014,868
Imports for same period.....	79,780,255
Net imports.....	$28,765,387
Net exports to date, 1895.....	62,919,648
Net exports to date, 1894.....	70,201,810
Net exports to date, 1893.....	10,807,300

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .29. On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Anaconda sold at 1.10@1.15, 200 shares Best & Belcher at .50, 500 shares Creede and Cripple Creek at .06, 100 shares Kingston and Pembroke at .30, 100 shares Mexican at .44, 200 shares Ophir at .91, and 100 shares Sierra Nevada at .40.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 12, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P. C.
New York.....	$485,413,438	$503,727,684	— 3.6
Boston	79,558,178	82,621,508	— 3.7
Philadelphia ..	47,071,589	62,015,061	— 24.1
Baltimore	12,896,206	11,500,674	+ 7.8
Chicago	76,474,443	82,190,712	— 6.9
St. Louis.....	22,798,757	23,487,420	— 2.9
New Orleans...	10,083,754	11,809,570	—14.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$788,791,365	$777,352,619	— 5.6
Other cities, 5 days	145,413,201	155,976,294	— 6.7
Total all cities, 5 days.....	$879,204,566	$933,328,913	— 5.8
Total all cities, for the week.	167,771,483	177,402,507	— 5.4
Total	$1,046,976,049	$1,110,731,440	— 5.7

Complete returns for the week ended Dec. 5 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a loss of 2.6 per cent.; with the same week in 1894, a gain of 7.5 per cent., and with 1893, a gain of 20.5 per cent. Outside of New York the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 4.7 per cent., with 1894 a gain of 2.6, and with 1893 a gain of 13.1 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s.....	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s.....	106½	110
American Bank Note	40	42½
American Typefounders' Company	33	38
Atlantic Mutual '06 scrip	106	..
Barney & Smith common.....	10	15
Boston & New York Air Line pf.....	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	200
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st..	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.....	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d.....	104	106
B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s..	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	173	174½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s.....	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s.....	100	105
‡Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107	109
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	75½	77½
Celluloid Company stock	62	65
Central & South American Telegraph.	118½	120½
Central Cross-Town.....	200	..
Central of Ga. R. R. consol. 5s.....	88½	90
Central Park, North & East River....	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.....	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock.	..	1
Columbus Gas	67	70
Commercial Cable Company stock....	165	168
Coney Island Jockey Club stock.....	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock.....	27	37
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	..	16
Consolidated Ice pf.....	75	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock...	71	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds..	99	102
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.....	97½	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R....	..	170
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s.....	112½	114
2D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip..	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn.....	97½	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	325	345
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York.	200	207
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82½	86½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s.....	84½	87½
†42d St., Man. & St. N'cholas Av.....	..	57
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	112	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	58	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915.....	112½	115
Gold & Stock Telegraph.....	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89½	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	77	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds..	98	100½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	25	33
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s..	101	..
Hoboken Ferry stock.....	50	55
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	94	96
Hudson River Telephone stock	56	60
‡Indiana Ills Gas stock.....	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph.....	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	2½	5
†Iron Steamboat 6s.....	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	37
Journeay & Burnham pf.....	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock...	2	5
Kings County Traction.....	41	43
Knickerbocker Ice Company.....	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock.....	84	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	85	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock...	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s.....	72	75
Lorillard Company pf.....	103	106
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s.	102	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d.....	89	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907.....	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915.....	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago).	45	40
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)....	60	62½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company ..	12	14
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	56	58½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds.....	85	87
Mutual Gas Company of New York...	235	245
National Wall Paper stock.....	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs.....	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds.....	20	..
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.....	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock....	43½	44½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.....	70	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st.....	105	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols..	94	96
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock.....	46	48½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock.	117	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock....	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d.....	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	14	..
New York Biscuit Company 6s.....	102	105
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new) ..	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock....	105	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s.....	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock.....	85	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.....	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	317	327
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock.	15½	18½
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. & p. c. stock.	120	125
Postal Telegraph & Cable	92½	95
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.....	..	65
Retsof Mining Company bonds.....	39	45
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st...	83	87
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common..	32	37
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.....	70	80
Second Avenue Railroad stock	145	155
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	106	108
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	190	..
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph.....	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61½
Standard Gas	83½	86½
Standard Gas pf.....	107	111
†Standard Gas 1st.....	104½	..
*Standard Oil Trust	256	258
‡Steinway Railway 6s.....	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co....	..	40
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st....	92	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	..	48
Third Avenue Railroad	163½	164½
‡Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.....	7½	10½
Trenton Potteries	..	11
Trenton Potteries pf.....	..	45
Trow Directory pf.....	30	34
Union Ferry stock.....	62	64
†Union Ferry 5s.....	101	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s.....	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry).....	..	102
Union Typewriter	7	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	85	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	67	73
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st....	72	77
Wagner Car Company	158¾	158
Western Gas Company.....	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds.....	90	92
Worcester Traction	18½	19¾
Worcester Traction pf.....	93½	95½
Worthington Pump pf.....	78	80

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—There were too few quotations among local stocks to constitute a market. Prices generally on those stocks which were quoted differed very little from yesterday's. The local land securities were traded in to a slight extent, East Boston gaining ⅛, to 5⅞, and Boston ½, to 4. There was also a quotation on West End Land, at 1⅞. The copper-share market was exceedingly quiet.

Central Pacific Railroad Co.
FIRST MTGE. GOLD BONDS.

Office of the Central Pacific Railroad Company,
NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1896.

This Company has made arrangements to extend its $3,997,000 First Mortgage Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1897, so that the Principal thereof shall become payable in one year from that date, viz.: On January 1 1898 with interest meanwhile payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, Principal and Interest payable in United States Gold Coin.

The right is reserved to redeem the Bonds so extended at any time, on paying to the Bondholders the par or face value of the Bonds and Interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from January 1, 1897, in United States Gold Coin, less such interest accrued subsequent to that date as may have been paid thereon before such redemption thereof.

The right of the Bondholders, to avail themselves of such extension has been reserved to such holders as PRIOR TO DEC. 15th, 1896, shall deposit their Bonds for that purpose with MESSRS. SPEYER & CO., New York, or with MESSRS. SPEYER BROTHERS, London, or MR. LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort on Main, or MESSRS. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

The extended Bonds will be stamped to show the extension, and new Coupon Sheets will be annexed, representing future interest.

Copies of the Extension Agreement can be obtained at the Company's Office and at the office of the Bankers above mentioned.

The present extension is made to the date of maturity of the latest maturing Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, on or before which date the Company expects to arrange a long extension of the entire First Mortgage issue.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

BONDHOLDERS DESIRING TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE PRIVILEGE OF EXTENSION UNDER THE FOREGOING NOTICE ARE ADVISED THAT, UPON PRESENTATION AT OUR OFFICE ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 15TH, THEIR BONDS WILL BE STAMPED AND NEW COUPON SHEETS ATTACHED FREE OF CHARGE.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

"Wall Street."
"DID SPECULATION EVER PAY?"
"Advantages of Stocks Over Business."
"HOW TO SELECT A BROKER."

LOOK FOR OUR COLUMN UNDER ABOVE HEADINGS IN TO-DAY'S CHRISTMAS ISSUE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

T. E. Ward & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STOCKS,
GRAIN, COTTON,
BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN OF 3 TO 5 PER CENT.

CENTRAL BRANCH:
359 BROADWAY, NEAR FRANKLIN ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
Call or send for Daily Letter and Circular.

$50,000.
WILKES-BARRE Traction Co.
1st Mtge. Gold 5% Bonds, due 1921.

"Pennsylvania's Greatest Inter-Urban Ry."

Earnings Over Interest and All Charges:

1892	$43,733.70
1803	63,897.25
1804	80,455.03
1895	108,127.29
1896	135,793.13

Paid Stockholders $100,000 in Dividends This Year.

PRICE 105 AND INTEREST.

Edward C. Jones Co.,
BANKERS, } 80 BROADWAY, N. Y. 421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.

Dec. 12, 1896.

The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1. P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,

Dec. 12, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Bank of New York, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1897. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.

New York, December 10th, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,

New York, Dec. 10, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for election of Directors and Inspectors will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1897. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ALF. H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.

New York, Dec. 10th, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 52 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1897, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 11, 1896.

East River National Bank,

An election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 682 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1897. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, December 12th, 1896.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-room, 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1897, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Beggars and Peddlers.

Chief Conlin gave instructions yesterday that professional beggars must be kept off the streets. He declared that their presence would be considered evidence that commanders were negligent, and declared that when they were found charges should be made against the Sergeants, Roundsmen, and policemen who did not do their duty. He also called attention to the fact that the Board of Magistrates has decided to discharge all pushcart peddlers arrested and brought before them, upon the ground that the old ordinances are no longer valid, the Magistrates holding that the men are entitled to operate under the old licenses until the term stated in them have expired, conforming, of course, to the new regulations on the subject. The Chief will ask the Corporation Counsel for an opinion on the matter.

THE BANK STATEMENTS

For the Quarter Ended Dec. 9, 1896.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY

on the evening of the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discount, less due from Directors		$12,911,753.73
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		101,000.00
Banking house and lot		634,836.34
Other real estate	$975,000.00	
	25,000.00	
Stocks and bonds		1,000,000.00
Specie		144,400.00
U. S. legal tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		2,531,062.50
Cash items, viz.:		2,829,880.00
Bills and checks for next day's exchanges	$5,358,990.19	
Other items carried as cash	146,081.99	
		5,499,772.18
		$25,652,704.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund	2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, (net)	96,219.47
Due depositors as follows, viz.:	
Deposits subject to check	$9,462,797.61
Demand certificates of deposit	356,424.19
Certified checks	3,844,086.14
Cashier's checks outstanding	130,044.74
	13,793,352.68
Due trust companies, State and National banks	4,684,928.38
Due savings banks	2,947,861.59
Due Treasurer of the State of N. Y.	28,794.07
Unpaid dividends	6,548.56
	$25,652,704.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

STEPHEN BAKER, President, and J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier, of the Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 9th day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the ninth day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

STEPHEN BAKER, President.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of December, 1896, before me.

[Seal.] W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK

at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,809,678.08
Liability of Directors, (as makers)		36,750.00
Overdrafts, secured		2,557.12
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		185,948.62
Real estate		39,022.87
Stocks and bonds		53,273.75
Specie		255,473.75
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		386,921.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$220,562.84	
Other items carried as cash	871.93	
	221,434.77	
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$17,000.00	
Premium account	1,862.72	
		18,862.72
		$3,011,914.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$400,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	28,555.64
Due depositors	2,162,351.40
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	9,293.80
Due savings banks	129,351.00
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	32,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	362.26
	$3,011,914.10

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I. BOSKOWITZ, President, and F. BALTES, Cashier, of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 486 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the ninth day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

I. BOSKOWITZ, President.

F. BALTES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of December, 1896, before me.

[Seal.] ELIAS R. PECK, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NINETEENTH WARD BANK

at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$557,352.54
Liability of Directors, (as makers)		25,150.00
Overdrafts		906.23
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		$251.78
Due from approved reserve agents		56,882.70
Other real estate		87,134.48
Bonds and mortgages		48,395.95
Stocks and bonds		1,737.50
Specie		75,681.50
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		14,377.93
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$59,336.32	
Other items carried as cash	871.93	
		60,208.25
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		3,800.00
		$945,206.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	3,201.87
Due depositors	810,099.11
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	1,831.76
Due savings banks	5,073.64
	$945,206.38

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

SAML. H. RATHBONE, President, and LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier, of Nineteenth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 953 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the ninth day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

SAML. H. RATHBONE, President.

LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of December, 1896, before me. [Seal.] SEBASTIAN ROGGEMANN, Notary Public, Queens Co.; certificate filed in New York Co.

Curfew Ordinance Unconstitutional.

OMAHA, Dec. 12.—Judge Baker, in the District Court, has declared the curfew ordinance of Omaha unconstitutional, in the case of the only boy arrested under it. The decision declares the ordinance in conflict with the State law prohibiting inferior magistrates from incarcerating minors under sixteen years of age, and requiring that such minors be held to the District Court for investigation as to their being subjects for the reform school.

The Week's Mortality.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending at noon yesterday there were 647 deaths in the city, of which 209 were in cases of children under five years old. Among the causes of death were: Measles, 4; scarlet fever, 9; diphtheria, 36; whooping cough, 4; typhoid fever, 13; malarial fever, 1; meningitis, 8; diarrhea, 13; heart disease, 41; cramp, 2; bronchitis, 21; pneumonia, 85; phthisis, 81; Bright's disease, 42; violence, 41. Other causes not given.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 12, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	152	50	Adams Express	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	.....
12⅝	13½	385	American Spirits Mfg.	13	13	13	13	.....
29	30	250	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	29	29	29	29	— ⅝
116¾	116⅞	4,642	American Sugar Refs.	116⅜	117	116⅜	117	— ⅝
102½	104	125	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ⅞
74⅜	75⅝	300	American Tobacco	74⅝	75	74⅝	75	— ⅞
101⅝	102	65	American Tobacco pf.	101⅝	102¼	101⅝	102½	— ⅞
½	¾	150	Am. Tobacco, scrip	74⅝	75	74⅝	75	— ⅞
14⅛	14¼	1,280	At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	66⅛	66½	66⅛	66½	— ⅝
22⅜	23	100	At., T. & S. F. pf.	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅝
½	¾	100	Atlantic & Pacific	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
15	16	200	Baltimore & Ohio	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
10½	11¼	400	Bay State Gas	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
48⅝	49½	100	Canada Southern	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
17	17½	174	Ches peake & Ohio	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
77⅜	77½	2,875	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
74½	74½	1,000	Chicago Gas	77½	77¾	77¾	77½	.....
74⅝	74⅞	4,345	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	74	74⅞	73¾	74⅜	— ⅛
103	103½	200	Chicago & Northw	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝	— ⅛
68⅝	68⅞	2,010	Chi., Rock. Isl. & Pac.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
27½	28	110	C., C., C. & St. Louis	69	69¼	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
25¼	25¾	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	28	28	28	.....
5½	6	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
154⅜	155	1,830	Consolidated Gas	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
82	82⅜	510	General Electric	154	154½	153⅜	154¼	+ ⅛
42½	44	135	Illinois Steel Co	32¼	32¼	32½	32½	+ ⅛
3	4	15	Keokuk & Des Moines	43½	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
24	25	1,000	Laclede Gas	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
49⅞	50	550	Louisville & Nashville	24¼	25	24½	25	— ⅛
¼	½	108	Louis., N. A. & Chi.	50	50	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
1	2	3	Louis., N. A. & C. pf.	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
95½	95⅝	3,945	Manhattan Con	¾	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
100½	110¼	150	Metropolitan Traction	96⅛	96⅛	95½	96	— ⅛
76	76	6	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	110	110	110	— ¼
47½	48¼	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
13¼	13¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	48	48	48	48	.....
28½	29	350	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	13½	13¾	13½	13½	.....
21	21¼	1,380	Missouri Pacific	28¼	29⅛	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
21	22	50	Mobile & Ohio	21½	21½	21	21	— ⅛
88⅞	89⅜	48	National Lead Co. pf.	21	21	21	21	— ⅜
95½	95¾	162	New York Central	90	90	89¼	89¼	.....
11	12	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	95½	95½	95½	95½	.....
13¾	14	200	N. P., all in. pd.	12	12	12	12	.....
23	23½	612	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	14½	14½	14	14	.....
32⅜	33	15	N. P. pf., V. ctfs.	23½	23½	23½	23½	.....
15⅜	15½	212	Ontario & Western	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33¼	— ⅛
26⅞	27	9,530	P. & R., all in. pd.	15¼	15½	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
115½	118	100	R., W. & Ogdensburg	27¼	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	— ⅛
48⅞	49	10	St. Paul & Omaha	117	117	117	117	— ¼
9¼	10	39	Standard R. & T.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	.....
15¼	16½	250	Southern Pacific	10	10	10	10	.....
10	10½	203	Southern Railway	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	.....
28⅜	29	226	Southern Railway pf.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
27¾	28	902	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29	29	29	29	— ¼
95	95⅞	180	Texas Pacific	27⅞	27¾	27¾	27¾	.....
9¾	10	307	Union Pacific	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ½
5⅝	5⅞	300	U. S. Cordage, t. r.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	.....
22½	23	350	U. S. Cordage gtd	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
61¼	62	200	U. S. Leather pf	22½	23	22½	23	.....
24¾	25¼	1,450	United States Rubber	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	.....
80¾	81½	120	U. S. Rubber pf	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼	.....
86½	86⅞	1,560	Western Union Tel	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ⅝
8	8⅛	200	Wheeling & Lake Erie	86¼	86¾	86⅛	86⅝	+ ¼
Sales		46,469		8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	74	Kans Pac 1st cons, Tr Co certfs
At, T & S F gen 4s		1,000 69⅛
2,000	70⅛	Long Island 1st
8,000	79¼	1,500 104
Adjustment 4s		Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st
20,000	42⅜	3,000 118
5,000	42⅞	1,000s30F 117⅞
Atlantic & Pacific inc		Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
31,000	1	8,000 97
Austin & N W 1st		Mil & St. Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s
10,000	83⅝	1,000 108½
Brooklyn R T 5s		H & D Div 7s
8,000	97	2,000 127¾
Ches & Ohio con 6s		South Minn Div
5,000	78¾	2,000 118½
Registered		Mo, K & T 1st 4s
4,000	108	3,000 82
5,000	107	500 82
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s		7,000 82
2,000	106¾	500 82
1,000	98½	500 83
2d consol 4s	99	500 83
5,000		500 83
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	87½	500 83
2,000	118	500 83
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		18,000 83
2,000	101	500 83
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		2,000 82⅝
4,000s5F	101	2,000 85¾
10,000	101½	Mo, K & T 2d
Chi, I & P ext 5s		9,000 59
10,000	104½	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
Registered		2,000 68¼
10,000	103½	Nash, C & St L con
Chi, St L & Pad 1st		10,000 98
1,000	101	Nat Starch M Co 1st
Col, H V & Tol 5s		3,000 98⅛
2,000	87¾	2,000 98
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		N Y C & St L 4s
10,000	106½	2,000 104⅛
Erie 1st mortgage		N Y, O & W refdg 4s
1,000	102½	1,000 89½
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st		Nor Pac 2d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
5,000	98	3,000 117½
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s		Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
8,000	90⅝	3,000 54⅛
Gal, Har & San An 2d		Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
1,000	95	12,000 51⅜
H & T Cent 1st 5s		10,000 51¾
8,000	109	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
Kings Co Elev 1st		4,000 85½
3,000	49	13,000 86⅝
L S & M So 1st coup		10,000 85¾
2,000	113½	
Total sales		$614,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891		95½
4s, r., 1907	109½	110
4s, c., 1907	110¼	111
4s, c., 1925	120⅛	120½
5s, r., 1925	120⅛	120½
5s, r., 1904	113⅜	114
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114
Currency 6s, 1897	90½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102¾	103
Currency 6s, 1899	105¼	105¾
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..
Albany & Sus	175	..
Alton & T. H	57	62
Am. Coal	111	125
Am. Cotton Oil	12	14
Am. Cot. Oil pf	51	52½
Am. Express	109	112
Am. T. & C	90	91½
Ann Arbor	9	12½
Ann Arbor pf	23	25
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	8
Brook. Un. Gas	89	91
Boston A. L. pf	103	105
Brooklyn R. T.	19½	20
Brunswick Co	¾	1½
Buff., R. & P.	..	22
Buff., R. & P. pf	..	65
Bur., C. R. & N. pf	75	..
Canadian Pacific	55¾	56¼
Central Pacific	15	16
Chicago G. W	5¾	5⅞
Chi. & Alton	160	..
Chi. & Alt. pf	170	..
Chi. & E. Ill	43	50
C. & E. Ill. pf	95	101
C. & N. W. pf	147	150
C., M. & St. P. pf	130	131
Col. C. & I. Dev	½	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	2	..
Col. & H. C. & T	15⅝	..
C., H. V. & T. pf	50	57
Consol. Coal	34	40
Del. & Hudson	125½	126
Del., L. & W	150	157
Den. & R. G	12	13
D. & R. G. pf	43	44
D. M. & Ft. D	9	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf. 50		..
D., S. S. & A	4¼	5
D., S. S. & A. pf	8½	10½
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	100	101½
Erie T. & T	65¾	66¼
Ev. & T. H	29	32
Ev. & T. H. pf	43	50
Flint & P. M	12	13½
F. & P. M. pf	30	40
Gt. Nor. pf	119	122
Harlem	290	..
Homestake	35	39
Ill. Central	93	95
Iowa Central	7⅜	8¼
Iowa Central pf	27½	28
Joliet & Chi	155	..
Kan. & Mich	5¼	8
K. & D. M. pf	13	15
Keokuk & W	30	40
Laclede G. pf	68	72
L. E. & W	18½	19½
L. E. & W. pf	70	72
Lake Shore	154½	155
Long Island	47	52
Man. Coal R	100	115
Man. Coal pf	5	8
Man. Beach	45	55
Mexican Central	7½	9
Mex. Nat. certfs	1¼	1½
Michigan Central	92	95
Minn. & St. L	19	20
Minn. Iron	59	60
Morris & Essex	160½	163½
National Lead	24½	25¼
Nat. Lin. Oil	14½	16
National Starch	5	7
Nat. St. 1st pf	58	66
Nat. St. 2d pf	20	25
New Cent. C	94	96
N. J. Central	102½	103
New England	45	48
N. Y. & N. H	178	182
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	73
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	27	28
N. Y., L. & W	118	..
N. Y., S. & W	9¾	10¼
N. Y., S. & W. pf	25¾	26¼
Norfolk So	65½	70
Nor. & W. West., all in. paid	10½	11½
Nor. & W. pf., all in. paid	16	17¼
North American	4¾	5⅛
Nor. Pac. v. certs	13¾	14
Ohio Southern	6	6
Ont. Mining	9½	11
Oregon R. & N	15	25
Ore. R. & N. pf	38	40
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	15	17
Pacific Mail	25	25½
Penn. Coal	320	..
Peo. & East	5	8
Peo., D. & E	2	3
P., C., C. & St. L	14	14¾
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	49	55
Pull. P. C. Co	156	157
Quicksilver	1¾	2½
Quicksilver pf	..	12
Rens. & Sar	182	186
St. L. S. W	4	5
St. L. S. W. pf	10	10½
St. P. & Dul	16	21
St. P. & D. pf	79	87
St. P. & O. pf	131	..
St. P. M. & M	112	114
Sil. bull. certfs	65⅜	65¾
St. L. & S. F	4¾	5¼
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	36¼	37
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	13⅜	14
Tol. & Ohio Cent. 2d	30	35
Tol. & C. pf	50	75
Third Avenue	163	165
U. P., D. & G	2	3
U. S. Express	40	45
U. S. Cord. pf	11	12
U. S. Leather	9½	9¾
Wabash pf	6⅞	7⅛
Wells-F. Express	16⅜	16⅝
West. Union Beef	5	7½
W. & L. E. pf	30	32
Wis. Central	2¼	2½

Ohio Southern 1st		
4,000	95½	
Oregon Imp Co con 5s		
20,000	19½	
15,000	19¾	
24,000	20	
14,000	20¼	
6,000s15F	20	
Trust Co certfs		
15,000	19½	
25,000	19½	
Oregon R & N 4s		
10,000	80½	
5,000	80½	
7,000	80½	
3,000	80⅝	
Oregon Short Line 6s, Trust Co certfs		
11,000	111	
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid		
1,000	45¾	
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented		
8,000	81½	
3,000	81¼	
Rome, W & Og cons		
1,000	118	
St L & S F G M 5s		
6,000s20F	97	
St L & S F G M 6s		
7,000s20F	97	
St P, M & M 1st, Montana ext 4s		
1,000	111	
Southern Ry 1st 5s		
3,000	86½	
4,000	91¾	
Standard R & T 6s		
2,000	91½	
Tex & N O cons 5s		
10,000	74½	
Union Elev 1st 6s		
2,000	93½	
1,000	73⅝	
Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes	73	
3,000	101¼	
15,000	101½	
U S Leather Co 6s		
5,000	111½	
Wabash 2d 5s		
1,000	71¼	
West Shore gtd 4s		
5,000	107½	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The waiting disposition of both the public and the brokers continues unchanged, and there is nothing of importance to report on the business of the past week except, perhaps, some inconsiderable amount of stocks and bonds have been taken out of the market by investors at somewhat higher prices.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing prices received as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	36⅝	37¼	37	37½
Cal. & Chi. Can. & Dock	65½	66½	66	67½
Chi. Brew. & Malt	13	14½	14	15
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf	35	36	35½	36
Chicago P. & P. Co	38	40	38	40
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf	49	51½	49	50
Ch. S. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	¼	1⅝	..	..
Chi. City Railway	225	228	225	230
Chicago Telephone	172½	177½	172	180
Diamond Match of Ill	123¼	124½	122½	123¾
Lake St. Elev. Ry	21	21½	21¼	21¾
Metropolitan Elevated	15	15½	15	15½
Mil. & Chi. Brew	13	14½	14	15½
New York Biscuit	85	86	85½	86½
North Chi. St. R. R.	55½	62	54¾	55
National Railway	208½	210	206	212
Street's W. St. Car Line	105	107	106	107
Street's W. Sta. C. L. pf	14	15	14	15
West Chi. St. R. R.	94½

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week Dec.	$37,848	$41,054	$39,746
From July 1	730,563	814,740	.....
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,134	1,134	1,134
4th week Nov.	$80,556	$134,400	$101,005
Month	333,727	501,663	345,104
From Jan. 1	4,067,595	4,060,147	3,425,735
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	928	928	922
4th week Nov.	$88,824	$111,228	$95,940
Month	323,026	391,745	324,848
From July 1	1,999,536	2,010,940	1,748,008
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW—			
Mileage	349	349	349
4th week Nov.	$16,666	$16,631	$17,647
Month	53,805	58,097	54,555
From Jan. 1	642,832	576,555	578,693
CIN., N. O. & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
Month Nov.	$280,700	$347,750	.....
From Jan. 1	3,068,020	3,369,986	.....
DES MOINES & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	112	112	112
2d week Nov.	$2,481	$2,267	.....
From Jan. 1	99,575	84,943	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	579	579	572
4th week Nov.	$28,283	$47,566	$43,488
Month	101,378	154,591	129,099
From July 1	770,514	735,615	$22,287
EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND—			
Mileage	102	102	102
4th week Nov.	$1,666	$1,874	$2,387
Month	8,505	9,798	9,488
From Jan. 1	109,326	104,703	97,334
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
4th week Nov.	$46,376	$40,798	.....
Month	162,415	152,143	.....
From Jan. 1	1,830,015	1,745,778	.....
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY—			
Mileage	469	469	469
Month Nov.	$120,489	$124,761	.....
From Jan. 1	885,580	984,941	.....
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
Month Nov.	$34,925	$52,716	$68,927
From Jan. 1	297,296	359,885	343,669
GEORGIA—			
Mileage	307	307	307
4th week Nov.	$45,142	$55,334	$44,880
Month Nov.	160,118	160,322	157,815
From Jan. 1	1,407,812	1,199,999	1,214,522
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—			
Mileage	285	285	285
Month Nov.	$74,413	$76,101	$77,591
From Jan. 1	805,379	751,122	792,050
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
4th week Nov.	$36,009	$47,876	$52,032
Month	130,010	166,801	162,320
From Jan. 1	1,759,359	1,907,404	1,752,437
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
4th week Nov.	$441,740	$468,893	$362,839
Month	1,644,332	1,653,287	1,347,490
From Jan. 1	16,990,174	13,386,196	16,097,444
INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN—			
Mileage	152	152	152
3d week Nov.	$10,650	$12,079	$10,635
From Jan. 1	406,470	416,889	366,567
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	551	531	531
Week Nov. 21	$42,189	$37,776	$43,100
From Jan. 1	2,068,478	2,045,412	2,114,654
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	173
4th week Nov.	$10,397	$13,045	$10,348
Month	32,996	44,160	34,570
From Jan. 1	412,971	412,448	353,782
KEOKUK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	148	148	148
2d week Nov.	$7,835	$8,949	$6,360
From Jan. 1	346,014	326,166	320,374
LEHIGH & HUDSON RIVER—			
Mileage	90	90	90
Month Nov.	$31,138	$37,984	$36,488
From Jan. 1	360,901	390,161	355,827
LONG ISLAND—			
Mileage	378	378	360
Month Nov.	$280,168	$278,098	$277,258
From Jan. 1	3,692,430	3,791,988	3,793,662
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
Month	$9,261	$13,048	.....
From Jan. 1	31,638	46,659	.....
	416,611	404,549	.....
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,968	2,955	2,955
1st week Dec.	$436,070	$430,105	$421,805
From July 1	9,195,099	9,392,331	8,892,280
MEXICAN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	321	321	321
3d week Nov.	$72,834	$53 918	$57,524
From Jan. 1	2,935,094	2,885,018	2,820,250
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	227	227	227
3d week Nov.	$10,740	$8,204	$7,672
From Jan. 1	485,001	428,890	428,003
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
4th week Nov.	$74,404	$103,382	
Month	289,662	426,682	282,928
From Jan. 1	3,385,069	2,854,857	2,411,660
MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	149	149	149
4th week Nov.	$11,090	$9,674	$11,237
Month	36,035	30,563	34,216
From Jan. 1	301,183	261,530	264,707
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,567	1,567	1,567
1st week Dec.	$236,212	$195,689	$222,274
From Jan. 1	8,698,478	7,352,589	9,634,083
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
1st week Dec.	$17,960	$17,565	$16,094
From Jan. 1	798,421	851,070	797,396
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week Dec.	$8,304	$11,012	$7,573
From July 1	202,751	229,895	188,093
ST. JOE & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	445	445	445
Month Nov.	$77,048	$62,903	$63,208
From Jan. 1	470,933	629,397	821,014
ST. PAUL & DULUTH—			
Mileage	248	248	248
Month Nov.	$155,332	$174,190	$150,535
From Jan. 1	1,429,350	1,458,888	1,355,522
SAN FRANCISCO & NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	165	165	165
Month Nov.	$58,524	$64,239	$69,153
From Jan. 1	695,570	760,603	778,611
SHERMAN, SHREVEPORT & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	155	155	155
Month Nov.	$39,424	$46,507	$45,964
From Jan. 1	414,841	317,862	293,565
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	4,752	4,588	4,494
1st week Dec.	$382,361	$430,326	$380,353
From July 1	8,514,470	9,011,918	8,348,776
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week Nov.	$17,465	$23,198	$20,287
Month	65,752	87,893	79,289
From Jan. 1	868,527	905,834	818,767
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	892	892	892
1st week Dec.	$75,351	$73,887	$73,687
From July 1	2,004,218	2,165,601	1,927,001
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for October—			
Gross earnings	$566,492	$619,778	$594,104
Operating ex	366,377	381,767	357,063
Net earnings	200,115	238,011	237,041
July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,098,128	2,349,814	2,280,252
Operating ex	1,438,120	1,439,327	1,359,670
Net earnings	660,008	910,487	920,582
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for October—			
Gross earnings	80,858	82,970	49,780
Operating ex	42,862	51,520	21,548
Net earnings	38,096	31,450	28,232
Charges	21,710	18,079	.....
Surplus	16,386	12,771	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	597,420	619,651	293,269
Operating ex	364,810	420,789	191,948
Net earnings	232,610	198,862	101,321
Charges	218,055	182,839	.....
Surplus	14,555	16,023	.....
BRIDGEPORT TRACTION for November—			
Gross earnings	23,841	24,427	17,698
Net earnings	10,558	10,095	8,320
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	296,606	278,541	124,406
Net earnings	136,298	135,178	.....
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for October—			
Gross earnings	542,688	594,265	.....
Operating ex	306,904	369,522	.....
Net earnings	235,784	228,743	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,757,774	1,846,579	.....
Operating ex	1,117,880	1,204,907	.....
Net earnings	639,914	641,672	.....
DETROIT & MACKINAC for October—			
Gross earnings	19,268	24,797	15,928
Operating ex	18,106	20,802	9,088
Net earnings	1,162	3,995	6,840
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	98,448	122,827	72,322
Operating ex	76,291	90,229	46,377
Net earnings	22,157	32,598	26,045
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE for September—			
Gross earnings	75,166	79,364	.....
Operating ex	50,831	53,978	.....
Net earnings	24,335	25,391	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	636,481	667,548	.....
Operating ex	461,166	459,837	.....
Net earnings	175,295	207,711	.....
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for October—			
Gross earnings	527,561	482,845	414,437
Operating ex	323,557	310,838	291,837
Net earnings	204,004	172,007	122,600
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,684,581	3,586,167	3,301,701
Operating ex	2,632,219	2,560,805	2,422,245
Net earnings	1,052,362	1,025,362	879,456
PITTSBURG & WESTERN for October—			
Gross earnings	249,034	300,735	303,410
Operating ex	150,460	207,202	196,117
Net earnings	98,634	93,433	107,293
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	991,990	1,181,910	1,024,386
Operating ex	637,415	797,775	654,265
Net earnings	354,520	384,135	370,121
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for October—			
Gross earnings	146,683	188,822	216,817
Operating ex	112,668	126,123	183,863
Net earnings	34,015	62,699	82,954
Other income	242	327	83
Total income	34,257	63,026	83,037
Charges	39,428	39,401	34,050
Deficit	5,171	*28,535	*48,987
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	599,680	732,188	833,461
Operating ex	457,237	485,611	499,927
Net earnings	142,443	246,577	333,534
Other income	1,886	967	1,425
Charges	147,656	159,038	136,641
Deficit	3,371	*88,508	*196,318
Total income	148,779	247,544	334,959

*Surplus.

WEST VIRGINIA & PITTSBURG for September—

Gross earnings	$5,845	$8,682	.....
Operating ex	14,275	13,377	.....
Net earnings	21,070	25,305	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	291,662	281,576	.....
Operating ex	140,956	120,581	.....
Net earnings	150,706	161,045	.....

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 74 roads for the fourth week of November, 1896, at $8,251,033, a decrease of $979,120, or 10.61 per cent.; 127 roads for November, 1896, report $41,099,043, a decrease of $4,553,172, or 9.97 per cent.; 121 roads for the eleven months ended Nov. 30 report $430,969,499, an increase of $8,356,137; 27 roads for the first week of December report $3,563,192, a decrease of $270,651, or 7.06 per cent.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Dec. 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

74—Matheson vs. Campbell. 46—United States vs. Buffalo Gas Company. 48—Volkman vs. Dehmhoff. 50—United States vs. Einstein, Wolff & Co. 51—Allington & Curtis Company vs. Booth. 52—Hostatter Company vs. Becker. 53—Jackson vs. Bermingham Brass Company. 55—Legg vs. Tug Titan and Steamship Thomas Hunt. 56—Spang vs. Rainey. 57—Mackaye vs. Mallory.

Motion Calendar.—1—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling and Manufacturing Company. 2—Imperial Chemical Manufacturing Company vs. Stein. 3—Fairbanks Company vs. Bell Manufacturing Company. 4—Neiligan vs. Steamship Idlehour.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Dec. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Matter of Dawson Street. 2—Matter of Beck, or One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. 3—Matter of Fox, or One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. 4—Myers vs. Hahn. 5—Metropolitan Street Railway Company vs. Opperheim. 6—People, &c., vs. Fitch. 7—Rosenblum vs. Reis. 8—Brooke vs. Hutchings. 9—Ferro vs. Harris. 10—Quirk vs. Lumpkin. 11—Feldenheimer vs. Newwitter. 12—O'Connor vs. The Mayor, &c. 13—Havemeyer vs. Runk. 14—Matter of Prospect Avenue. 15—Salz vs. Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company. 16—Johnson vs. Smith. 17—Starr vs. Starr. 18—Vogel vs. Martin. 19—Meyer vs. Meyer. 20—Connolly vs. American Casualty Insurance Company of Baltimore. 21—Daily vs. Coykendall. 22—Underhill vs. Haft. 23—Makert vs. Hassey. 24—Grant vs. Cunningham. 25—Flaherty vs. Lyons. 26—Matter of Nuhn. 27—Buhler vs. Fennelly. 28—Worth vs. same. 29—Lawrence vs. Campion. 30—Matter of Strauss. 31—Cheever vs. Pittsburg and S. Railroad Company. 32—Bourne vs. Lewis. 33—Rhinelander vs. Schillinger. 34—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Himmer. 35—Boardman vs. Stover. 36—Stida vs. Dale. 37—Matter of Striker. 38—Heins vs. Coogan. 39—Moore vs. Moore. 40—Hedgway vs. Staynor. 41—Citizens' Shavings Bank vs. Wilson. 42—Matter of Deckertown Silk Manufacturing Company. 43—Puder vs. Puder. 44—Worth vs. Worth. 45—Matter of Kerby. 46—Nye vs. Humphrey. 47—Flanagan vs. Staples. 48—Matter of Ingram Interlining Company. 49—Knox vs. Eden Musée American Company. 50—Garfield National Bank vs. McClave. 51—Warren vs. McNeely. 52—Kimber vs. Cosmos M. Land and Investment Company. 53—Matter of Arnold. 54—Cunningham vs. Wathen. 55—Hatzel vs. Muller. 56—Marline vs. Ivone. 57—Matter of Bushnell. 58—Stevens vs. Meicher. 59—Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company vs. Hjertberg. 60—Leonard vs. Leonard. 61—Becker vs. Levering. 62—People, &c., vs. Lewis. 63—Bernard vs. Germicide Company. 64—Stuyvesant vs. Nellis. 65—Bowery Saving Bank vs. Bidwell. 66—Lawson vs. Associated Lacemakers' Company. 67—Human vs. Human. 68—Mount Morris Bank vs. Finck. 69—Matter of Rossie Iron Works. 70—Matter of Dowd. 71—Miller vs. Miller. 72—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 73—Dudley vs. Dudley. 74—Wasserman vs. Fox. 75—Matter of Weber Piano Company. 76—Pritchard vs. Waters. 77—Matter of Chambers. 78—Collins vs. Broderick. 79—Matter of Bushnell. 80—Kernauth vs. White. 81—Pittsburg Plate Glass Company vs. Edelman. 82—Shalkewitz vs. Finkel. 83—Burton vs. Levin. 84—Rose vs. Tattersalls. 85—Matter of Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway. 86—Moore vs. Moore. 87—Combination Cycle Company vs. Whitman Saddle Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—Matter of Barry Street. 2—Matter of East Eighty-third Street. 3—W. N. White Company vs. Dixon. 4—Sickel vs. Canary.

Demurrers.—300—Melly vs. The Mayor, &c. 181—Bangs vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. 295—Haines vs. Burr. 311—Yetter vs. Westerfield.

Preferred Causes.—3691—People, &c., vs. Loew. 3808—Crosby vs. Puelo. 3968—Mackey vs. Xavier, Griez & Co. 3939—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Clason.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1849—Freehy vs. Durrant. 3644—Bartens vs. Benedict. 3675—Smith vs. Cohen. 3697—Bryant vs. Stewart. 3714—Carroll vs. Carroll. 3750—Gardner vs. Devin. 3545—Roland vs. Roland. 3477—Rosenberg vs. Hammerstein. 1959—Kamitz vs. Hecht. 1564—Rohe vs. Diefenthaler. 3168—O'Conner vs. Fitch. 3169—Metropolitan Street Railway Company vs. Fitch. 3442—Egan vs. Egan. 3736—Landgrebe vs. Landgrebe.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3747.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People.

1—John Blum and Isaac Zuker. 2—John Blum and Isaac Zuker. 3—Isaac Zuker. 4—Abraham Krone and Isaac Zuker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—4701—McDonnell vs. Henry Elias Brewing Company. 9091—Stavek vs. Hughes, 9195—Midifes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9289—Kirkegaard vs. Bergman. 8329—La Jeunia vs. Goodrich. 9580—Brady vs. Kinetoscope Exhibition Company. 8695—Haebler vs. Canda. 9576—Little vs. Ardholz. 9497—Nugent vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 9524—Lyall vs. Tilden. 9527—Misano vs. The Mayor, &c. 9767—Mulligan vs. Weeks. 8535—Waddell vs. Fels. 3234—Myers vs. The Mayor, &c. 9142—Colazuonno vs. Hanlin. 9607—Kelly vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

3476—McCarthy vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 4819—Lawlor vs. Lennon. 4910—Pape vs. Petruzzi. 1553—Blackwood vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2036—Wanch vs. Weber. 3822—Carleton vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 1543—Sackett vs. Leonard. 2570—Breit vs. The Mayor, &c. 2405—Cimulaga vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1121—Kutner vs. Fargo. 2274—Carter vs. Ehrichs. 2330—Dewhurst vs. American Aluminum Company. 2846—Hughes vs. McCauley. 2719—Commercial Cable Company vs. Coelko. 2755—Samelwitz vs. Betz. 2819—Westminster Kennel Club vs. Miller. 2841—McKnight vs. Western Electric Company. 2855—Sternberg vs. Blum. 2884—Gaetner vs. Schmitt. 2969—Knight vs. Kings County Brewing Company. 3085—Walker vs. Klauber. 3078—Wendler vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 3082—Richter vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad. 3148—Markowitz vs. Bisuvelt. 2555—Wolck vs. Gorman. 2483—Kleinworth vs. Terminal Warehouse Company. 2710—Hoey vs. Greenfield. 2815—Casalletto vs. Malcolm Brewing Company. 3230—Arnold vs. New York and Brooklyn Investment Company. 2331—Falke vs. Ryan.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5992.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

3970—Syms vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3981—Thaden vs. same. 4077—Clemens vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1362—Goldfarb vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 3977—Woodhouse vs. Kidd. 8821—Hummell vs. Stern. 806—Deutchman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1613—Robinson vs. same. 1513—Manufacturers' Paper Company vs. Iden. 1032—Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. Hines. 2503—Bateman vs. Fairfax. 2418—Mackey vs. Manser Manufacturing Company. 1740—Eller vs. Fletcher. 1819—Bernhols vs. Casey. 834—Buchanan vs. Foster. 345—Peterson vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1896—Callahan vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1375—Pierce vs. Loring. 1881—Shillowsky vs. Gorman. 1862—Same vs. same. 3266—Smith vs. Ashley. 2906—Siedentop vs. Busse. 3086—Ziegler vs. Edmunston. 9845—Parrish vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 3199—Davin vs. Daly.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Margaretha Hammann, Eliza Fleming, Eliza F. Arnold, Orphy B. Totten.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Trial Term, Part XI., Supreme Court—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:45 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1155—James Brady. 1239—Shannette Disbecker. Estate of Henrietta McGovern. 1242—Mary O'Reilly.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. Contested Wills at 10:30 A. M.—1198—Kristine Ehmanni. 1199—Christine Ehmanni.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made Tuesday at 10:30 A. M. Demurrers to motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J. —Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

464—Sumber vs. Stein. 465—Panitz vs. same. 466—Leopold vs. same. 3381—Murray vs. Moore. 3171¼—Halperin vs. Callender. 1454—Schiff vs. Rose. 880—Isaacson vs. Fromme. 1419—O'Neill vs. Clark. 1308—Arnold vs. Gensiinger. 489—Suter vs. Heussler. 1438—Dolan vs. Duffy. 1451—Morrison vs. McKelvey. 527—Smith vs. Panama Railroad Company. 1423—Spencer vs. Sanford. 3158¾—Goldwasser vs. Eisner. 2523—Saltzman vs. Northrop. 3189—Chorlian vs. Topakayan. 1409—Connolly vs. Clark. 1888—Parrell vs. Harrison. 512—Jackson vs. Stuart. 3221—Saling vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3235—Rosenthal vs. Mee. 3447—Zonfaly vs. Prinzina. 1204—Behrmann vs. Koschnopsky. 1428—Lang vs. Bushe. 1420—George C. Flint Company vs. Rycroft. 1426—Young vs. Patterson. 1482—Solomon vs. Schwanewede. 451—Dean vs. Seaman. 431—Gilbert vs. De Comean. 1407—Hafson vs. Muehler. 1439—Klein vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 528—McGill vs. Leipziger. 2710—Dacey vs. Sicilian Asphalt and Paving Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

859—Alexander Lumber Company vs. Abrahams. 921—Greenberger vs. Rothschild. 1321—Schatz vs. Schrier. 8—Lang vs. Cooley. 1091—Manhattan Automatic Machine Company vs. Krupp. 2491—Schroeck vs. Reiss. 606—Hirschberg vs. Steinhardt. 1314—Safety Buggy Company vs. Roberts. 714—Weeks vs. Beltman. 1342—Kornicher vs. Kaatz. 1343—Clark vs. Breen. 1344—Deady vs. Reccaciona. 1347—Steigerwaldt vs. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company. 1349—Kammenberg vs. Balcolm. 1350—Dreyer vs. Biscoustz. 1359—Eusiin vs. Trautman. 1360—Luengo vs. Stone. 1361—West vs. O'Neill. 1364—Bonnek vs. Meyer. 1371—Hills Brass Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 1376—Lattenschlager vs. Kister. 1379—The Fibre Conduct Company vs. Capron.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1211—Manser vs. Totten. 809—McNeill vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 8453—Deady vs. Bogan. 1182—Gadd vs. Griswold. 498—Margolles vs. Bosch. 1027—Stephens vs. Seal Oil Gas Company. 3113¼—Schuster vs. Genzenmiller. 3106—Chrystal vs. Hirsch. 1030—Richmond vs. McGill. 969—Ilgenpritz vs. Schweitzer. 600—Clark vs. Rauch. 1153—Shaped Seamless Stockings Company vs. Snow. Church & Co. 500—Romeo vs. Rofrano. 172—Trenkman vs. Schneider. 3320½—Duryea, Watts & Co. vs. Rayner. 3391—Gutterman vs. Cody. 791—Levy vs. Strauss. 72—Le Moult vs. Van Raven. 75—Walte vs. Corell. 122—St. Clair vs. Lechtaler. 393—Seymour vs. Hutkoff. 803—Wilson vs. Imperial Electric Lamp Company. 1398—Grabow vs. Dohrenwend. 421—Raab vs. Price. 448—Patris vs. de Siegfried. 301—Farnolo vs. Pasquale. 667—A. D. Farmer vs. Pyrotechny Company vs. Drake. 351—Cohen vs. (Baer. 1391—Corr vs. New York Roofing and Manufacturing Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Case on.

3433—Murphy vs. Clark. 3843—Cram vs. Levi. 3550—Steele vs. Bayer. 3850—Littlefield vs. Griffin. 3851—Littlefield vs. King. 3713—Marsh vs. Warner. 3807—Bloom vs. Cummings. 3364—Haug vs. Klein. 3397—Ernst vs. Rothschild. 2409—Nelson vs. Davis Clothing Company. 2676—Foster vs. Standard National Bank. 2500—William Peters Brewing Company vs. Raymond. 3711—Bossio vs. Mead. 3543—Gibson vs. Healey. 3026—Morse vs. Hulbert. 2931—Manhattan Warehouse Company vs. Storm. 3593—Dietle vs. New York Backer Club. 2957—Bleiman vs. Byrne. —Grund vs. Heineman. 2770—Elder vs. Cutajar. 3500—Clark vs. Edson. 3578—Gross vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 3347½—Yesner vs. Theis. 3722—Eastern Brewing Company vs. O'Brien. 3723—Kutz vs. McGarry. 2141—Lee vs. Simoni. 3858—Cooper vs. Hainn. 3899—Manufacturers' Automatic Sprinkler Company vs. Elberson. 2973—Shipney vs. Fink. 3846—David Jones Company vs. McGarr. 3886—Knapp vs. Brandt. 2920—Tavol vs. Ducker Portable House Company. 3884—Wolf vs. Steinfeld. 2395—Serra vs. Steinberger. 3897—Brigg vs. Dahlman. 3894—Steinmann vs. Pisko. 3219—McCullock vs. Hoeninghausen. 3960—Same vs. same. 3086—Turnroth vs. the Industrial Press. 3898—Krouse vs. Metzger.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1454.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—December Term—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Henry Bintz. 2—Thomas Jones. 3—John Callson. 4—George H. Bogart. 5—Herman Jacobs. 6—William Jordan. 7—Bernard Rada. 8—Henry Farber. 9—Andrew Ratzki. 10—Joseph Dunworth. 11—Daniel Cashman. 12—James Jacobs. 15—Jacob Webster. 16—Joseph Reynolds and John Donohue. 17—Charles E. Batson. 18—Chester W. McLaughlin, called Charles R. McLaughlin, otherwise Charles H. McLaughlin, and Daisy McLaughlin, otherwise called Daisy Hampton. 19—Charles H. McLaughlin, 20—Chester R. McLaughlin, alias Charles R. McLaughlin and Daisy Hampton. 21—Charles R. McLaughlin and Daisy Hampton.

Pleadings.—1—Thomas Reese. 2—Charles Schultz. 3—Charles Wickey. 4—Louis E. Anthony. 5—John Cassidy. 6—Andrew O'Leary. 7—Lawrence Corcoran. 8—Thomas Boyle. 9—Bernard L. Ackerman. 10—Maggie Lee. 11—Michael S. Ryan. 12—Abraham M. Frank. 13—Samuel G. Bell. 14—Christos Apostolos. 15—John Gallagher. 16—Victor Klein. 17—Joseph Klein. 18—Edward Killan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Julius Cohen, Jacob Cohen, and Herman Cohen. 2—Patrick O'Connell. 3—Daniel O'Hare. 4—Annie Schmidt. 5—John Patrick and Patrick McGowan. 6—Lalah Ben Soliman. 7—Peter Glacy. 8—Emma Smith. 9—Antonio Rota. 10—Jeremiah O'Connor. 11—John Dougherty. 12—Timothy Sullivan. 13—John B. Gartland. 14—William Flanigan. 15—Charles Corbett. 16—Pasquale Ciminera. 17—Nicolo Scardini. 18—Kate Kelly. 19—Nicholas Massari. 20—Helen Belmont.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Albert Taylor. 2—Peter Cunningham and Eugene Maloney. 3—Ludwig Bradorff and Fritz Brenner. 4—William S. Crewe. 5—Luigi Belenda. 6—Joseph Finn. 7—John Kelly. 8—Joseph M. Miller. 9—Edward Webber. 10—Albert Jones and John J. Watts. 11—Michael Goodman. 12—Alfred Fabio. 13—George Andrews and Victor Kennedy. 14—Clarence P. Foster. 15—John Duffy.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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From a Photograph by Aimé Dupont, New York.

LILLIAN NORDICA AS ISOLDE.

LILLIAN NORDICA.

IT IS no one's business how old a prima donna is. Yet to assuage the poignant grief of a not inhuman curiosity I may say that Lillian Nordica, the famous dramatic soprano, is in the very prime of her splendid womanhood. In other words, she is less than forty, and more than thirty-five. She is the daughter of Edwin Norton, a Maine farmer, and was born at Farmington. She discovered a singing voice in her girlhood, and was sent to the New England Conservatory. Her principal instruction was in the shape of private lessons from John O'Neill, who "placed" her voice and taught her the oratorio style. In 1875 she secured her first position as a soprano in Grace Church, Boston, and in 1877 she was the soprano at Dr. Putnam's church in Roxbury.

She made her first public appearance in a pupils' concert in Bumstead Hall in 1876, when she sang the aria d'entrata of Leonora in "Il Trovatore." On Christmas Eve of the same year she sang in "The Messiah" with Mathilde Phillips and Myron W. Whitney. That was a pretty good start for so young a singer. In 1878 she went as soloist with Gilmore's Band to Europe, where her first success was made in the Trocadero, Paris. She now became filled with ambition to appear in opera, and forthwith set out for the Mecca of operatic students, Milan. There she became a pupil of San Giovanni, who prepared her for the operatic stage.

It is not always easy to get a hearing in Italy, but Mme. Nordica had her opportunity through the agency of an American. Scovell, the tenor, had a little theatre in Brescia, where he was impresario and primo tenore. In 1880 she made her début at this theatre as Violetta in "La Traviata." She sang in the course of the same season Marguerite in "Faust" at Genoa, and Alice in "Robert le Diable" at Novara. In the same year, furthermore, she went to St. Petersburg as a member of the company in which were the famous tenor Masini and our old friend, Sofia Scalchi. The assassination of the Czar brought the season to an abrupt close, and Mme. Nordica went into Germany, where she sang at Dantsic, Königsberg, and Berlin.

Her reputation was now thoroughly established, and she was offered a fine engagement as leading soprano of the Grand Opéra, Paris. She made her début there on July 21, 1881, as Marguerite in "Faust." On Dec. 25 she sang Ophelia in "Hamlet." While she was in Paris she met Frederic Gower, a newspaper man of Providence, R. I., and he sought her hand in marriage. His suit was regarded with favor, and in 1883 Mme. Nordica became Mrs. Gower. It may as well be said here that this marriage did not prove to be a happy one, and in 1885 the fair soprano set about securing her freedom. Her suit dragged its slow length along for a time, and then came the news that Mr. Gower had been lost while making a balloon trip across the English Channel. At any rate, he went up in a balloon and never came back. People have said that they saw him in recent years alive and well in the hill country of India, but they are believed to be Theosophists.

In 1883 Col. Mapleson engaged Mme. Nordica, who used to call her first name Giglio in those days, to come to America, and she made her début at the Academy of Music in this city Nov. 26 of that year as Marguerite in "Faust." She did not achieve a brilliant success with her countrymen at the outset, but she made a favorable impression. She was more successful in concert and oratorio, and at once secured a number of excellent engagements in this country for the following season.

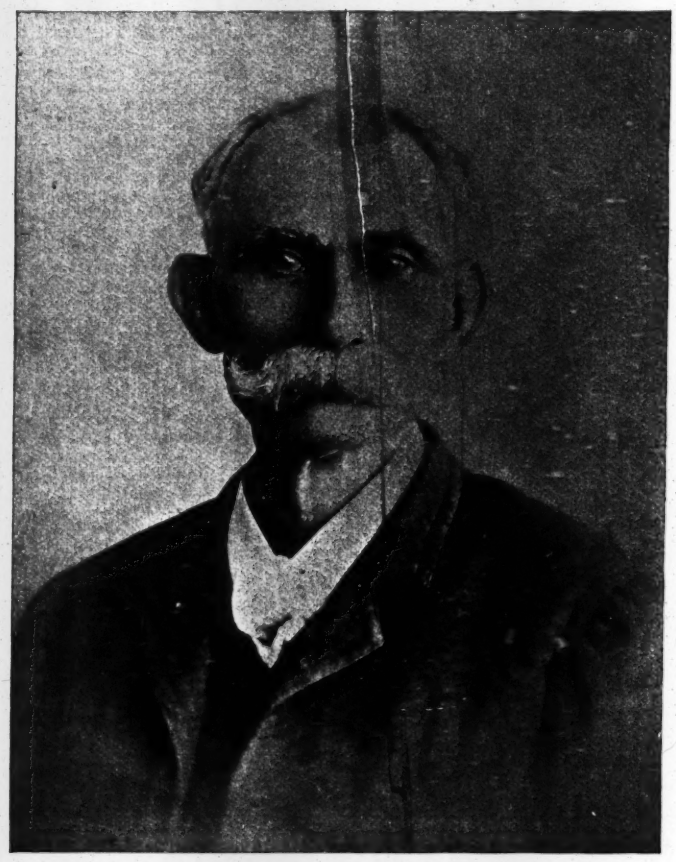
Mme. Nordica was not a regular member of the Metropolitan Opera House company in its first season under the direction of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. She was in this country on a concert tour. On Dec. 18, 1891, "Les Huguenots" was given on the third evening of the season. Mme. Albani was to have sung Valentine, but she was ill, and the telegraph summoned Mme. Nordica from Cleveland. Her success was, of course, not doubtful, for her performance of the part had been made familiar in the Mapleson days at the Academy. Still, Mme. Nordica was not a great public favorite then, and throughout that season she served simply as a stopgap. On Dec. 2, 1893, the third evening of the series, she reappeared as a regular member of the company, singing Elsa in "Lohengrin." The report that she was to sing the part the following Summer at the Baireuth festival lent special interest to the occasion. Her interpretation showed fine intelligence, but was generally regarded as deficient in warmth and tenderness. On Jan. 31, 1894, she made a decided success as Susanna in "Le Nozze di Figaro," and on April 18, in the supplementary season, she surprised the casual observers and gave them thoughtful food for reflection by a notably fine performance of the title rôle of "Aïda." This journal on that occasion noted how well she had worn when brought into comparison with other singers more generously equipped by nature. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that Mme. Nordica had so few opportunities to display the full measure of her powers in that season that she did not achieve the distinction which she could have reached then and did subsequently attain.

In the Summer of 1894 Mme. Nordica, in response to a pressing invitation from Cosima Wagner, sang Elsa in German in the sacred Festspielhaus at Baireuth, toward which all good Wagnerites turn their faces when they pray. By force of comparison with the rough vocalization of the German sopranos, Mme. Nordica's art shone with the brilliancy of a new star. She achieved a sensational success, and was promptly engaged to sing in Berlin and other German cities. The German critics covered her with praise, and the public with adulation. She returned to America in the Fall and made her reappearance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Dec. 5, singing Elsa in Italian. Her performance showed the results of her Baireuth experience in a clearer and more correct conception of the rôle, and introduction of much significant action. On Dec. 10 she made one of her last attempts at colorature singing, appearing as Filina in "Mignon." Her voice and style had broadened too much to admit of success in feats of vocal agility. She was not long in perceiving this herself, and ultimately abandoned colorature parts. She was a member of the famous "Huguenots" cast of Dec. 26, the others being Melba, Scalchi, the de Reszkes, Plançon, and Maurel. In the same season she sang Selika in "L'Africaine" and Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni." The following season Mme. Nordica made her first appearance as Elsa on Nov. 22, 1895. The great triumph of her career, the fullest revelation of her powers, came on Nov. 27, when she sang Isolde in Wagner's music drama, "Tristan und Isolde," with Jean de Reszke as Tristan and Edouard as King Mark. On Dec. 9 she surprised all her admirers by giving a highly dramatic performance of Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust."

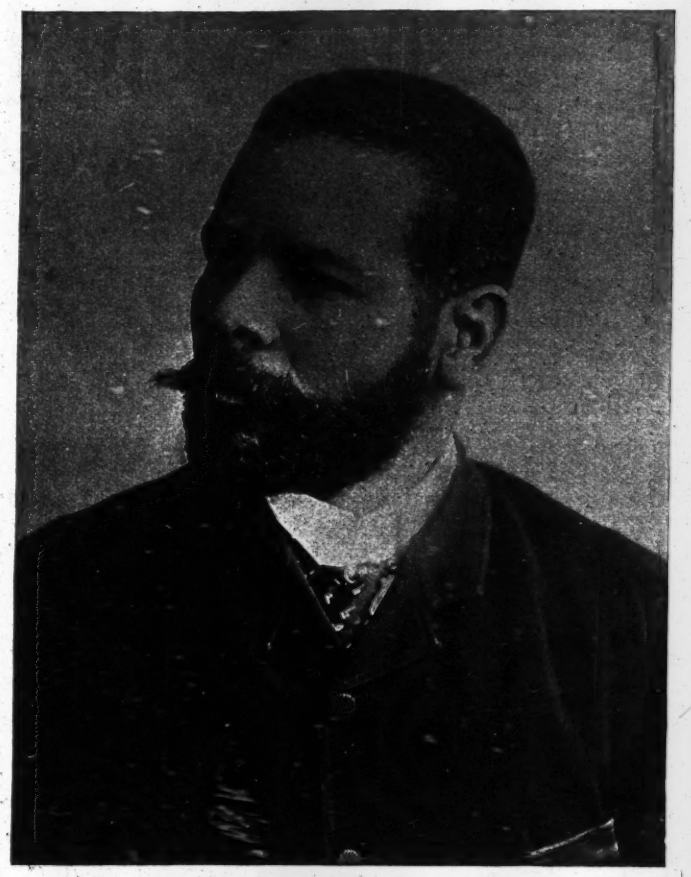
Owing to a disagreement about the allotment of parts, Mme. Nordica was not re-engaged for the opera this season. She made her re-entry in this city on the afternoon of Dec. 1, when she sang the soprano part in Verdi's "Manzoni" Requiem with the Oratorio Society at Carnegie Hall. She has a large number of engagements to sing in oratorio this season, and concert goers will be highly delighted, for Mme. Nordica is without doubt the best oratorio soprano of her day.

In the past two or three years there has been much talk about a second marriage by Mme. Nordica to the young Hungarian tenor Zoltan Doeme. The talk was generally discredited, but one day Mr. Doeme arrived in this country and went to Indianapolis, where Mme. Nordica was singing in a music festival. The next thing the musical world knew was that the soprano had become Mrs. Zoltan Doeme in Indianapolis on May 27, 1896. It is unnecessary to comment at this time on Mme. Nordica's artistic work, for these columns have contained abundant tribute to its excellence. It is enough to say that in spite of the natural limitations of a hard voice and a somewhat unyielding temperament, she has by sheer force of conscientious effort, study, and intelligence taken a commanding position among the singers of the day.

W. J. HENDERSON.



MAJOR GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ.
Commander in Chief of the Cuban Army.



MAJOR GENERAL ANTONIO MACEO.
Lieutenant General of the Cuban Army.

THE PLANET MARS.

M. Flammarion, the well-known French astronomer, telegraphs that the Trivium Charontis was seen to be doubled as observed from his observatory, at Juvisy, Seine-et-Oise, on Nov. 10. The Trivium Charontis is an object well known to students of Mars, being a dusky marking, of a roughly hexagonal shape, in which a great number of the so-called "canals" find a meeting place. It is one of the most distinct of the faint, ill-defined, dusky spots, which, according to Mr. Lowell, the great American observer of the red planet, usually mark the intersections of the canals, and to which, as the discoverer of most of them, he has given the name of "oases." The Trivium Charontis is not, however, a newly discovered marking. It was recognized long before Prof. Schiaparelli detected the general canal system, and is shown on Mr. Green's 1877 chart of Mars as part of "Oudeman's Sea." The "doubling" of the Trivium has been observed once or twice in previous years, but its meaning is still a puzzle to us. The doubling of the "canals" is a much more common occurrence. In this case a second "canal" suddenly makes its appearance parallel to an old one and from 150 to 200 miles distant from it. As the "canals" range from 30 to 45 miles in breadth, the clear country between the two members of a double canal is from 120 to 160 miles wide.

It is exceedingly difficult to know what this doubling of a "canal" can mean. Lowell and others consider a "canal" to represent an irrigation system, with the belt of country fertilized by it, and it has been tentatively suggested that when the primary canal is full its surplus waters are drawn off into a second one parallel to it. But this hardly seems a plausible explanation as it stands, and it fails entirely to meet the case of the doubling of the Trivium, a district which, whatever its nature, land or water, fertile oasis or desert, is a good 250 miles in diameter. Nor have we any idea why the new object should so exactly imitate the appearance of the old one near it. But the greater the present difficulty of understanding these changes the more likely we are, by carefully following them up, to get a clue before long to their real meaning. First of all, it will be interesting to learn whether Mr. Lowell and the other mountain-top astronomers of the United States observed the same change as M. Flammarion and at the same time For, unlikely as it may seem that they can be mere optical illusions, transformations so remarkable as those recorded on Mars are always to be received with reserve until they have been independently confirmed.

BRONZE DOORS FOR WASHINGTON.

THERE are to be three great bronze doors placed at the main entrance of the new Congressional Library at Washington, D. C. The first has been finished, and the two others are now being constructed, one in this city and the other in Paris.

The doors are to symbolize "Tradition," "Writing," and "Printing," fitting subjects in connection with the Nation's library. The door that is finished, "Tradition," was modeled by Olin L. Warner and cast by John Williams at his bronze works in West Twenty-seventh Street, this city. Of the two other doors, Mr. Herbert Adams of this city will model one, which will be cast by Mr. Williams, and Macmonnies, the American sculptor, will model the other in Paris and have it cast there.

Two of the doors were to have been modeled by Mr. Warner, but his death, which was due to an accident last Summer, occurred before he had the model for the second door completed, and the work was then given to Mr. Adams, who was familiar with Mr. Warner's ideas and aims.

The door which has been completed and has been sent to Washington to be set consists of three parts, the tympanum, which fills the arch in the doorway, and the halves of the door which swing to the right and the left. Each is of almost solid bronze, and all are covered with figures and ornamental work in bas-relief.

The doorway is eight feet in width, and from the sill to the top of the arch it is fourteen feet in height. The tympanum was cast solid; each half of the door was cast in panels, a large panel in the middle of each and a small one above and below each of the large panels. Each of the large panels is 4 feet 8 inches in length and fills up more than one-half of its half of the door. The small panels are merely for the purpose of decoration and to emphasize the effect of the work on the large panels. The arrangement is unusual and very effective.

The tympanum is filled with figures and is the most attractive part of the composition. The centre figure on it is "Tradition," and grouped about her are aborigines representing the four great families of the earth. The figures are all ideal except that of the American Indian, which is an exact reproduction of the head and features of Chief Joseph of the Nez Percés tribe, the original of which was made by Mr. Warner from sittings that Chief Joseph gave him some years ago in the West.

At the bottom of the right-hand half of the door is the word "Memory," and on the left-hand half the word "Imagination," the elements that go to create tradition, the foundation of history.

The Apollo-like figure that symbolizes Imagination is grand in its conception, and recalls to the mind the Apollo Musagetes of the Vatican, its robes and lyre being somewhat similarly placed, although it leads one to think that its creator intended it as an allegorical figure of Recitation and Song.

Memory, the figure of a widow holding a warrior's helmet, is on the other large panel. The figure, if anything, is stronger than that which depicts Imagination, and claims more attention from the casual observer, although in reality it is no more impressive.

The lower small panels are in keeping with the large ones above them, and the decorative sprays that encircle the panels and form the framework of the door consist of sprays of oak, pine, and laurel leaves, and honeysuckle, tulips, and wheat.

NEW DOORS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

"Memory."

Taking the door in its entirety, its originality of conception is striking and its fitness for the purpose for which it was created is apparent. The composition is graceful and easy, although done in full-face relief, and gives one the impression that he is looking upon statues with an attractive background.

From whatever point one views the door, the effect is satisfactory. Tradition, which is handing down the legends of the olden time, is reinforced by the subtler force of the human mind, Imagination; and Memory is holding fast to that which both of the others have created and passed on to her.

The interior face of the door is simple. It consists of bosses for adornment, and has no designs or scroll work upon it.

At the time that Mr. Warner undertook the work of modeling the two doors that were assigned to him, it was intended to have them both in place before the coming 4th of March, but his untimely death prevented this. The door that has been finished will be placed within a few weeks, and the others, it is thought, will be in place before the opening of the short session of Congress in December, 1897.

Mr. Warner lived long enough to see his work in the rough cast, but the finishing has been done since his death. The models were begun more than a year ago, and some were delivered to be cast last Spring, since which time a large force of artisans was continually engaged on the work until its completion a few days ago. The moldings were found to be in a perfect state when taken from the sand, and the hand work that has been done upon them has made them one of the most important works in bronze ever produced in this country.

The total weight of the work is three tons—the doors one and one-half tons and the tympanum and frame one and one-half tons. The metal used is United States Government standard bronze, ninety parts copper, seven parts tin, and three parts zinc. The finish is the natural color of bronze, and will tone down in time to the soft, beautiful deep-brown color that smooth and finely finished bronze work takes on. The color will then be permanent and will never change.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—There are a few men in New York who are Directors of so many corporations that their fees for attending board meetings would alone constitute a good living income. Samuel D. Babcock has the reputation of being in more Directorates than any other one man. Russell Sage is a very close second, and at one time Samuel Sloan was a good third.

—John Elliott's coal mine, at New Straitsville, Ohio, was set afire by strikers twelve years ago and was afterward abandoned. It is still burning. It has been discovered that unless the fire is extinguished it will reach other mines, and will also let many houses drop into the fiery hole, the roof of which has been nearly burned away.

—Chauncey M. Depew never drinks anything at a banquet except the driest kind of champagne, and if he is to speak he drinks no wine at all until after he has finished his speech. Two glasses of brut champagne are usually his limit, but he has been known to finish a pint bottle when dining with the Yale College alumni, of which he was President for many years.

—Robert Collyer, the octogenarian Unitarian preacher, has practically retired from active ministerial duties, although he is nominally still the senior pastor of the Church of the Messiah. He prides himself on his hale and vigorous manhood, and the other day he refused with stern resentment a young man's polite offeffr of a seat in a crowded Broadway car.

—Bishop Henry C. Potter visited a small chapel above Forty-second Street on the extreme west side recently, and created an unwonted stir among the poor and ill-clad people who never before had seen him. They were prepared to be awed and chilled, but the scholarly Bishop's usual austere manner melted into a rare and tactful urbanity which completely won the hearts of his humble listeners.

—Cornelius Vanderbilt has a hobby which he insists upon riding even while restrained from business by sickness. He takes a personal interest in the dairy and the poultry yard on his model farm near Newport. Praise of the gilt-edge butter produced on that farm is sweeter to his ears than the most enthusiastic commendation of his costly and artistic mansions.

—In his delightful parlor talks on the subject of Robert Burns, the Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) good-naturedly sticks a few pins into some of the critics of the peasant poet. "Just to think," he remarks, with unctious sarcasm, "that the man who chided poor Bobby Burns most severely for his impetuosity and lack of self-control was no other than Thomas Carlyle!"

—Dr. C. D. McCoy of Kenton, Ohio, has probably the oldest egg in this country. He says it is forty years of age. It is one of a nest of eggs that was laid between the floor and the plaster of Norman Wall's house at Silvercreek at the time the house was being built, forty years ago. It was discovered a few days ago, when some plaster fell from the ceiling. When fresh laid it weighed 1,100 grains. It now weighs 281 grains.

—Naval Cadet William G. Groesbeck of Indiana, who has been detached from duty on the armored cruiser New York and sent to the University of Glasgow to study marine architecture under Prof. Bills, was one of the honor men of his class. His application to be sent abroad to study was granted because of the urgent need for more naval constructors to design and supervise the building of new ships of war.

—Judge Elmer S. Dundy of the Federal Court for the District of Nebraska died a few days ago. He was one of the most eccentric men on the bench. He conducted his court in violation of nearly all the precedents, and did not hesitate to give all the well-paid positions to his son and other members of his family. He at one time had himself carried to court while suffering with a broken leg to prevent another Judge from trying the case.

—Thomas W. Wheat, who lives on the Oostanaula River nine miles from Rome, Ga., dresses in an old Confederate uniform and says that he is the one who loaded the first cartridge that was fired at Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. He was twenty-one years old at the time and went with "the boys" to Charleston to fight the Yankees, not that he had anything against the Yankees, he says, but to have a little sport. He is still a Confederate, and hopes to be one until he dies.

—Frederick Saunders, who is in his ninetieth year and who was with the Astor Library from 1859 until a recent meeting of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, when he was retired, instituted the fight for an international copyright in this country in 1837. His father was a publisher in London, and in the Winter of that year Mr. Saunders came to New York to bring out an edition of Bulwer's "Rienzi," which his father's firm, Saunders & Otley, had just published. He published "Rienzi" here, but lost $30,000 because he could not get a copyright.

"Imagination."

ELIAS B. DUNN, OFFICIAL FORECASTER, UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

WHILE official prognostication of the weather is now generally understood to be something more than mere guessing, and while people realize, too, that the aching bunion or the lame back has been relegated to obscurity—at least in the Weather Bureau—as a means of prophesying atmospheric disturbances, the actual methods whereby the weather is foretold twenty-four hours ahead of its occurrence, or rather of its arrival, are still a matter of more or less mystery.

"Arrival" is the better word in this connection, for, as the average reader of the daily weather prediction knows, the forecast for any point, New York, for instance, is based on telegraphic information concerning the state of the weather at various other points throughout the country. If at a point 100 miles from New York it is raining and the wind is blowing directly toward New York at the rate of ten miles an hour, it may safely be assumed that in ten hours from the receipt of such information it would be raining and blowing here, and such is, indeed, the theory of the method, but in practice the direction and velocity of the wind are only two of many factors, and there are complications and modifications which would make prognostication with such scant information a difficult if not an impossible problem. The wind on its passage to New York might lose all its moisture and arrive here without any, or it might meet some stronger cross current and go scurrying off in some other direction and never arrive. It is the study and determination of these many modifications, these causes and effects, which has made meteorology a science, and although comparatively in its infancy, it is already a very great one.

The most delicate and complicated machinery has been invented, and is being invented, for determining and automatically recording the conditions of the atmosphere, not only as to the direction and velocity of its movements, but also its density, its temperature, its humidity, or the moisture it carries, and even the rate at which it is absorbing or precipitating moisture.

The determination of the amount of humidity in the atmosphere and the application of such knowledge to weather prognostication are based on certain well-known natural laws. Any given quantity of air at a given temperature is capable of carrying in it a certain maximum amount of water in the shape of vapor, and when it has this maximum amount it is said to be saturated. If the air has less than its limit of moisture, there is a constant tendency to absorb more, wherever it can be found, until the point of saturation is reached. The moisture which air is capable of holding varies with the temperature of the air, the higher the temperature the greater being the limit. Thus it is that when a body of air, which contains all the moisture it can carry, is cooled off with sufficient suddenness, the moisture is precipitated in the form of rain, mist, or snow, and conversely, if the temperature is raised, precipitation will cease, and the air will absorb more moisture as fast as it can get it. The temperature of the air is lowered during the process of absorbing moisture, so that if the air around a thermometer is artificially saturated with moisture the mercury in the thermometer will fall and show how much heat the air has lost. This, taken in connection with the natural temperature of the air before it was saturated, furnishes the basis for a calculation by which the amount of moisture in the natural air is accurately determined. Two thermometers are used in this operation. One has over its bulb a linen sheath which is kept wet and causes the air about it to become saturated with moisture. The other thermometer is of the same kind, but is unsheathed, and is used simply to give the temperature of the natural air at the same time and place. When the two thermometers are fastened to a shaft so that by turning a crank they can be made to revolve rapidly, the saturation of the air around the wet-bulb thermometer is facilitated, and the machine is called a psychrometer.

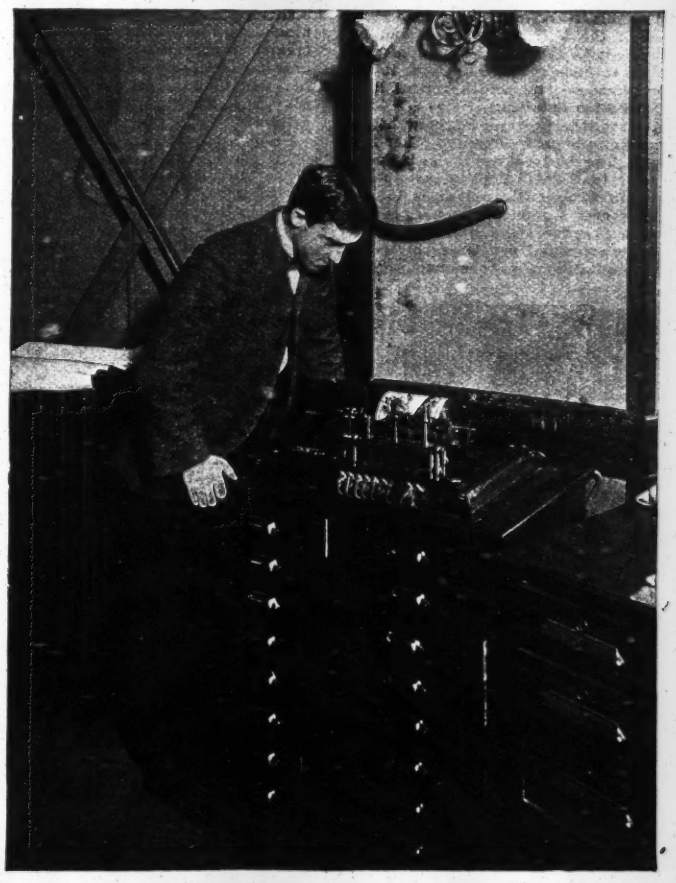
Wind or the movement of the air is greatly affected by the density of the atmosphere. The air we breathe is, scientifically considered, a gas, or a mixture of gases, but it has weight, due to the attraction of gravity, just as all other material substances have. It is believed to surround the earth to a distance or height above the surface of 200 miles, but the height to which it extends above the earth's surface at any particular point varies continually, owing to atmospheric movements and changes. When the air is piled higher than usual over a particular spot the density of the air at that spot is greater by reason of the pressure of the extra air above it; when the air is lower than usual over a particular point, that is, when there is less of it, the density of the air at the earth's surface is less, and when either of these conditions exists there is a tendency toward equilibrium by the movement of air from one point to another. This movement causes wind, so that the determination of the density of the air is important. Under normal conditions the pressure at the earth's surface of a column of air is equal to the pressure of a column of mercury of the same diameter and about thirty inches high. Thus by filling a glass tube a little more than thirty inches long with mercury and inverting it with the open end in a cup of mercury we have the ordinary mercurial thermometer. The mercury will sink away a little from the upper end of the tube, but will remain about thirty inches above the level of the mercury in the cup. Its slight but constant movement up or down will show very accurately, however, the momentary variations in the density or pressure of the outside air, and there are numerous inventions whereby those variations are measured and automatically recorded so they may be seen by the observer at any time he may need them.

The aneroid barometer, which is now frequently used instead of the mercurial thermometer, consists of a metal box partially exhausted of air to just such an exact point that changes in the pressure of the outside air cause the flexible metal top of the box to move in and out. Attached to the flexible top is the proper machinery for recording the movements and showing the pressure. It is this instrument which is frequently used for determining the heights of mountains and other elevations. Since the density of the air decreases as one goes from the surface of the earth upward, the different readings of the barometer will give data from which the difference in elevation may be calculated.

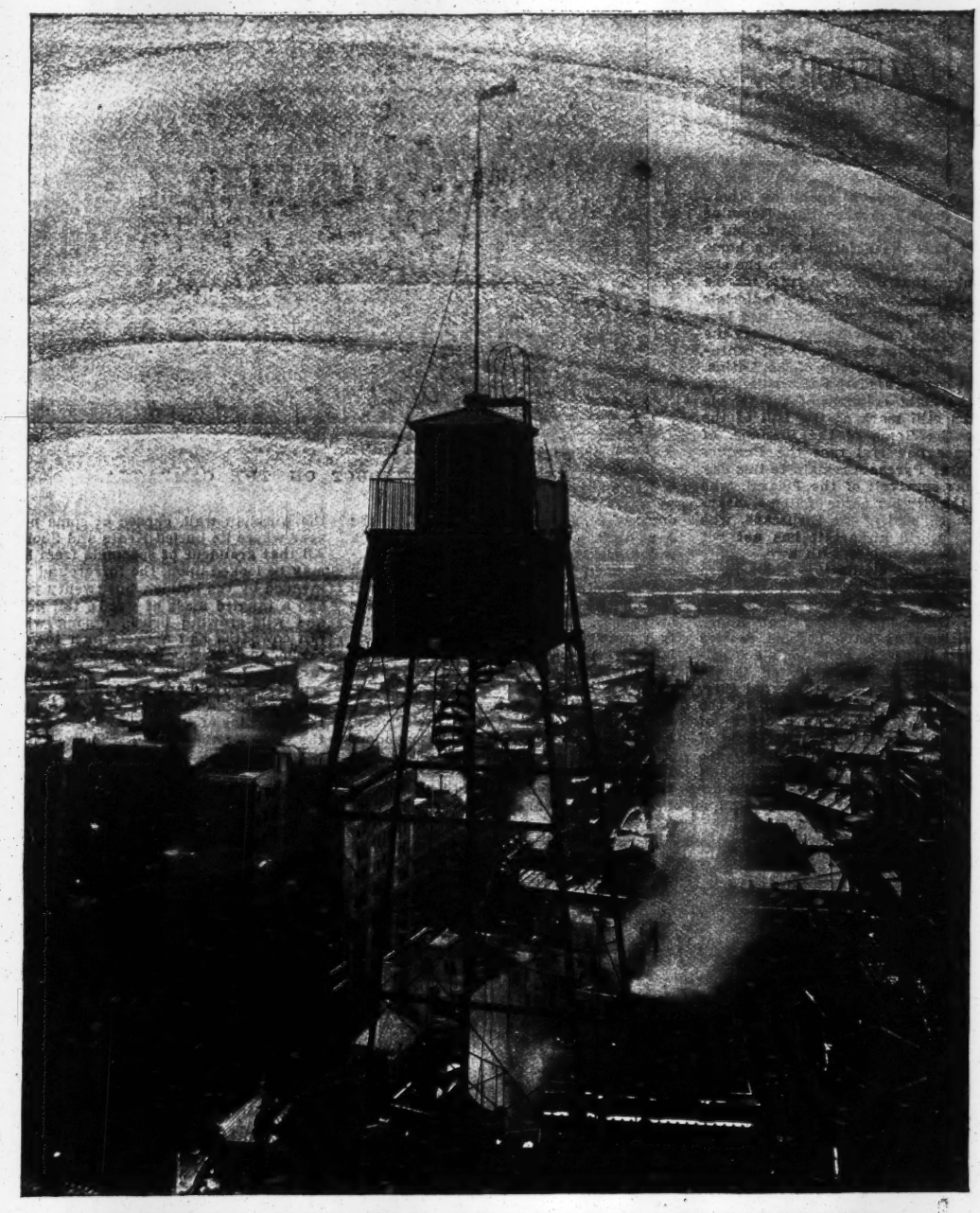
The velocity of the wind is determined by a simple instrument called the anemometer. It consists of four hollow hemispheres of thin metal, each one about the size of a teacup and each one attached to the end of one of two rods. The rods are crossed at their centres at right angles and made to revolve around a vertical axis or shaft. The cups are all faced the same way, and being driven around by the wind, the revolutions of the shaft are recorded on a dial. From the rapidity of these revolutions is determined the rate in miles per hour at which the wind is moving. Precipitation is determined simply by allowing the rain, mist, or snow to fall into a vessel so constructed that there shall be as little evaporation as possible, and measuring it. These instruments are constructed with a care which calls forth all the skill of the best workmen, and, as before stated, new instruments and improvements on the old are constantly being invented and tested. The greatest ingenuity is perhaps manifested in devising machinery which will make the various instruments record the observations automatically.

When the forecaster has received by telegraph from all available points all the information which an intelligent use of these instruments will give, he is nearly ready for his task. He must then determine how the approaching wind may be diverted by other cross currents of which he has been advised, and he must also know all about the natural features of the country over which the air is moving, so that he can estimate how its temperature, density, humidity, velocity, and even its direction will be altered by high mountains, rivers, hot plains, and cool valleys. The frequent failure of the prediction is generally due to an insufficiency of data. Local atmospheric disturbances, though so small in extent as to be outside of the reach of any weather station, frequently set in motion a series of weather events which could not have been predicted because there was no prior information of them. Then, again, while the recorded and telegraphed observations are accurate concerning the atmosphere close to the surface of the earth, there are, above this, other currents different in all conditions, which the observer has, in the present stage of the science, no means of reaching. The electrical condition of the atmosphere is another factor which, while sometimes observed, is not yet accurately measured. Fortunately, however, the failures in prediction are generally of small happenings, where the changes in the weather are slight and of small extent. When the approaching atmospheric disturbance is in the nature of a great storm or a pronounced change of considerable severity and over a large area, the prediction is usually made with great accuracy and sufficiently in advance to save life and property.

New York is a particularly difficult point for the forecaster, because of the great area of the ocean immediately to the east, where there are no observation



TRIPLE SELF-REGISTERING WEATHER MACHINE.



INSTRUMENT TOWER, UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU, NEW YORK.

stations and whence comes absolutely no information in advance of that which the wind itself brings. An interesting attempt was recently made to overcome this by sending out on vessels from the southern coast of Florida carrier pigeons, which would return with the result of observations taken at sea. Because of the inability to send out the pigeons or have them return at regular and stated times, and for various other reasons, the experiments were abandoned, but the idea still presents an interesting possibility, as does the obtaining of information at great heights by the use of balloons and kites, and the further study of the electrical phenomena of atmospheric disturbances.

The instruments described are used at all the Government weather stations, and an illustration is here given of the tower of the new York station, on top of the Manhattan Life Building, where the instruments are exposed. There is also a picture of the triple self-registering machine in Mr. Dunn's office, which records there, as taken by the machines in the tower, the direction and velocity of the wind and the fact as to whether the sun is shining or not.

Elias B. Dunn, who is in charge of the New York weather station, has been in the weather business, so to speak, for twenty-three years, first in New York for a couple of years, then in Denver in 1876-7, Washington, D. C., 1877 to 1882; Cincinnati, 1882-3, and then in New York again, where he has been ever since, and for the last twelve years in charge. He had the title of Sergeant while the Weather Bureau was in charge of the War Department, but when, in 1891, it was turned over to the Department of Agriculture, the newspapers promptly dubbed him "Farmer" Dunn. It was Mr. Dunn who predicted the floods at Cincinnati in 1883 in time for people in the lower portions of the city to move out, and he gained thereby promotion in the service, in addition to the thanks of the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies in Cincinnati. In March, 1890, while the Mississippi Valley was inundated by a flood, Mr. Dunn predicted an increase of the water which would prove particularly disastrous in New Orleans and vicinity. It did not happen within the next twenty-four hours, and the New Orleans papers burst forth in a denunciation of Mr. Dunn as an ignoramus and an alarmist. More time passed, with the waters receding or remaining stationary, and the New Orleans papers and commercial associations began to insist that, since he neither resigned nor retracted, he should be dismissed. Other Southern cities took up the fight against him, and formal demands were made for his retirement. He remained cool under fire, correcting a few statements which had been wrongly attributed to him, but taking back nothing which he had actually said, until finally when, on April 22, large sections of the City of New Orleans were found to be under water, his late critics were so busy telling about it that few of them found time to apologize for the bitter attacks.

CURIOUS CLOCKS.

The recent exhibition of clocks and watches held at the Royal Aquarium in London was the means of bringing before the notice of the public, for the first time, many very curious examples of the horologist's skill. This interesting collection, numbering upward of 2,000, included a Sabbatarian timepiece, which refused to go on Sundays, and which revealed to all who consulted the dial on that day the inscription, "Remember the Sabbath." This remarkable clock played a different tune every quarter of an hour, and contained among its numbers the one hundredth Psalm.

Included, also, in this fine collection—probably the largest ever brought together—was the old dial which was a part of the furniture in the house where Horatio Nelson, the great naval commander, was born; and the first clock made by John Harrison, the inventor of the chronometer. This little piece of mechanism had wooden works, and appeared to be an object of the greatest interest to the many members of the craft who visited the show.

In former times it was the custom of clockmakers to inscribe on the dial plates of their clocks quaint verses, one of the most common being the following:

"I serve thee here, with all my might,
To tell the hours by day, by night;
Therefore, example take by me,
To serve thy God as I serve thee."

Another favorite inscription was "Tempus fugit," or "Time flies," and thereby hangs a tale. A well-known English clockmaker who flourished toward the close of the last century, on being asked by a customer whether a certain clock was of home manufacture, replied: "Oh, certainly. Don't you see the name, Sir? —Tummas Fugit! I often have his clocks through my hands." An account of a most remarkable clock, the property of a Hindu Prince, was recently given in a South African paper. Near the dial is a large gong, hung on poles, while underneath, scattered on the ground, is a pile of artificial human skulls, ribs, legs, and arms, the whole number of bones in the pile being equal to the number in twelve human skeletons. When the hands of the clock indicate the hour of 1, the quantity of bones needed to form a complete human skeleton come together with a snap; by some mechanical contrivance the skeleton springs up, seizes a mallet, and, walking up to the gong, strikes one blow. This finished, he returns to the pile and again falls to pieces. At 2 o'clock two skeletons get up and strike, while at the hours of noon and midnight the entire heap springs up in the shape of twelve skeletons and strike, one after the other, a blow on the gong, and then fall to pieces as before.

Undoubtedly, one of the most wonderful clocks in the world was that originally manufactured for the late Duke Charles of Brunswick, and which is now being exhibited in St. Petersburg. There are no fewer than ninety-five faces to this colossal timepiece. It indicates simultaneously the time of day at thirty different spots on the surface of the earth, besides the movement of the earth around the sun, the phases of the moon, the signs of the zodiac, the passage over the meridian of more than fifty stars of the northern hemisphere, and the date, according to the Gregorian, Greek, Mussulman, and Hebrew calendars. At his death, Prince Charles bequeathed the clock to the Swiss Confederation. So complicated are the works that it took two years to put them together after the clock had been sent in detached pieces from Switzerland to Russia.

The timepiece ordered of Bouchier by the Duc d'Aumale's grandfather for the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV. of England, was recently sold in Paris. It is in the form of a negress's head, modeled admirably. Jewels are incrusted in the bronze round the neck to form a necklace, in the woolly hair, and in the bust, as a clasp for the handkerchief. A pair of openwork gold earrings, long and delicately carved, hang from the ears. On pulling one of them, the hour is shown on the right eye and the minute on the left. If the other earring is drawn a set of musical bells, lodged where the brain should be, chimes out the time of day. A clock without works is a distinct novelty, yet one formerly stood in the splendid Cour de Marble at Versailles, where it was installed in the reign of Louis XIV. Its hand always pointed to the exact moment of the death of the last King of France, and it never moved during his successor's reign. Thus, as one writer has put it, it was a perpetual reminder to the most splendid of Courts that "the paths of glory lead but to the grave."

In the private collection of a gentleman in the South of England is a timepiece which records the age of all the planets, by an arrangement which gives the exact revolutions of each one. Besides giving the golden number, the dominical letter, and other similar information of equal interest, this remarkable clock records the time when it is high tide at various points in Europe. Some time ago a description appeared in an American journal of a Japanese clock standing in a frame three feet high, and five feet broad, representing a landscape of great beauty. In the foreground were plum and cherry trees in full bloom, while in the rear was a hill, gradual in ascent, from which flowed a cascade of crystal. From this point a threadlike stream glided along, encircling rocks and tiny islands in its wanderings, but presently losing itself in a far-off stretch of woodland. In the sky turned a golden sun, indicating as it passed the striking hours, which were all marked upon the frame below, where a slowly creeping tortoise served as a hand. A bird of exquisite plumage, resting on the branch of a plum tree, proclaimed by its singing the expiration of each hour; while, when the song ceased, a little mouse sprang from a grotto close by, and, running over the hill, hastily disappeared in the distance.

Since the middle of the fifteenth century the City of Prague has possessed a remarkable clock, the machinery of which is most complicated. The dial, which is between six and eight feet across, has a number of hands, which mark not only the minutes and the hours, but also the days, months, years, and centuries. Of this clock a poet tells us:

"At the left of the dial a skeleton stands,
And aloft hangs a musical bell in the tower,
Which he rings by a rope that he holds in his hands,
In his punctual function of striking the hour.
But the funniest sight of the numerous sights
Which the clock has to show to the people below,
Is the holy Apostles, in tunics and tights,
Who revolve in a ring, or proceed in a row."

A French gardener recently hit upon a novel idea in the way of clocks. He drew a large circle of about ten yards in diameter on a lawn, and divided it like the dial of a clock into the twelve hours. The circle was laid out with plants of ornamental leaves in different shades of color, while the figures denoting the hour were formed of white, light blue, and bright yellow flowers, which showed up plainly upon the dark groundwork. In the centre of the circle a hole was made in the ground to inclose a clockwork movement of large dimensions, worked by a reservoir of water maintained at a constant level. Two large hands covered with pretty flowers were set in motion by the central mechanism, and at the hours and half hours the ears were charmed by the sound of chimes.

JOHN WALTON SELLICK.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

King of Rome.
Napoleon's Son.

ROME, THE ETERNAL CITY.*

LAMENTATIONS over the destruction of ancient buildings have been awakened nowhere perhaps with such force and frequency as in Rome. The Englishman who may watch unheeded the demolition of historic structures in London, Oxford, or on Salisbury Plain, when he becomes a tourist finds no words too emphatic for what he is pleased to call vandalism as he finds it on foreign soil—in Venice, Florence, or Rome. We may share his feelings, and may call up in his presence new indignation for the work done in English towns; we may even have our moments of shame when historic sites in our own land are irreverently treated.

But in the case of Rome we have compensation. If we have lost here and there some visible object that has gone down before the jerry builder, we have gained others elsewhere; it may be now a long-buried statue, now a temple older than the period of the Kings, or now the wall of Servius Tullius, before which Hannibal and his Carthagenian hosts turned back in despair and which twenty years ago in all the ancient city was nowhere visible, but may be now seen in thirty places.

With these accessions to the world's historic store have come other gains not less interesting, and as knowledge probably much more valuable. Our understanding of the Roman people—their daily life, their domestic comforts and luxuries, their civic splendor—has been immensely enlarged within fifty years, and never at a greater rate than during the past twenty. It is to excavations, to the study of coins, of inscriptions, and of plumbing that we owe those enlargements of our stock of information which are bringing forth such works as Mr. Middleton, Mr. Dennie, and Gregorovius produced, and which have made almost a synonym out of the name of Lanciani. The Colosseum still remains in its lonely grandeur, and Buffalo Bill can give a show there; the Pantheon, with its ancient dome, shields from storms the tomb of Raphael and an altar of the Catholic church; the Mamertine prison might now guard a criminal as when King Martius Ancus built it, or when the Catiline conspirators, Jugurtha, Vercingetorix, or Appius Claudius, gnashed their teeth within its dark abyss; but it is not these facts that we prize so much as others recently made certain—that Romulus was no mythical founder of Rome, but a real one; that the Palatine was a home of men at a time far older than the era of Romulus; that brick and tufa, marble and travertine, were not the materials which have made Roman buildings last to our day, but concrete; that before the Rome of Romulus there were for centuries other Romes, the Rome of the Latins, who first consecrated to Saturn the spot which the eight columns of the temple of Saturn still mark at the Hill of the Capitol; the Rome of the Iberians, of which once powerful race the Basques of the upper Pyrenees remain to this day a peculiar survival; of the Pelasgi, who gave to the city her name of Rome, meaning strength, and of the Etruscans, who gave the world an art it has not yet ceased to contemplate with awe.

Older sites of civilization than these Seven Hills may be found in the Nile Valley, or on the banks of the Euphrates, and Damascus is older than Rome. Other cities may have become centres of prouder, wiser, or more populous empires—as London, or Pekin, or Washington; but Rome, as the Eternal City, claims a regard no other spot in the wide world can claim. As a centre of empires, as a world-important home of art and law, religion and learning, it has had duration longer than any other. Over its Seven Hills has passed the dominion of the prehistoric races, of a line of Kings, of a republic, of an empire which on the Tiber lasted for 700 years, and when transferred to the Golden Horn lasted almost until Columbus found his New World; and finally of that other empire, founded not with the sword, nor maintained by it, but founded by faith and preaching, and the duration of which Macaulay has assured us will continue until his own New Zealander shall have come to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's from a broken arch of London Bridge.

The world has few grander spectacles for the well-informed man than such a scene as lies before the eye from the dome of St. Peter's; from the hill of the Janiculum, or the Aurelian wall. On a warm, clear day in Winter, while he occupies one of these points of observation a man, as he looks around him, may well feel himself chained to the spot by his own spirit. He may gaze across the lonely Campagna, with its miles of desert lands where once were gardens and costly villas; may contemplate with keen delight the distant Sabine Hills, the Umbrian Apennines, or the hills called Alban, with their white hues, their green, or their gray; may view the tremendous walls and arches of Caracalla's baths, on top of which Shelley wrote his "Prometheus"; may sight the hill where the Caesars dwelt, and where now, amid widespread ruins, the ilex, the cypress, and the umbrella pine spread their dark shade; may here and there see the tower or dome that marks the Pantheon or the Lateran; or may find the neighborhood of Forum, around which are grouped "the chief relics of almighty Rome."

The field of freedom, faction, fame and blood;
Here a proud people's passions were exhaled,
From the first hour of empire in the bud,
To that when further worlds to conquer failed.

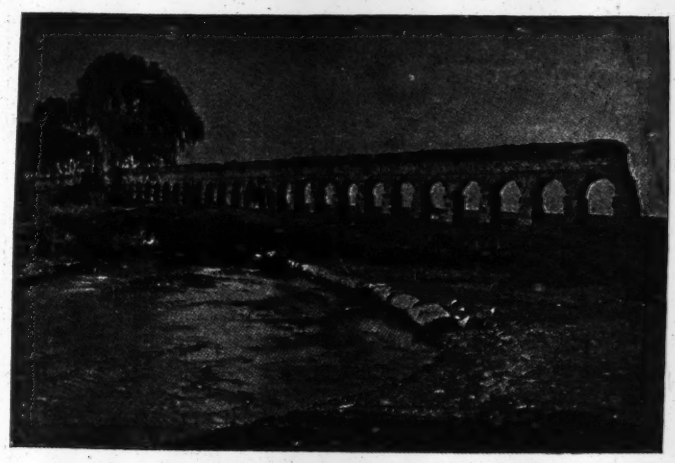
But among all sites, none can surpass the Aurelian wall, chosen at some point near where lie buried Keats and Shelley. All that grandeur of spectacle from here may be looked upon, the foreground now invaded by the builder, but twenty years ago a tangled mass of weeds, tall grass, and wild-growing brush, among which ran cowpaths and above which towered the monumental walls of Caracalla, and far beyond, over miles of shapeless roofs, crumbling towers, and broken walls, the dome of Michael Angelo, chief among all that remains of Rome, as it rises toward the dome of the blue sky in the far-off north. Desolation is the word for this scene, marking what remains of the mournfulest decay of human glory that time has witnessed. And yet under the roofs of these houses, amid all these ruins, dwells now a great population—not the population of imperial times, nor perhaps of the late republic; but greater than was known in the Middle Ages, and at least double what was known fifty years ago.

Rome, as the capital of united Italy, has made great strides forward among cities, until fully half a million souls dwell within her walls. To the man who has restored so much of greatness as to population nothing could be more proper than that a noble monument should be raised to him within sight of the Palatine, or that his burial place should be within the walls of that one building of imperial times which has come down to us in a good state of preservation—the Pantheon. Hard by the Palatine, the hill of the Capitol, the very Forum itself, it is fit there should rise the Victor Emanuel Monument again to remind us that to Rome as to no other city belongs the word eternal. What wars has she not seen, what strange, what diverse, what numbers of masters, of every race and in every age, only to survive them one and all, her spirit often crushed but never subdued, her life a potent factor in the events of every epoch since history began:

Yea, Time on yon campagnian plain
Has pitched in siege his battle tents;
And round about her battlements
Has marched and trumpeted in vain.

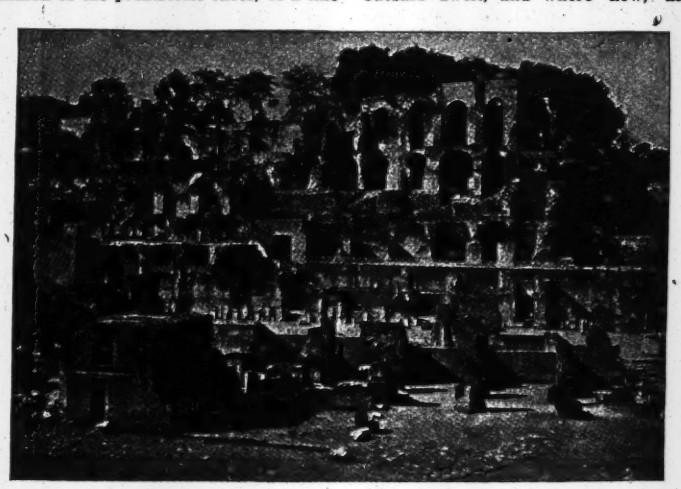
These skies are Rome! the very loam
Lifts up and speaks in Roman pride;
And Time, outfaced and still defied
Sits by and wags his beard at Rome.

Roman annals, better than most others, afford examples of the continuity of history. It can readily be shown that republican forms of government have always existed; it is now in America, it was once for a thousand years in Venice,



From Dennie's "Rome of To-day and Yesterday."

ARCHES OF AQUEDUCT ON THE CAMPAGNA.

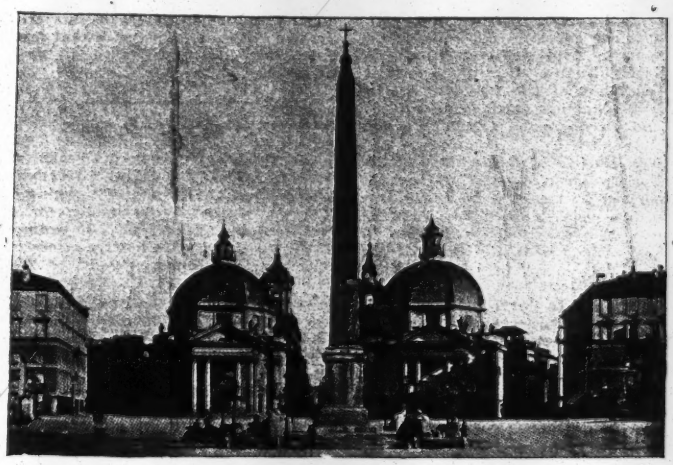


From Dennie's "Rome of To-day and Yesterday."

PALACE OF CALIGULA AND HOUSE OF THE VESTALS.

From Dennie's "Rome of To-day and Yesterday."

TOMB OF CAECILIA METELLA.



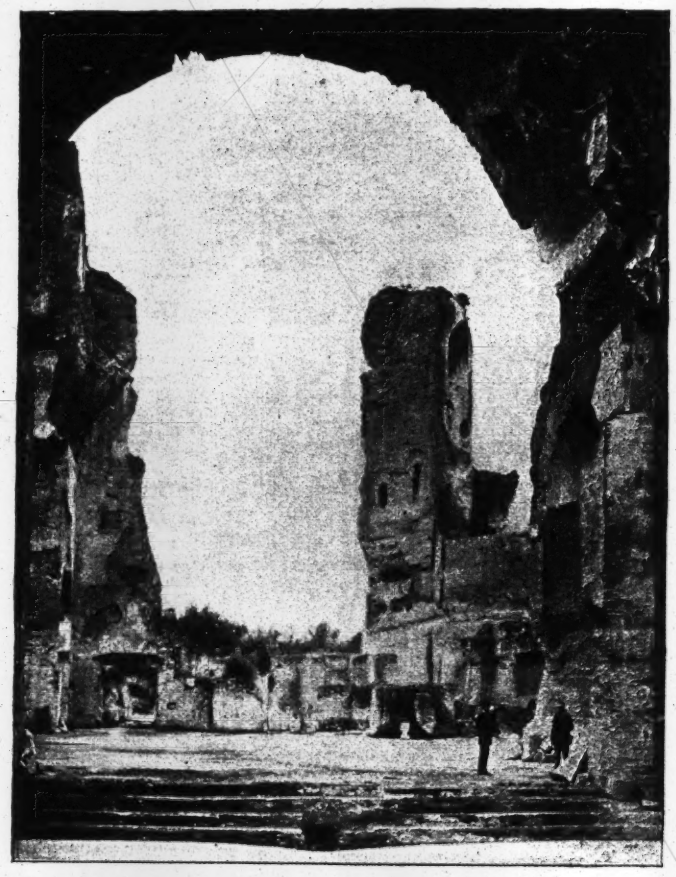
From Dennie's "Rome of To-day and Yesterday."

PIAZZA DEL POPOLO.

*ROME OF TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY. The Pagan City. By John Dennie. Third Edition. 8vo, illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1896. $4.

THE REMAINS OF ANCIENT ROME. By J. Henry Middleton. Two Volumes. 8vo. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1891.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF ROME IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By Ferdinand Gregorovius. 12mo. Two Volumes. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1894.



From Dennie's "Rome of To-day and Yesterday."

THE BATHS OF CARACALLA.

and again for centuries it was in Rome. But there is another fact in which the history of Rome has an impressive share. As it was the Greeks who subdued Troy, so was it a Trojan refugee, planter of a colony in Italy, from whom, according to Virgil's pleasing tale, were descended the first Caesars. It was the Romans who avenged Troy in the conquest of Greece. When Rome had been herself subdued by the barbarians of the north and religious enthusiasts from the east, an Italian sailor, descendant of a Roman citizen, leaving a Spanish port, found new lands in the west, where these northern barbarians, in the progress of the ages, were to found and cement a new republic with speech and laws unknown to Rome. When Columbus sailed from Palos, the followers of Mohammed were enthroned in the City of Constantine; St. Sophia had become a mosque, with its glorious walls whitewashed; grass was growing in the Roman Forum and cows were chewing their cuds there; but lands far to the north, to which Caesar, Agricola, and Hadrian had conveyed the first seeds of civilization and Augustin the first ideas of a faith not Pagan, still preserved the names that Rome had given to localities, like London, still acknowledged some sway from the code of Justinian, and applauded as they were to applaud for hundreds of years longer the writings of Publius Maro:

> Wielder of the stateliest measure ever moulded by the lips of man.

Along with the archaeologist and the philologist, important work has been done for Rome by the geologist. Mr. Dennie gives an interesting outline of it. As Roman history has been marked by wars and upheavals from earliest times, so are the very hills on which the successive cities have been reared results of upheavals. The site of Rome is the site of volcanoes and the material with which Roman buildings have been constructed came originally from the centre of the earth, whence it was thrown out by volcanic action. First came the substance out of which the action on it by water made the hard conglomerate known as tufa, forming the basis of the Roman hills, and from which the early walls, temples, and cloacae were made. A later eruption sent forth a substance known as pozzolana, of which vast quantities were deposited over the plain, and which mixed with lime and water, forms a cement of adamantine strength, of which great use was made by the builders. Then followed a period when fresh-water lakes covered the land, and the Tiber was a great river. Along the valley of the stream and on the slopes of hills carbonate of lime was deposited, and from this came the famous building stone which we know as travertine, of which use continues to be made in Rome. Still later followed other volcanic disturbances, and from the earth came forth enormous masses of lava, pouring down the hillsides into the valleys, and making deposits from which the Romans early learned to quarry their paving stones, many of which remain to this day as useful as when they were laid.

The destroyers of Rome were not so much the Goths or Vandals as the Roman people of later ages, the Christian builders, the Italian Princes of the Renaissance. Gregorovius shows us that the stay of the Goths in Italy lasted only three days. The Goths robbed the city of its gold and jewels, its rich fabrics, its warlike implements, and, perhaps, many noble statues were overthrown. The Vandals were allowed by their chief to remain fourteen days and plunder as they desired. Their cupidity is represented as having been appalling; but it needs no argument to show how impossible it would have been for them to work any great destruction to the architectural monuments of the city; to destroy great buildings would have been impossible.

When Theodoric came to found his stable and beneficent rule, Gregorovius affirms that neither the sacks by Visigoths, Vandals, or the mercenaries of Ricimer had been able wholly to exhaust the boundless wealth of the imperial city. Under Theodoric and his Gothic successors, Roman monuments for sixty years were protected, and it was not until they had been overthrown that the real ruin of the ancient city began. The city that had been the world's mistress became a city of cloisters, its civic vitality crushed out, and for the builders of churches and palaces it was made a quarry of. Out of the Colosseum more than one Prince's palace was constructed. Where Nero had erected a circus, St. Peter's was built. Where Nero had been buried was built Santa Maria del Popolo.

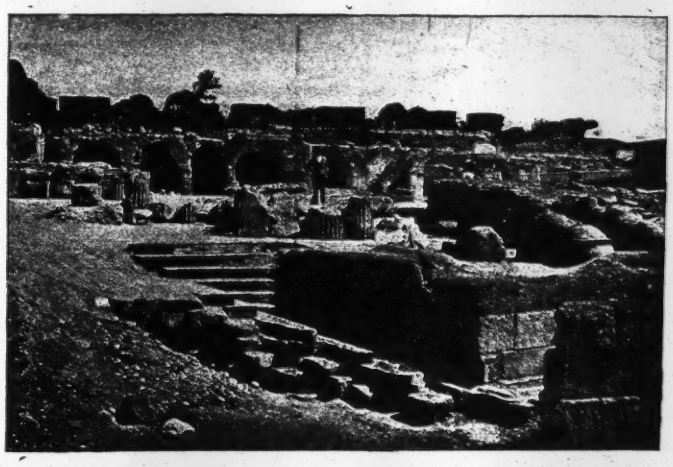
Indeed, the Rome of the Popes was the Rome of the Emperors in all but civic pride and that warlike energy in which the Popes, save here and there in a Julius II. or a Gregory the Great, were mainly and properly wanting. With Paganism overthrown, the Church became in its outward form completely Pagan. Around it everywhere lay still many monuments of Pagan splendor. Even as late as Gregory's time Gregorovius affirms that Rome was "richer in art than all the modern capitals of Europe combined." As Paganism surrounded the Church, so had the Church become a product of Paganism. In the Pope had virtually been revived the Emperor, and such a revival had not been so much a result of personal ambition on the part of the Bishop of Rome as of the natural wants of a people who for many centuries had lived under an imperial form of government. And so of the temporal power and the wars waged to extend and maintain it. Not the Popes, but the spirit of the Italian people was responsible for that policy.

From the Bishopric of Rome grew what Gregorovius calls an ecclesiastical empire, with the Pope as Emperor, the Cardinals and Bishops as the Senate, and the Lateran as the Senate house, while monasteries scattered over the world were the colonies which this new Roman Empire planted and maintained. In the supremacy of the Pope was effected the unity of Christendom, as in the supremacy of the Roman Emperors had been effected the unity of the older Roman Empire. Never was sounder reason advanced for the success of the Papal idea than this which Gregorovius so admirably sets forth. Papal supremacy was the logical successor of the imperial idea of the Caesars. In the manner in which the Italians applied that idea to the Church they are seen to have literally absorbed the political genius of the Roman Empire. As Rome endured, so has the Papacy survived all its enemies and constantly widened its dominion. Indeed, we may not go too far when we say that in the Papal Church Rome herself still survives in spiritual supremacy over lands and peoples which ancient Rome never aspired to rule, and many of which she never knew existed. What noble prophecy it was that Shakespeare put into the mouth of Casca, as Caesar lay dead in the Senate house,

> "How many ages hence
> "Shall this our lofty scene be acted over
> "In States unborn and accents yet unknown."

This absorption of the political genius of Rome is nowhere more strikingly shown than in the hospitality the Church has ever held out to high ability. The imperial administration constantly employed new men in its service, with their new energy and new ideas, so that with all the autocracy that existed there were opportunities to rise, once a man had superior talents. Talent Rome ever sought to secure, and it became the source of her strength that she did so. Thus it was that even the imperial purple was not beyond the reach of a man born out of Italy and of poor parents; it might be in Illyria, it might be in Dacia, or it might be on the banks of the Rhine. And so with the Church of Rome. Her annals are full of the strangest evidence of what fortune in Rome has done for a man. A son of poverty, born thousands of miles away from Rome, or one born within the shadow of Trajan's column, equally might become the head of the Church no less than the son of a great Italian Prince. Not only could the Medici see their son John mount the Papal throne as Leo X., but a poor monk named Breakspear, living in far-off Hertfordshire, in England, could have his son Nicholas mount it as Adrian IV.

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

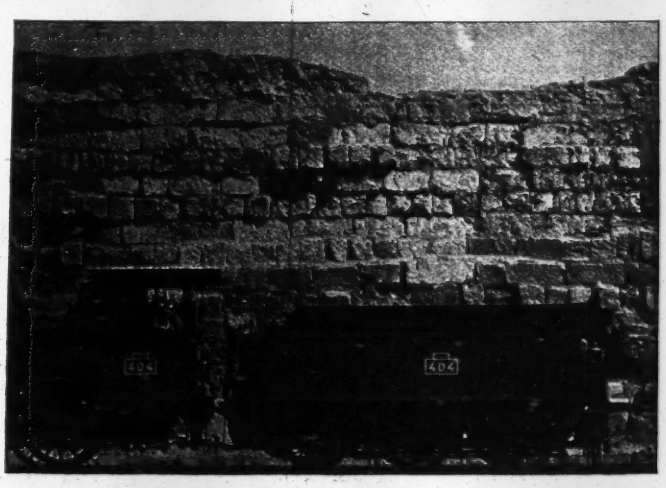


From Dennie's "Rome of To-day and Yesterday."

REMAINS OF PRIMITIVE TEMPLE, PALATINE HILL.

From Dennie's "Rome of To-day and Yesterday."

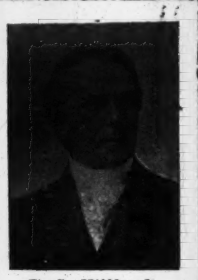
THE APPIAN WAY.



From Dennie's "Rome of To-day and Yesterday."

THE SERVIAN WALL.

THE THEATRES



E. S. Willard.

WHILE Richard Mansfield, Herbert Beerbohm Tree, and Edward S. Willard are all conspicuous on the New York stage, the reviewer of theatrical proceedings finds himself supplied with a topic all-absorbing and unavoidable. These three young actors—for as comparatively young men who have not yet developed to the fullest extent their artistic powers or secured the place in public esteem they have been seeking they must be considered—are generally regarded as the most original, ambitious, enterprising, and variously gifted of all the English-speaking actors of the present hour after Henry Irving.

Which of the three is the greatest or the most nearly great is a question that may well be left to posterity and their respective "press agents." Greatness in stage art is always a relative matter.

Macready, who was the "great actor" of his brief epoch, would not have been accounted great if he had reached his prime in the era of Kemble's decline and the advent of Kean. When Kean's fame was at its zenith Junius Brutus Booth, accounted by many good judges his equal if not his superior, could not obtain a foothold in the English capital, and was dismissed with contemptuous politeness by that superior critic, Mr. Hazlitt, as "a gentleman of the name of Booth."

So-called "greatness" on the stage also is frequently a matter of cant and humbug. I doubt if many of the highly extolled actors of the past really deserved to be called "great." We are all agreed, I hope, that only the possession of genius makes an artist great, but there is no general agreement as to what genius is. If it implies the possession of some strange inborn power and a comprehension of the possibilities of suffering and joy far beyond its possessor's human experience, it is certainly as rare on the modern stage as it is in modern literature.

The gift of mimicry is almost as common as the desire to display it, by which I mean that a large proportion of the young persons who want to go on the stage, and are happily prevented from doing so, would be as successful in practicing the actor's art as that gift could make them. But the gift of mimicry is not genius, and it does not carry the dramatic novice very far in his calling. To be sure, many famous actors have been renowned as apt mimics; and to confine this part of an article that already threatens to become prolix, to its immediate subject or subjects, Mr. Mansfield is one of the most extraordinarily successful mimics we have ever seen, while both Mr. Tree and Mr. Willard have the gift well developed. But all three employ pure mimicry rarely in their acting, Mr. Mansfield, I am constrained to believe, too rarely, for if he would occasionally descend, in his interpretations of Shakespeare, to sheer imitation of some of the renowned actors of the recent past, his uncommonly original, thoughtful, and frequently powerful portrayals of Gloster and Shylock would be more effective. I know perfectly well how the sensitive artist would writhe, if, by any odd chance, this bit of advice should reach his eye, and it is not offered in a frivolous spirit, by any means. Still, it is somewhat aside from the argument.

But, while mimicry does not make the actor, and there have been stories of some supposedly great actors who lacked the gift altogether, it is one of the most useful if not a positively essential part of his equipment, in nowise more important, though, than the needed physical requirements of voice and figure, and a sympathetic temperament, a studious habit, a fine imagination, powers of observation, as well as the purely technical acquirements that, given the other qualities, are the least important of all. An actor might obtain distinction who lacked some of these qualifications, but these three possess them all, in varying degrees, with some others. Each has long passed his novitiate, though each is still a young man, in whose work the buds of promise have not all blossomed.

Having, perhaps with poor ingenuity, shirked the question which of the three is greatest or most nearly great, I may in safety express my personal preference for the acting of Mansfield. It seems to me that, thus far, with by no means the best material advantages, his achievement has been richer, more profoundly interesting, even nobler, than that of his brother artists. This, of course, is speaking with a knowledge of all Mansfield has done since his talent lifted him out of obscurity, and with a knowledge only of what the others have done in their American tours. Leaving out of the question Mansfield's Baron Chevrial, his Jekyll and Hyde, Prince Karl, and even his Brummell—the things most closely associated with his fame, which have been discussed for and against ad nauseam—his artistic record is wonderfully varied. Even his failures have been splendid—some of them fairly glorious.

The two positively perfect portrayals of his I have seen were Nero in a well-meant play that was hopeless from the first, and Napoleon in a bewildering composition one could not, by stretching courtesy, call a play at all. He seemed to bring to life again the Nero of Suetonius in many of his moods, as tyrant, coward, voluptuary, and dilettante, and the illusion was so strong that criticism hid its head. In the presence of his portrayal of Napoleon I felt personally acquainted with the Man of Destiny and much in awe of him.

There have been times, under the influence of Mansfield's acting, when I have been strongly impelled to cry aloud "Here, at last, is a great artist!"—as in King Richard's awakening from his awful dream, and Rodion's delirium. My impulse then was to call Mansfield great in the largest sense in which that much-abused word may be applied to dramatic art, but the adjective is not available when his Shylock is to be described. This impersonation, which has been found acceptable by many close students of Shakespeare, is certainly to be commended as a clear, coherent, and almost wholly original interpretation of Shakespeare. His portrayal of the Jew of Venice has admirable firmness and distinctness. The man's dignity, stubbornness, hatred, and affection for his kind are well denoted. Much of the incidental "business" of the play is surprisingly new, and most of it is useful. I can appreciate the artistic insight and the "naturalness" of the portrayal; yet it lacks the tragic force, the never-failing thrill of the Shylock of Booth, Lawrence Barrett, and Edward L. Davenport, and the unutterable pathos of Irving's at the close of the trial scene.

The expression of pathos, indeed, is not Mansfield's strong point, but in this he resembles his two distinguished contemporaries. With them all, when the situation is pathetic, the dramatist must bear the greater part of the burden. They will not hamper, but they will not help him much. And Mansfield is never mirthful on the stage. In the lightest of the plays he avoids hearty laughter. The most cheerful of men among his friends, his artistic aspect is ever grave, even in Prince Karl, and generally sombre. I do not instance this as a fault to be corrected, but as an artistic trait that cannot well be overlooked.

To Willard's credit, so far as we who have only known him here can judge, no such rich variety of achievement can be placed. Some of us remember his mistaken Hamlet vaguely, with a touch of sadness. Yet he has done nothing else, even in the most trivial play, that has not been of uncommon interest. A broad sympathy with human nature, technical expertness of a high order, and harmonious form have distinguished all his impersonations. I cannot agree with those persons who accuse him of lacking a sense of humor, and his insight has rarely failed him. The humor of Professor Goodwillie was Willard's as largely as it was Barrie's, and that was one of the soundest, sweetest, and truest portrayals in comedy the present generation has seen. On the other hand, in denoting the pure passion, the struggle of overpowering love with conscience, the remorse of Judah; the triumph of a strong will over conscience, honor, fear, and remorse in "John Needham's Double," Willard displayed histrionism which will surely lead him to triumph some day in drama of a higher quality and permanent value.

The personal charm of this actor is always potent. He can laugh on the stage. A joyous, buoyant nature is as easily within his scope as a sombre one. His physical equipment is excellent, and his technique has rarely failed him, except in passages wherein his dramatist has clearly gone beyond his own depth, and only an actor of some unique power could hope to make the situation wholly effective.

In "The Rogue's Comedy," the work of an expert dramatist, Willard's acting awakens no thought of failure. The only objection that could be made to it is the repetition of the make-believe clairvoyant summons to his "familiar" four several times in Act I., but it would be finicky criticism that would single out this as a flaw.

The old dramatists, who wrote for the entertainment of people of ample leisure and healthy nervous systems, were fond of frequently going over the same subject, and the actors of their day would never have been taken to task for not slurring any passages intrusted to them. But we are a restless, nervous lot, nowadays, and I confess that I felt a little bit uncomfortable last Monday night when a third and then a fourth incanta-

LATEST PORTRAIT OF FANNY DAVENPORT.

CHARLES RICHMAN OF DALY'S.

tion was deliberately performed—uncomfortable for Willard's sake, for I felt that to bore a New York audience thus early in the night would be fatal. But the danger was soon passed, and after the first act the triumph was assured.

Bailey Prothero, villain that he is, is yet not a personage who lacks the spectator's sympathy. Mr. Jones has cleverly made him much more agreeable than the other characters, who are either half fools or half rogues, excepting the British Matron, who is here represented as very sly, very shrewd, but a "good fellow" at heart; the blonde maiden, who is a mere cipher, and the virtuous young lawyer, who is both a prig and a lawbreaker.

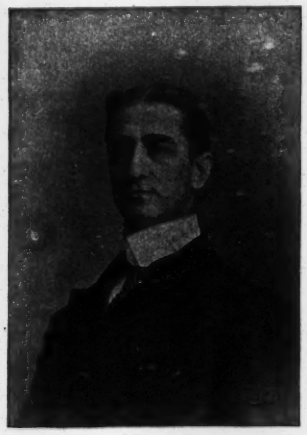
I leave poor Miss Jennison out of this category, of course. She, too, is a sympathetic character. Neither she nor Bailey is quite "probable." We can accept them and their experiences without much strain, as possible in London, but if the scene were New York I fancy they would be rejected. Which explains, perhaps, why "The Rogue's Comedy" has not been sniffed at here as it was in London, where its picture of Marquises and city men sitting on a "board" organized by a professional clairvoyant who had been a thief, while his wife, known as a spinster, "worked" the aristocracy as his accomplice, seemed just a trifle overdrawn. Like "The Bauble Shop," this newer play by Jones is better suited to the American than to the home market.

But if Prothero is not vulgarly probable, he is still a delightful fellow, whose nature has depths as well as shallows, who is as fastidious in his rascalities as Fosco or Macaire, who is ever true to the woman who has patiently shared his lot, who shows in a dozen ways his capability for better things. Bailey starts for the United States in the last act. We would be likely to give him the cold shoulder on his arrival if we knew about his goings on in London, but I am not sure he would not develop into a decent citizen.

These thoughts are engendered by Willard's acting, and the technical merits of his performance are fine and innumerable. Bailey is a man of many moods. He ranges from careless hilarity to black desperation. He is quick-witted and adroit. He has all the outward signs of the gentleman. Besides his abiding affection for the wife who has suffered so much for him, he has a great fondness for the son who does not know him, whom he aids materially, and who is the means of his downfall. The pathos of that scene in the last act, when Bailey tells the lie that saves Lambert from shame is, however, the author's rather more than the actor's.

The portrayal of Bailey's moods is probably easy work for Willard. The character does not overtax any of his powers, as he leaves to the modern system of "suggestion" one or two bits old-school actors would have played vigorously; nor does it call into exertion all his powers. It will undoubtedly be the only rôle he need act to attract the public in this short engagement, but it is a pity he cannot be seen, once or twice, in some other plays.

The purpose of this review was restricted in the beginning, but I must break the connection here to say a few words about Olga Brandon's acting as Miss Jennison. I am afraid the credit that has been given her for disguising herself to fit the rôle is scarcely warranted. She looks much as she did when she last acted here in "The Visit." But the merit of her acting could scarcely be overstated, for she makes all that could be made of the swindler's patient accomplice, strikes every note of admiration, sympathy, terror, shame, and grief with sureness and effect, and fills the picture with subtle grace. A more touching piece of dramatic portraiture has not been seen here this season. And it will be noted that Miss Brandon does not lack the gift of pathos. Something might be argued from this, but I must hasten to the next branch of my subject.



Edwin Stevens.

NANCY McINTOSH AS O MIMOSA SAN.

For mere versatility Tree must be foremost. Who can doubt that when he plays Sir John Falstaff and the starving, lovelorn youth, Gringoire, on the same night; when he is by turns the modern man of fashion, the blasé nobleman, the Australian outlaw, the English Montjoy, the Polish hypnotist, the scarlet-faced Russian police spy, and the Devil himself?

Then he was Hamlet, too, a blonde, slender, long-limbed Hamlet, who was novel, bustling, and certainly interesting, though I declare I have forgotten nearly all about him excepting that he used Rosencrantz and Guildenstern like a pair of billiard balls, and made caroms with them all over the stage.

Of course, Mr. Tree's versatility is largely a matter of make-up, but the make-up is invariably ingenious, and it is his own. He can disguise his voice, too, fairly well, and Falstaff's growl is rather attractive. To be sure, his Falstaff does not wear very well. It becomes tedious long before the end of "The Merry Wives," and the little he showed of it in the excerpt from "Henry IV." last week was enough. There have been several less satisfactory Falstaffs in my time, and I should have been sorry to miss Beerbohm Tree's, especially as it was given the same nights he acted blonde, fragile, blasé, dissipated Valentine, Duke of Guisebury. Here we see Mr. Tree at his best, and it is a good best, too, and probably it is true that his versatility, real or make-believe, is not of much consequence, after all, and that as the delineator of modern London manners, emotions, and apologies for passions, Tree should be judged.

The three acts of "The Dancing Girl" which I saw seemed to represent a very good order of contemporary dramatic art. The scenery and dresses were handsome, though not a bit better than in Mr. Sothern's performances of the play at the Lyceum Theatre, and the acting was all fairly intelligent—Mr. Brough's, Miss Rorke's, and Mr. du Maurier's had individual force and distinction—while Mr. Tree's embodiment of the bored roué, the gentleman by inheritance who never intends to do a mean deed and never does a noble one, was convincing and fascinating.

This was no hero of romance transplanted to the drawing room and employing the symbolism that would have suited the expression of Orlando's moods in the Forest of Arden to denote the traits of the kind of fellow of whom Orlando never dreamed. Yet the impersonation was as picturesque, too, as any of Orlando or Romeo could be, a model of easy grace, full of little studies of little arts such as the lighting of a cigarette or the serving of a cup of coffee. No titled Briton in real life ever entered a room, or sat on a chair, or lounged or yawned, or fondled an estimable bulldog more correctly.

And the meaning of the character, the almost hopeless depravity, the glimmering of an inherited feeble conscience, the gentleness, the yearning, the horror and despair were all perfectly denoted, too.

Tree can laugh. He can be as buoyant as a happy child, and the enigmatical light-heartedness, or assumption of it by this degenerate Duke is denoted with facility. His natural voice is always agreeable to me, and the slight lisp is never annoying. In the details of dress he is as admirable as in those of deportment. To a youth desirous of becoming a young man of fashion the superficial attributes of his portrayal of the Duke of Guisebury may be recommended as a good study.

No person who did not wait to see the conventional and unlikely last act would ever call "The Dancing Girl" a romantic play. They had a pretty scheme at the Lyceum of emphasizing the character of Sybil Crake and making her a personification of Valentine's conscience. I remember that it recalled to me vividly, at the time, a nice book I read in my childhood called "Dick and His Friend Fido." Sybil was very lame in Act I., and needed two crutches. In Act II. she could limp about with a walking stick. But in the penultimate climax she tripped briskly down stairs without touching the balustrade. Val's conscience was thoroughly awakened then, as the vial of poison fell to the floor. In Mr. Tree's production, however, Sybil is lame all through the three acts. I suppose she can dance as well as Drusilla in Act IV., but that does not matter.

Three-quarters of the play are likely enough, allowing for artistic exaggeration, and the dramatist's license, and it is not more severe on London society than many popular novels.

After seeing Mr. Tree in all he has acted here, I am convinced that his best field is the modern social drama; in spite of his love of color, his touch of fantasy, and his feeling for romance. A feeling for romance is all very well, but romance needs warm blood, vigor, and dashing spirits.

To sum up briefly, of the three distinguished actors I should place Mansfield first, both in achievement and in promise, though there are many qualities in which Willard and Tree equal him, and some in which each surpasses him. He has lavished money and expended his energy on poorer plays than "The Seats of the Mighty," but we see all his experiments, and not many of theirs. They are all men upon whom the hopes of persons seriously interested in the dramatic stage rest strongly, and they are all artists whom it is a part of a good modern education to see and to understand.

The theatrical week had its other topics, which must be dismissed with few words. Fanny Davenport's acting in Fédora is powerful and well considered, and she holds her own well as a popular attraction; but her work demands no extended consideration at the present moment.

Charles Richman fills the place of jeune premier in Mr. Daly's company with modesty and diligence. He is comely and his acting improves. To fill the rôles of Orlando, Charles Courtly, and Charles Surface on that stage, within a few weeks, is a severe task, or three severe tasks, but no doubt Mr. Richman's thoughtful and well-considered acting is perfectly satisfying to most of the people who see him.

The Banished Duke in "As You Like It," the Marquis Imari in "The Geisha," and Sir Harcourt Courtly in "London Assurance" are not similar personages, but the strong similarity of Edwin Stevens's impersonations is indisputable. He is not an actor of extraordinary versatility. But he has dramatic aptitude and good taste. His delivery of the Duke's speeches was fluent and sensible. His Sir Harcourt was a picturesque modern idea of an antique fop.

Mr. and Mrs. Bourchier have finished their first engagement in New York without perceptibly stirring the town. They came here in an unpropitious hour. But they will probably be cordially welcomed when they return. Their company is well chosen, and their own acting is interesting. Mr. Blakeley and Mr. Elliott would be ornaments to any company. The plays in the repertory of this company were all amusing, and were put on the stage with care and good taste. The second act of "The Chili Widow" was as droll and enlivening as farce can be, and it was uncommonly well acted, while the version of "Divorçons" called "The Queen's Proctor," though not calculated to satisfy people who prefer their French comedy in the original package, was sprightly and clean.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

MR. AND MRS. BOURCHIER IN "THE QUEEN'S PROCTOR."

MUSIC

Walter Damrosch.

MR. WALTER DAMROSCH sometimes reminds me of the ghosts in "Macbeth." Certain Thanes of Cawdor have declaimed at him: "Down; thy crown doth sear mine eyeballs." But he persistently refuses to "down," and goes right on wearing his crown. He is certainly a young gentleman of large purposes and unflagging energy. He deserves all the honor and the glory of having resurrected German opera at a time when its few remaining opponents were crying for joy over what they supposed was its grave. He deserves some credit for the great German performances given under the direction of Mr. Grau at the Metropolitan, for it was the success of Damrosch that induced the impresario to comply with the dearest wish of Jean de Reszke's life and give "Tristan." This season we behold the joyous spectacle of a coalition of the two forces. Mr. Damrosch brings us a complete German company, but he has in it artists who can sing certain rôles in other languages. For instance, there are a French Don José and a French Micaela on the list. The Carmen will be Mme. Calvé, who will sing with Mr. Damrosch's forces in certain cities not to be visited by the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau company. Mme. Emma Eames and other members of the Metropolitan company are to do likewise, so that Mr. Damrosch will really have the stronger company of the two, unless he purposes to lend some of his people to Mr. Grau occasionally.

There is a dream that I have dreamed. It is dangerous to tell of such visions, lest they never come true; but who could contain himself at the bare fancy of Jean de Reszke and Lilli Lehmann as Tristan and Isolde? It will be possible in America this year to give the greatest performance of "Tristan und Isolde" ever known in the world, except in respect of Brangäne, and it ought to be done. If Messrs. Damrosch and Grau do not give this performance, they will miss one of the opportunities of their lives.

The demand for German opera in this community is not a "fad." It is the genuine demand of the most responsive public in the world. All singers agree that in no city do they so quickly feel the influence of the invisible current of sympathy flowing to them from their auditors as in New York. "Your public does not make such demonstrations as those of Italy," said a great artist to me, "but it makes one that touches the performer more deeply." This is a musical community, and it will always have a big place in its heart for German opera properly given. Walter Damrosch has worked hard to restore German opera to a permanent footing here, and he deserves the generous support which he receives. His season this year promises to be more interesting than his last one, not only because of the variety which he will offer, but because of the superiority of his company. Of course, Alvary will be missed by those who have for years regarded him as their ideal tenor. But we are to have other singers whose appearance or return will be hailed with joy. Of these the first and most glorious is Lilli Lehmann. What a flood of delightful memories the mere mention of her name lets loose! Perhaps this is not the worst time in the world to give a brief review of her remarkable career, remarkable because it began with the trills and staccati of a Violetta and culminated in the overmastering tragedy of an Isolde. Lilli Lehmann was born at Würzburg in 1848. She received her instruction in singing from her mother, Marie Lehmann, who was a harp player and had also been a prima donna at Cassel under the directorship of Ludwig Spohr. The daughter made her first appearance on the stage as the First Boy in Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte." She was engaged successively at Dantzig in 1868 and at Leipzig in 1870. She made her first appearance at Berlin on Aug. 19, 1870, as Vielka in Meyerbeer's "Feldlager in Schlesien," ("L'Etoile du Nord.") She achieved a distinct success, and was at once engaged permanently as light soprano. In 1876 she received a life engagement and was appointed Imperial Chamber Singer. That year she began her famous career as a Wagner singer in the historical opening performances of the Baireuth Theatre. She sang Woglinda, one of the Rhine maidens; Helmwige, one of the Valkyries, and the music of the forest bird in "Siegfried."

In 1880 she went to London, where she made a successful appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre on June 3, 1880, as Violetta in "La Traviata." She was also very successful as Filina in "Mignon" on June 15, and she remained a member of the company for two seasons. She soon afterward found that her voice and style were broadening, and determined to seek new laurels as a dramatic soprano. She sang Isolde at Covent Garden on July 2, 1884, in a manner which evoked praise from the English critics, then generally hostile to German opera. Lilli Lehmann made her first appearance in America on the second night of the second season of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, Nov. 25, 1885, singing the title rôle of Bizet's "Carmen," with Mrs. Seidl as Micaela, Alvary as Don José, and Robinson as Escamillo. But it was at her third appearance, on Monday, Nov. 30, that we discovered what manner of artist had come among us, for then she first sang Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre." On Wednesday, Dec. 2, she sang Sulamith in Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba," and her fame began to travel with the four winds of heaven. Her career here in German opera is familiar to all lovers of music. How she grew and developed as she reached that artistic maturity which is necessary to the true interpretation of such rôles as Isolde and Brünnhilde in "Die Götterdämmerung" we all remember. We also remember the grief which her departure caused and the joy with which we hailed the news that she was to return under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. She reappeared on Dec. 16, 1891, singing Leonora in "Il Trovatore" with her husband, Paul Kalisch, as Manrico.

At the close of that season Mme. Lehmann broke down from overwork and illness, and suffered a total loss of voice, which it was feared would be permanent. She recovered, however, in the course of time, and I am assured by persons competent to judge, and who heard her sing at Baireuth last Summer, that her voice is in superb condition and her art consummate.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann will join Mr. Damrosch's company about the middle of January. She has just returned to Berlin from a concert tour in Dresden, Hanover, Leipzig, and other German towns. In Dessau she received from the Grand Duke a decoration, the seventh she has received so far. The Berliner Tageblatt has just published an article written by her on her experience in Baireuth, where she sang Brünnhilde last Summer—most interesting reading. She began her career as a Wagner singer there as one of the Rhine daughters, in 1876. To-day she is the greatest Brünnhilde in the world. During her visit to America, she will also appear in a few song recitals, of which she has given a great number in Europe, and always to crowded houses. When Lilli Lehmann came back to us in 1891 I greeted her with words which may now be repeated, those of Siegfried:

"Vergäss' ich alles
Was du mir gab'st
Von einer Lehre
Lass' ich doch nie:
Den ersten Trunk
Zu treuer Minne
Brünnhilde, bring' ich dir."

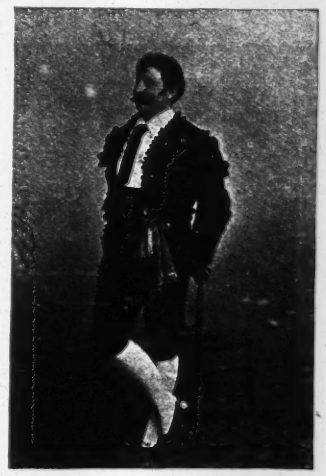
The American public will be delighted to learn that Herr Paul Kalisch, the well-known singer and husband of Mme. Lilli Lehmann, has decided to visit America once more during the coming season of German opera. It will be therefore quite interesting to know how it happened that this eminent artist became a singer. Paul Kalisch is the son of the well-known humorist, David Kalisch. He had originally intended to become an architect, treating music and singing only as a favorite diversion in his leisure hours. One night there was to be a soirée at the house of his brother-in-law, the celebrated writer, Paul Lindau, for which Mme. Patti had accepted an invitation. The diva intended to delight the guests with some songs, but a duet they intended to sing was made impossible by the usual hoarseness of Signor Nicolini. Young Kalisch offered to sing with Mme. Patti as well as he could. And it went very well, for when the duet was over and the applause had abated, Mme. Patti very enthusiastically pressed the singer's hands, exclaiming: "You are an architect. But you have a delightful voice, which you should have trained." Paul Lindau was of the same opinion, and soon afterward Herr Kalisch went to Milan, where he studied for two years. In Italy he sang as first tenor on almost every stage of the larger cities. Later he became the tenor of the Court Theatre in Munich, and is now holding the position of first tenor at the Royal Opera in Berlin. As the singer is still a young man, many laurels are yet in store for him.

When Mr. Kalisch first came to America seven years ago he was a tenor of much promise, but of little routine in the Wagner rôles. He then married Lilli Lehmann, the great Wagnerian singer, and she resolved that she would make a great Wagnerian singer of him. This people doubted, as he had hitherto gained his reputation in French and Italian opera, but enthusiasm and hard work have done wonders. He is now considered one of the best heroic tenors of Germany, and Munich papers, where he has just been singing, are full of the highest praise for the beauty of his singing and the intelligence and intensity of his acting. He will make his first appearance in America in the first week of January,

ERNST KRAUSS AS SIEGFRIED.

Lilli Lehmann.

Johanna Gadski.



Heinrich Hobbing.

Carl Somer.

in "Tannhäuser." I have always had a sincere respect for Mr. Kalisch, for he is one of the most earnest, conscientious, and intelligent artists of the day. He has had to contend with a most formidable obstacle—a hard and refractory voice. If Kalisch had received from nature such a voice, for instance, as Stagno's or Cepi's, he would to-day be one of the most famous tenors in the world. But no art can disguise the unpleasant quality of his musical organ, and to those who go only to have their ears tickled Kalisch will never be a favorite. From persons who understand the art of dramatic singing he will always get honor; but, unfortunately, these constitute only a small part of the public.

It is a great pity that Katherine Klafsky was carried away by death so prematurely. To be sure, her singing was far

Augusta Vollmer.

from being faultless. Her attack was often like that of a woodman laying the axe to the root of the tree, and her phrasing frequently produced dissevered fragments instead of articulated parts of an artistic whole; but she was a splendid personality, and her overwhelming tragic force covered a multitude of sins. She would have made an excellent foil to Lilli Lehmann, whose vocal art used to be almost beyond criticism. Bad attack occasionally Lehmann gave us, but that was infrequent. However, Mr. Damrosch believes that he has succeeded in finding an acceptable substitute for Klafsky in Mme. Cecilia Mohor-Ravenstein, a native of Marburg. She is not as old or experienced as some of the other Wagner singers who have visited us; but perhaps we shall find that freshness of

Gerhard Stehmann.

voice atones in some measure for imperfect artistic development. However, we shall know very little about her till we hear her. The rest is mere speculation.

Her father, a merchant and real estate owner, was much opposed to his daughter's desire to become an artist, and it was only after her father's death, which occurred in 1880, that the ambitious Cecilia could begin her musical studies. Her teachers were Frau Bruckner and Prof. Weis, in Vienna; later on the famous Prof. Stockhausen, in Frankfurt. In the year 1886 Mme. Mohor-Ravenstein made her début before the public at the Court Theatre in Mannheim. She had selected the rôle of Elizabeth, from "Tannhäuser," and did it so well that the audience cheered her heartily as the coming star. In 1888 she sang Brünnhilde and Isolde for the first time, and her success was so marked that she soon became the general favorite of the critical public in Mannheim, where the genial Emil Paur and later on the celebrated Felix Weingartner were the musical directors. Her marriage with the well-known architect, S. Ravenstein of Frankfurt, interrupted her engagement, and

CECILIA MOHOR-RAVENSTEIN.

took the artist to that city. Thence many tours were undertaken and a number of profitable engagements were refused. Even Mr. Damrosch tried several times in vain to engage the artist for a season in America, but at last he has been successful. She has come, accompanied by her husband, who desires to study the architecture of our country. It may be mentioned here that during the festival plays at Baireuth the Court conductor, Weingartner of Berlin, declared in an article called "Studies of Baireuth" Mme. Mohor-Ravenstein the best Brünnhilde of the present time. That, of course, was Weingartner's opinion. Perhaps we Americans may cling to the old ideal set up for us by Lilli Lehmann. But we shall see.

Fritz Derschuck, basso, was born on March 26, 1866, in Sprendlinger, (Rhine-Hesse,) but emigrated years ago with his parents to America, where he became a merchant. Many of his friends, especially the former musical conductor, Max Spirker, pressed him to have his beautiful voice trained. Encouraged by their good wishes, Herr Derschuck went back to Germany to have his voice cultivated. The celebrated Prof. Gunz, at the Hoch Conservatory in Frankfurt, undertook this task. After finishing his musical studies, Derschuck began his stage career at the Court Theatre in Mannheim. Later he was also engaged at the city theatre in Elberfeld and at the Court Theatre in Dresden. A further engagement at the Court Theatre of Coburg-Gotha brought the highly talented young singer into contact with the patron of that stage, the music-loving Duke Ernst, who showed Derschuck much sympathy and took great interest in his art. The young man can look back with great satisfaction upon the success he has won in the comparatively short time of his stage career. He has made a name as Sarastro in "The Magic Flute," as Marcel in the "Huguenots," and in many other rôles. Herr Derschuck may also be very well pleased with his success as a Wagner singer.

Herr Ernst Krauss, who is to take Alvary's place in Mr. Damrosch's opera company this season, is only thirty-two years of age, very handsome, and over six feet in height. He began his career in Weisbaden and Mannheim, and has just been engaged for the Royal Opera in Berlin as first tenor, taking the place of Cudehus, who is getting on in years. After a sharp tussle with the Berlin directors, Mr. Damrosch succeeded in securing Krauss for the Winter, the Berlin people agreeing to date his contract from next Spring. Krauss will appear in America in the rôles of Lohengrin, Tannhäuser, Siegfried, Faust, Raoul, ("Huguenots,") and Don José, ("Carmen.")

Mme. Gadski returns to Mr. Damrosch's opera company this year, this being her third season with him. From the very first, aided by her charming voice and winsome appearance, she has steadily forged her way to favor. Last year she made her great success in the creation of the rôle of Hester in Mr. Damrosch's "Scarlet Letter." This season she has added several rôles to her répertoire—Brünnhilde, in "Siegfried," and Micaela in French in "Carmen." She is twenty-six years of age, and has her future before her.

In Herr Carl Somer Mr. Damrosch promises us a baritone of the first rank. He has been for several years, together with Reichman, first baritone of Vienna

Emil Fischer.

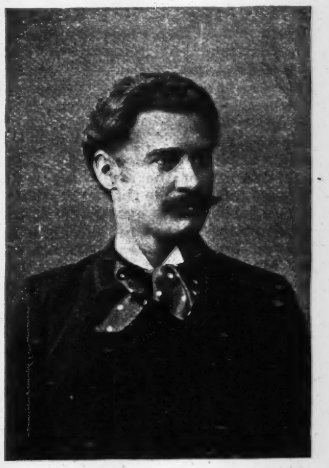
opera. His great rôles are the Flying Dutchman, Valentine, ("Faust,") Toreador, ("Carmen,") and Wotan, ("Walküre.") He will appear in all these rôles.

The season of Mr. Damrosch's company will begin at Philadelphia to-morrow. Every hour of every day since the company arrived, on Dec. 3, has been taken up with rehearsals. The enormous amount of work done cannot be reviewed here. Its results will speak for it.

W. J. HENDERSON.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Dr. Stanford, the well-known English composer, has written a quartet in D major, which is pronounced a typical example of the modern English school. If this is really the case, there will not



Paul Kalisch.

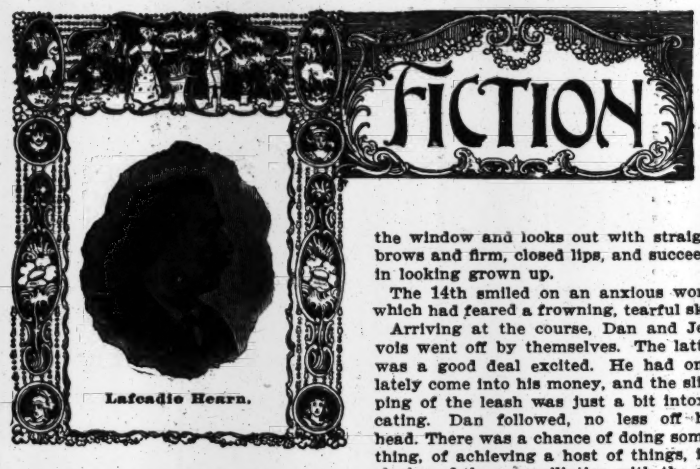
be a stirring demand for the composition at chamber music concerts in this country.

Mme. Jean de Reszke, it is stated by some of the London papers, has just put the finish to an operatic libretto on a historical subject. It is reported that Massenet is to write the music, and that the tenor rôle is designed, of course, for the librettist's husband.

London musical criticism has been invaded by American slang, and Truth speaks of "The Boom in Orchestral Concerts."

Herman Levi, the famous Wagner conductor, has been forced to retire from public life because of ill health. He is to marry and enjoy domestic privacy.

Fritz Derschuck.



WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.

By H. S. Brodie.

DAN Bellairs and Lia Bellairs had done a very foolish thing—they had fallen in love; they had done an awful thing—they had married. And married on the strength of unlimited credit on the Bank of Love, and almost a total blank on that of Threadneedle Street. The checks of the former are not negotiable in a matter-of-fact world. Then Dan and Lia, scouting the maxim that two is company and three is none, smiled welcome on a baby. All this took place in due chronological order when Dan was at the responsible age of one and twenty.

When he took the train (just after his marriage) down to Lessinger Hall to inform his father of the event, his stern parent told him to go to the devil, whereupon Dan replied, with oversanguine and rash cheerfulness, that he had come to his father, following his advice in advance. Mr. Bellairs did not see the joke (it was never his way to perceive any sort of joke) and then Dan got riled, and both men got cross (which was a pity) and used naughty words, (which was worse,) and each generously gave rather more than he took, and Dan proved himself a chip of the old block—much to the old block's indignation. The upshot of it being that Mr. Bellairs informed his son by letter that he had cut him off with a shilling, and that if he chose to apply for the sum, the family solicitors were authorized to honor his check to that amount.

Luckily Dan had £120 a year independent of his father, so, by aid of hitherto undreamed of economies, the first two years passed, though it took Lia some six months to learn that salmon and grouse are not the cheapest fare to live on.

Dan had passed out of Sandhurst and had been gazetted to a Bengal Cavalry regiment stationed somewhere in Oudh, but the troopship in which he was to sail did not start for six weeks. One day he burst into Lia's little sitting room ("three pair back") saying:

"Who do you think I've just stumbled against, Lia? You remember Jervois, don't you? Jervois of my company—tall chap with a baldish head. Well, I'd just turned into Vigo Street when a fellow came knocking up against me. I growled out something about the dickens, don't you know, and he turned round, and, by Jove! it was Jervois!"

"How strange," echoes Lia, as if it were a freak of nature to meet one's friends in London.

"Jervois has no end of tin, lucky fellow."

Lia sighed dismally.

"We got talking of horses, and he said he hoped we would let him drive us down on his coach for the 14th. What do you say, Lia? It would be a regular fling for once in a way. He gave me no end of a tip about Adkemar; swears he must win at a canter, and he advised me to lay all I had on him. Isn't it hard, now, that I can't?"

"How much?" begins Lia with hesitation.

He answers by routing out a two-shilling piece from his trousers pocket and spinning it in the air. "Heads or tails? Heads? Heads it is. You've won. Next remittance doesn't turn up till the day after to-morrow," says this husband and father soberly, after a pause. He goes to the window and looks out with straight brows and firm, closed lips, and succeeds in looking grown up.

The 14th smiled on an anxious world which had feared a frowning, tearful sky.

Arriving at the course, Dan and Jervois went off by themselves. The latter was a good deal excited. He had only lately come into his money, and the slipping of the leash was just a bit intoxicating. Dan followed, no less off his head. There was a chance of doing something, of achieving a host of things, inclusive of the reconciliation with the old block. With the money that he should win on Adkemar he would first buy no end of lovely things for Lia. She was bewitching enough as she was, but Lia in beautiful garments would melt the north pole. Yes, he would do all that, and a whole heap of other things, including some awful swamping bills, hanging like so many sledge hammers over their youthful, inconsequent heads.

So Dan, having about as much weight on his boy's shoulders as would have sunk a grown man, followed his friend's lead, and knowing very little even of the technicalities of what he was doing, struck out blindly in his new course; shut his eyes like most young swimmers, and consequently saw nothing of the breakers ahead. In fact the rush swept him clean off his feet. It is true he felt a bit sobered when he climbed up by unconscious Lia's side at luncheon time.

One or two men looked rather curiously at the young couple; they did not look as if the loss of money were of no consequence to them, and yet they had witnessed poor Dan's erratic career, which would mean something very serious if the horse he had backed did not win.

The race did not come off for an hour after, and, by that time, Dan had cooled rather, and he turned very white as he glanced at his notebook.

"And have you managed a bet or two, dear?" asked insouciante Lia.

"Yes, one or—"

Just then came the shout: "They're off!" Lia looked the more excited of the two, but then no one saw Dan's hands as they tore nervously at the lining of his pockets.

Adkemar and Scotia led throughout, and the game evidently lay between those two. Yes, and the game was played out, when Scotia shot ahead and won by half a length.

Lia turned round in sympathy for Dan's disappointment, but Dan had slipped down off the coach and was nowhere to be seen.

"I say, old chap, you're looking deuced glum—Adkemar's downfall, eh?" and Jervois clapped him on the back.

Dan turned round with a queer sort of rattle in his throat.

"Adkemar's downfall?" he said; "my own downfall, you mean."

"Oh! come, now, not so bad as all that," answered Jervois cheerfully, not knowing for the moment half what his own or Bellairs's debts were; "not so bad as that, old fellow. I'm pretty well broke myself," he went on with that pleasant equanimity born of a knowledge that you're nothing of the kind, or that if you are, there is always a landing net in the shape of a soft and forgiving father to fish you out of all difficulties next day; "I'm pretty dead broke myself."

"Yes, you're — pretty — dead — broke, yourself," echoed Dan stupidly. "You're —pretty—dead—" He broke off with a start and caught himself up.

"Yes, indeed," continued Jervois, amiably, "and I feel rather inclined to go and drown myself—there's a place nice and handy, built as a last resource for stonebroke turfites."

Dan stirred, and a curious awaking sensation crept through him—it seemed as if he had been asleep all this time, and had only awoke to hear Jervois's last words.

He looked far and away—far across and over the moving, mixed crowd, (amid which some special excitement seemed to be roused,) over the green sweep of meadows till they blurred hazily into the blue—and he saw beyond all that far more than Jervois would have seen had he too looked. Yes; all hope of reconciliation with his father was done with and over—his commission was worse than useless to him. Such an overwhelming drowning wave was surging up to where he stood—a wave that would as surely engulf Lia and the child as well.

"By Jove! Bellairs is a whole sight younger than I am, for all that he's got a wife and baby—he can't take bad luck a bit," thought Jervois as he watched the beardless face, in perfect ignorance of the state of Dan's finances.

Dan's lips moved, but he had to moisten them before any sound came from them; they were awfully white, and he shivered as if it hadn't been a blazing hot day.

"It's a pity Adkemar didn't come in first, Jervois."

"Pity? Pity's not the word—it's damnable, Dan, old man," with sympathetic gloom; "and then, oh, Lord! the paying up of it all."

An added pallor swept over Dan's face and such a look of sudden anguish shot into the boy's dark eyes that Jervois in pity turned his away.

"How do you stand, old chap—lost your all? Can I help—?"

"No," answered Dan slowly, and with the far-away mist still in his eyes, "no, not all; I have Lia and the boy still—Lia—" A horrid sensation crept up his throat; in a woman it might have changed to sobs, but it only changed to a sharp pain that stabbed each breath as he drew it. His face gave a sudden twitch, and he passed his hand impatiently across it. It seemed hard that he might not possess even the manly right of restraining his feelings in public. He wheeled sharp round.

"Hallo!" shouted Jervois. "What's the row at the paddock? I'm off."

Dan went to the refreshment tent and called for some champagne. Half way through he put it down with the thought of "what an utter waste." Then he walked away.

A few minutes later Jervois rushed up to where Lia still sat.

"Mrs. Bellairs, do you know where your husband is? I've been looking everywhere for him. There's awfully good news for us—there's been something false in Scotia's weight. His mount has been 'weighed and found wanting' by several pounds; can't think how he managed it. There's no end of a row over it. Anyhow, Scotia is disqualified and Adkemar, of course, comes in best."

"I am so glad," said Lia sweetly. "Dan will be so pleased, as I think he bet some money on Adkemar," she added with a pretty absence of the usual professional slang. "Do go and find him and bring him to me, and let me tell him the good news, will you. Do—"

Jervois went off like a shot.

"I say, have any of you seen Bellairs?" he asked, addressing a knot of four or five men standing round the bar.

"Haven't the pleasure of his acquaintance. What is he like? Who is he? If he's a dark young fellow in a light overcoat, and has a fit of the blue devils on, I'm at liberty to state that your friend—Bellew? Bellairs?—has gone in the direction of the lake. Go, seek his corpse."

Jervois turned sharp round without a word and set off at a run. A run?—he dashed along at the quickest rate he'd ever gone in his life. He clinched his teeth and drew his breath sparingly. He knew pretty well the next few minutes meant life or death—and had he asked himself why he went the pace he did he knew the answer would be an ugly one. The memory of Dan's hopeless young face as he had last seen it, and the thought of Mrs. Dan's unconscious happy one, sent the blood all gathering round his heart. He wondered whether he would come too late. What a fool he had been to joke Bellairs about the lake.

* * * * * * * *

And Dan's hat and stick lay beside his coat on the grass.

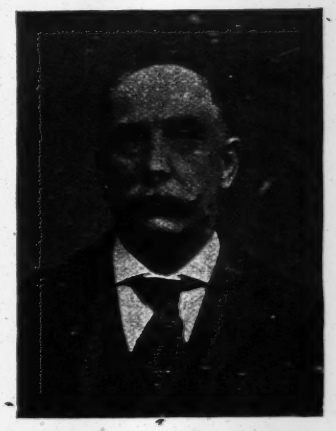
And the boy himself? Well, it's the same with most things in this world—Jervois had come too late, and Dan was dead! His quiet face was very white and still and stern. Lying turned up there, it seemed like some dumb accusation flung up to its Creator, and the solemn light cast over it gave a look of age and dignity to the young, handsome features. But not all Lia's kisses laid on his half-closed lids could make them open as in life, nor part the cold lips again. The dark eyes had an odd, hopeful look in them, and the boy's mouth had ever so faint a smile, as if a kiss had just rested upon it. Was it as well that Jervois was too late?—From London Society.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 77.

More children are taught under one roof in Grammar School No. 77 than in any other public school in the world. In the three departments in this school there are on register nearly 3,500 pupils, and the average attendance is about 3,400. As many school children are accommodated in this building as would represent a resident population of 20,000 souls. The school is a favorite one in the neighborhood in which it is located, and hundreds of children are refused admission at the beginning of each school session for want of accommodation.

The building occupied by the school is a plain but substantial brick structure which takes up the entire face of the block on First Avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets. It is divided into three departments, male grammar, female grammar, and primary. The male department is presided over by Edward A. Page, who has been Principal of the school since it was organized in 1884. His first assistant is Burtis C. Magie, who now heads the eligible list of candidates for Principal recently submitted to the Board of Education by the School Superintendents. There is a very excellent manual training department, in which the boys are taught carpentry, mechanical and free-hand drawing, clay modeling, and paper-cutting. A well-equipped workshop is situated in the basement of the school, under charge of Harold Peyser. The instruction in mechanical and free-hand drawing is given by Walter M. Mohr. Miss Anna Koch has charge of the music, which is most excellent. The special teachers in this department are Louis A. Son in German and Miss Mary V. Linden in phonography.

Principal Page, after being graduated from Grammar School No. 48, in West Twenty-eighth Street, entered the College of the City of New York, and was graduated in the class of 1866. He then entered the law school of Columbia College, and in due course was admitted to the bar. His first appointment as a teacher in the public schools was in 1871, and two years later he was made Vice Principal of Grammar School No. 27. In 1884 he was appointed Principal of No. 77, which he organized. Mr. Page was a Municipal Civil Service Commissioner for one year, under Mayor Edson, succeeding his brother, J. Seaver Page, in that position. Six years ago he organized the New York



Edward A. Page,
Principal Grammar School No. 77.

Society of Pedagogy, which now consists of 1,100 public school teachers, and has had a strong influence on the profession. Mr. Page has been President of the society ever since its organization. As a Principal, Mr. Page shows intense activity, and is progressive in his methods of teaching. He takes a friendly interest in his teachers, and exerts a marked influence over them. The picture of the boys shows one of the upper classes taking a lesson in clay modeling. There are 934 pupils on register in this department, with an average attendance of 900.

Miss Julia Richman is the efficient Principal of the female department. In this department there are 829 girls on register, and the average attendance is 800. When the school opened for the year in September last, over 200 children were refused admission, owing to want of accommodation. There are eighteen regular teachers and five special teachers employed in this department. Besides the regular course of studies, the girls are taught cooking, sewing, drawing, phonography, music, and German. The cooking classes are in charge of Miss Ida McM. Austin, and are very successful.

Miss Richman is a graduate of the Normal College, class of 1872. Her first appointment as a teacher was in November, 1872, in Grammar School No. 59. She served in that school nine years, and in September, 1881, was appointed Vice Principal of Female Department No. 73. When No. 77 was organized, Miss Richman was appointed the Principal of the female department. The picture taken in this department shows a class of sixth-grade girls being instructed in botany by their teacher, Miss Elsie W. Kornmann.

The primary department has on register 1,700 pupils, with an average attendance of over 1,600.

CLASS IN CLAY MODELING, GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 77.
No. 400 EAST EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET.
Edward A. Page, Principal.

CLASS IN BOTANY, GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 77.
Miss Julia Richman, Principal Female Department.

THE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

WHEN, less than twenty years ago, John Ruskin led a party of Oxford students to mend a strip of road near by, the public thought it an excellent joke. But when Arnold Toynbee took up the thought of bringing trained university helpfulness into direct relation with the workaday world, it was seen that this lesson of the dignity of labor had not been without effect. Toynbee, in the spirit of Ruskin and Kingsley, betook himself to the East End of London and identified himself thoroughly with the local interests of the people of Whitechapel and Bethnal Green. He died under the strain, but his leadership survived, and his friends continued and extended his work by founding Toynbee Hall as the most worthy memorial of him. This university settlement was the first of a dozen throughout England, and through the influence of Prof. Henry Drummond the movement found footing in Scotland also. A German theological student, Paul Goehr, after spending, as his book tells us, "Three Months as a Hand Laborer" in a foundry in Chemnitz, sought to establish a settlement in Berlin, but without success, and at present Amsterdam is the only Continental city where such a settlement exists.

New York was the first American city to take up the thought. Stanton Coit, an Ohio boy, was graduated from Amherst in 1879, in the decade when Amherst sent out so many men who have made their mark in social and kindred work. He took his doctor's degree in Berlin in 1885 and for a while lived at Toynbee Hall. In 1887, being then assistant to Dr. Felix Adler, he took a top room in the tenement house at 146 Forsyth Street and there gathered the boys of the neighborhood. This was the beginning of the Neighborhood Guild—the precursor of thirteen settlements now in New York City, and of such well-known settlements elsewhere as Andover House, Boston; Hull House, Chicago, and the Brooklyn Guild House.

The beginning was very simple. The boys called themselves the "Lily Pleasure Club," since developed into the O. I. F. Club (Order, Improvement, Friendship) of the older boys at the University Settlement, and the girls' club, afterward organized, was as curiously called the "Lady Belvidere Club," since become the Improvement Society of the older girls. Later a kindergarten and penny provident bank and a library were founded. The basement of the same house was rented as a guildroom, and here lectures and talks were given on social and practical topics, among them the then unfashionable subject of street cleaning. As the work grew, other men came down town, and the house opposite, at 147 Forsyth Street, became the guildhouse. The little circle took practical interest in the civic affairs of the Tenth Ward, and were not swerved from their purpose when in one instance a notorious political leader sent around a band of heelers to break up their meeting. Prof. Seligman, from Columbia, Dr. Adler, and others delivered a course of sociological talks, which at first were met with some distrust in the neighborhood.

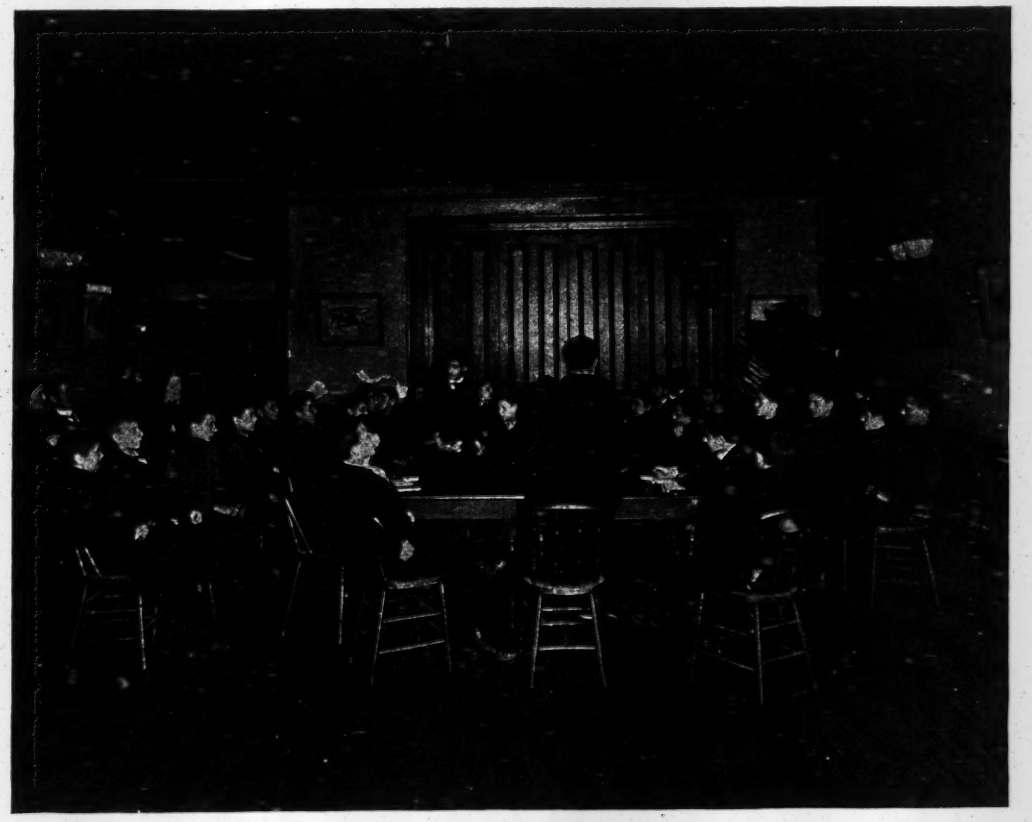
A branch guild was organized in 1888 in the "tough" neighborhood of Cherry Hill, in charge of Mr. P. J. Mosenthal of the City College and Ellis G. Seymour, with quarters in the model tenement houses on Cherry Street, where also a kindergarten had been established.

When Coit left New York to go to London the work was taken up by Mr. Charles B. Stover, who for some years acted as School Trustee in the ward and contended sturdily against the political abuses of that system, and by Miss Jeannette Fine, afterward head worker of the girls' College Settlement in Rivington Street, now Mrs. Charles B. Spahr. Paulding, who succeeded as head worker; Goodale, with his strong personal influence, and Miss Mildred Conway, now Mrs. Philip Sawyer, were "lending a hand," and among them bearing most of the burden of the work, while Seymour went across the river and associated himself with the Brooklyn Guild. Thus the work of the settlement began its radiating influence. The Neighborhood Guild, as it was then known and as it is known in the neighborhood to this day, had a hard time in making both ends meet. It occurred to A. C. Bernheim, a Columbia graduate who was active in promoting the model tenements in Cherry Street, to bring the guild into wider relations with the colleges, and after a consultation with the settlement workers at a dinner at the Reform Club the University Settlement Society was organized to stand behind the work of the guild and establish like settlements elsewhere in the city. The society has never yet been able to provide adequately for the one settlement, but its purposes have been fulfilled in the independent establishment of other settlements here and there in the city, notably the East Side House, organized by another City College man, Everett P. Wheeler. Seth Low became President of the society; Henry Holt, a Yale man, became the first Chairman of Council, succeeded a year ago by Stephen H. Olin, a Harvard man, and John B. Pine and other men from Columbia and the City College were among the most active supporters of the work. Dr. Coit returned to London in 1889 to take the place of Moncure D. Conway at the South Place Chapel, and while there founded Leighton Hall, a settlement on much the same lines, and wrote a handbook of "The Neighborhood Guild" published in the "Social Science Series." When the University Settlement Society was started he returned to New York and took charge of the work here, but later he became a permanent resident of London. Mr. James B. Reynolds, a Yale man, succeeded him as head worker.

The house at 26 Delancey Street, which was leased by the society, was and is one of the most curious buildings in New York—an old residence converted into a tenement house by the addition of a back building occupying the rest of the lot, the two connected by a system of stairways totally incomprehensible to this day. When the society took possession, the ground floor had been occupied by a beer saloon, the back shop being used indifferently for Socialist meetings and for the grand weddings of the neighborhood—the wedding feast being spread in a dark and grewsome cellar below, reached through an enormous trapdoor. Up stairs the rooms were fitted for the use of Hebrew synagogues and of local clubs of various kinds. The house was swept and garnished, and the top floor was remodeled to give a living room, kitchen, tiny bedrooms for four residents, and an office for the head worker. Into this antiquated and inadequate building, for the past five years, 2,000 people have thronged each week, and there is no busier centre of radiating life on this whole earth than this miserable old rookery in the midst of the Tenth Ward, a city within a city, of 57,514 people, (census of 1890,) occupying 110 acres, or 522 to the acre.

The social life is the centre of all effort. A dozen clubs are gathered together under the name of the Neighborhood Guild. The older clubs have a council of their own which decides in regard to the relations of the clubs and their work, and their co-operation with the efforts of the settlement. These clubs also aid the work of the house by providing house committees and lecture committees, by tenement house and general sanitary inspection by the members, and by constant co-operation in all the civic matters of the district. The members of the clubs furnish information to the residents when any new movement is being attempted, and their knowledge of the real conditions is often invaluable to obtain the right viewpoint and to furnish suggestions as to the way of approaching a given difficulty.

There are twenty clubs of boys and girls below the age of fifteen. The total membership amounts to over 700. More than 2,000 children are enrolled in the clubs and classes and library of the settlement. Six hundred use its privileges daily. Twelve hundred children are connected with the Penny Provident Fund. An increase of membership of the bank has arisen this year owing to the cutting



BOYS' DEBATING CLUB, UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

off of this means of saving from the public schools. The Board of Education decided this Fall that it could not afford to grant the time of the teachers for receiving deposits. Hence many children are flocking to the settlement who formerly were accommodated in the schools of the ward. Were these workers sufficient, the settlement might nearly double the membership of the bank.

The library seeks constantly to co-operate with the public schools. The children come in to consult the books and get references for their compositions, and are constantly encouraged to ask questions about people and things. Special attention is given to providing literature which will supplement the school study, and adapted to the years of the members. Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays are the busy days. After school, from 3 to 6, a double line of children is always found at the library counter. Questions fly back and forward, and soon the little bundle of school books is increased by a historical volume, a book of travels, or an interesting story. History seems to have a great charm, and there is a constant demand for all the best books on American history, which speaks literally "volumes" for the intelligence and taste of the children of the ward.

The older young men's clubs have discussions of their own, and speakers are frequently invited to present facts on all subjects of popular interest. Classes in bookkeeping, business arithmetic, and electricity afford the members an opportunity to equip themselves more thoroughly for work, while the older clubs of girls are provided with classes in cooking, nursing, and sewing. In the younger clubs kitchen garden, sewing, and calisthenics are afforded to the girls, and gymnastic training, military drill, and rhetoric to the boys. Self-government and self-responsibility is the theory of management of all the clubs. When there is discipline, it is carried out by the clubs. Experience has shown that, as a rule, they are quite as severe, if not more severe, than older persons would be under the same circumstances. This method of management has always strengthened the interest of all members of the clubs in the settlement. All feel that they have a part in the work and an interest in and responsibility for its success.

Besides the clubs and classes, the Penny Provident Bank, and the library, a constant attempt is made to meet the lighter but not less important needs of the district. Fine art and good music are rarely seen and not often heard in the vicinity of the Bowery. The settlement has managed two art exhibitions and has combined with the Educational Alliance in the management of a third. At the last 100,000 people attended during the first month of its continuance. Special arrangements were also made with a number of the public schools, a day being reserved for each one of a number of schools in the vicinity of the exhibition. Hundreds of children, with their teachers, came in and their judgments were as frank as their interests and enthusiasm was unconcealed.

A series of musical concerts is given every Winter, and an effort is always made to throw its privileges open to all organizations in the district especially interested in good music. Many friends of the settlement have in this way contributed time and entertainment which have been much appreciated. The clubs also give entertainments of their own, where their members supply musical and dramatic pieces. This also has an educational value in training the members in speaking, and in overcoming the difficulties of appearing before an audience.

A course of public lectures is also held on economic and social questions. The most open possible discussion is granted at these conferences, and the speaker is always expected to give fair consideration to all objections. At the same time, of course, no ranter is allowed to monopolize the floor, and the head worker, who is usually in the chair, aims to keep the meeting in hand and to see that a correct statement of facts receives its proper attention.

Yet all these activities are but one side of the work, and perhaps the less important because the less comprehensive part of it. The resident is first and always a citizen as well as a resident of the Tenth Ward, and the settlement is a civic centre more than it is an institution. The 2,000 or 2,500 children enrolled might all be drawn from a couple of blocks of our tenement-house district, and no institution would be large enough to meet the demands of the ward. Effective work must, therefore, be given to elevate all the civic factions touching the life of the district. If this is not done, the work will be limited, and the hundreds and thousands who neither can nor will come into the building will remain untouched and will be exercising a counter influence upon those who wish to be better.

DANCING CLASS, UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

Sanitation naturally becomes the first interest. To any who knew the condition of our streets three years ago, there would be no surprise that the stranger entering the ward would feel his first call to urge cleanliness. As a matter of fact, a sanitary club was one of the first organizations of the settlement. It has carried on frequent inspection, and has been constantly in co-operation with the Board of Health, and lately, since that has become not only possible, but cordially appreciative, with the Street Cleaning Department. During the past Summer 810 tenement houses were visited, 524 sanitary complaints were filed, and in 487 cases the landlords were brought to comply with the Sanitary Code. One resident, now an Inspector in the Street Cleaning Department, was enabled to render valuable service in securing the enforcement of the law on the sanitary complaints made by the other residents. Leaflets were circulated in English, German, and Yiddish, informing the people of their legal rights and responsibilities, and how to obtain the former and fulfill the latter.

Fresh air as well as cleanliness has been a subject of attention. The head worker was Chairman of a committee appointed by the Mayor to locate two small parks last Winter on the east side. These were finally located where two plague spots have existed, and the double part of providing a park and playground and removing undesirable buildings will be accomplished.

With the Fire Department, the Police Department, the Department of Public Works, and the civil and criminal courts various workers of the settlement are in constant personal relations. With all they seek to co-operate to promote good order, to counteract the influence of loafers and saloon keepers on public officials, who are disposed, if left to themselves, to do their work honestly and conscientiously.

Even the difficult question of politics has not been neglected. The head worker was a member of the Committee of Seventy and has been President of a Good Government club. The settlement, of course, does not mix in general politics, and the residents are upon good terms with local political leaders of both parties. But the residents feel from their experience that politics in the district exercises so much influence upon the education, life, and character of the children, as well as the grown people for whom they are laboring, that they must not be passed by from any consideration of timid prudence. When the question of activity by the settlement in municipal politics was being considered two years ago, a clincher was obtained by the experience of a resident with one of the clubs. After one of the youngest boys' clubs had elected a President, one small boy was found crying in a corner. When asked what was the matter, he said, "I gave Johnnie 2 cents to vote for me for President, and he didn't do it." He pleadingly added: "Don't you think Johnnie was a mean cuss not to vote for me when I paid him for it?" The resident thought that if the influence of politics was so all-pervading, that it had corrupted the management of the youngest boys' club, it was about time to meet the enemy in the gate and force the tidal wave backward. That the settlement is not without influence among the men of the district is best shown from the fact that during the recent campaign representatives of three political clubs from the opposing parties called upon the head worker to ask his opinion regarding local and National issues.

The Summer work can barely be mentioned. Four or five men are in residence all through the Summer season, and the activities of the house are as vigorous as during the Winter. One large party is annually taken out in connection with The Tribune Fresh Air Fund, and during the past Summer, through co-operation with one of the residents, then working for The Tribune Fresh Air Fund, the daily parties sent out were often accompanied by a resident, and two or three large parties of from 1,000 to 1,200 were managed with the co-operation of settlement residents. Flower distribution among the tenement houses is carried on systematically through the Summer, several of the residents giving the matter their special attention. During the past Summer 434 hampers of flowers were received and distributed.

The settlement house, at 26 Delancey Street, is sadly inadequate for the work. The size of its gas bills shows how much of the house has to be lighted during the day time, and that one-half of its residents have to room in adjoining tenement houses suggests how insufficient is the house to accommodate even its working forces. It is hoped at no distant date to provide for it in a really adequate building, architecturally modest, in general conformity with the neighborhood, but sufficiently large to accommodate and extend the work. It is proposed to include in this building a branch of the Provident Loan Association, and to make it in other respects a centre of the widest possible social work in the Tenth Ward. Evidences of the past few months have shown how vital is the need of preventing the formation of class spirit and class jealousy, and of keeping "all sorts and conditions of men" in touch with each other. This is the work which the University Settlement House endeavors to do, and which it has done so far to an extent out of proportion to its resources and its forces. There could scarcely be better work in and for the city.

A HANDSOME GOWN.

The illustration shows one of the prettiest and quaintest gowns of the season —a creation of the firm of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson. It is a street gown made on an always favorite model, the Princess.

The material used is a light tobacco brown sibeline. The guimpe, sleeves, and collar are of a rich velvet brocade, combining shades of brown, green, and black. Below the guimpe are three folds of the sibeline, headed by a band of black velvet, above which is a line of applique embroidery and a similar line with the black velvet forms straps over each shoulder.

Three folds of the material, headed like those on the bodice, with velvet and embroidery, finish the bottom of the skirt. Two lines of the embroidery, beginning under the folds across the bodice, taper down to the waist and outline the front breadth of the skirt, ending at the folds around the bottom.

The sleeves are small and close fitting, with a slightly bouffant appearance at the top. The high collar of the velvet is finished with a wing effect in front.

Had Trouble Enough Already.

From The Buffalo Times.

"Hadn't you better call another physician?" said the wife to the young doctor who was treating her husband. "Just for consultation, you know."

"No, ma'am," he replied. "My ideas are confused enough already."

From The Philadelphia Times.

SUNSHINE AHEAD.

She—You know, dear, we won't get any of father's money while he lives.

He—I know, but he's going to reside with us, and you're going to do the cooking. Let's hope for the best.

One on the Conductor.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He had been dining out. His hat was very much over on one ear and his neckwear looked sadly disarranged. Every time the conductor came near him he addressed him as "Shay, ol' f'ler," much to that official's disgust.

Pretty soon he broke out in boisterous laughter. He swayed to and fro. He doubled over till his head touched his knees. Then he tried to rise. At this moment the conductor came forward.

"Sit still," he said. "You're all right. I'll let you off when we get to your street."

"Th-that ain't th' point," said the inebriated one. "I don't wan' to git off. I'm jus' laughin' at thunderin' good joke on you. Thatst all."

And he roared again.

"What do you mean?" demanded the conductor.

"See that stove?" he asked.

"Yes, I see the stove," replied the conductor. "What of it?"

"Zat's where joke comes in," hiccoughed the lusher.

"In what way?"

"Why, fire's gone out wizout payin' its fare!"

Entangled for Certain.

From The Chicago Record.

"Husband, I think Mr. Woozle is very much in love with our Clara."

"Has he proposed to her?"

"No, but he stole her photograph—taken at three weeks—out of the family album."

And Chopin Was Deserted.

From The Washington Star.

She is an accomplished musician, with classic tastes, and her husband was greatly surprised when he came home the other evening to find her industriously playing what even his unsusceptible ear recognized as dance music.

"That's a departure for you, isn't it?" he exclaimed.

"Yes," she answered wearily. "I haven't done so much practicing in a good while."

"Have you abandoned Wagner and Liszt and your former favorites?"

"Not altogether. But the cook doesn't like them. If I don't learn to play 'Wearing of the Green' by to-morrow morning she'll leave."

Her Winning Ways.

From The Somerville Journal.

"Oh, Henry," exclaimed his little wife as she threw her arms rapturously around his neck. "I do love you so! Don't forget to leave me $20 when you go in town this morning, will you, dear?"

"And this," muttered Henry, softly disengaging himself from her fond embrace, "this is what you might call being hard pressed for money."

From The Waterbury.

IT DEPENDS.

Uncle Charlie—How old are you, Ethel?

Ethel—Six years, 'cept when I'm on the trolley; then I'm only five.

One Thing More Needed.

From The Detroit Free Press.

He was tattered and torn as he knocked at the side door of a hospitable up-town mansion and stood shivering in the cold November blast that almost swept him from his feet. A benevolent-looking woman opened the door and listened with a pensive smile to his plea for some cast-off clothing.

"Poor fellow," she said, in kindly tones; "stay there and I will see what I can find in my husband's wardrobe," and she closed the door in his face.

After a long time she reappeared with a pair of duck trousers, a white vest, and some canvas shoes.

"I think these will fit you," she said, as her eye took in his dimensions, "and it is really fortunate you called this morning, as I was going to pack them away for next Summer."

"But I have no ticket," expostulated the object sadly.

"Ticket? Oh, you mean from some charitable association?"

"No, ma'am; I mean for Florida."

"Do you expect to go to Florida?"

"No, ma'am; but I thought you expected I was going there to wear these clothes. I have just one more favor to ask, madam, if you will pardon the liberty."

"Well?" said the woman in a short tone.

"Would you kindly add a fan?"

The door slammed, and as he turned sadly away with his hot-weather clothing he heard her putting on the burglar chain.

Warning Came Too Late.

From The Detroit Tribune.

She—You looked like a fool when you proposed to me.

He (gloomily)—Well, why didn't you tell me before it was too late?

Misplaced Enthusiasm.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The debt of the struggling little church in the suburbs had all been paid off but $600.

A clergyman noted for his skill and success in raising church debts had been sent for and was conducting the morning service. The sermon was over, and the work of stirring up the audience to the requisite pitch of enthusiasm had begun. Subscriptions rose rapidly to $300, then to $400, and after considerable effort to $500, where they stuck. In vain the visiting brother exhorted and pleaded. The limit of the cash resources of the congregation appeared to have been reached, and at last he sat down, discouraged.

Then Brother Plantus, a highly respected undertaker, who had made a liberal subscription already, rose and said:

"Brethren, this thing sha'n't fall through after it has got as far along as $500. I believe in a man giving as the Lord has prospered him, and although I have given a pretty good-sized donation I am ready to do more. I'll pay that last $100 myself. Here's my check for that amount."

"I don't know your name, brother," shouted the visiting preacher, jumping to his feet with enthusiasm, "but I hope your business will double during the coming year, and I believe it will!"

An Enterprising Manager.

From Figaro.

First Thespian—Yes. We were playing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to good houses when the Treasurer skipped out and left us stranded with the bloodhounds.

Second Thespian—Why didn't you put the bloodhounds on the trail of the Treasurer?

First Thespian—We did. But when they caught him I'm blamed if he didn't take them and start another show!

From Pick-Me-Up.

A CASE OF NECK OR NOTHING.

Gladys—Phyllis's neck is certainly beautiful, but I don't think she ought to show so much of it, do you?

Frank (her cousin)—Well, you see she has neither face, figure, nor money; it's simply a case of neck or nothing with her.

Dodged Her Chief Aversion.

From The Washington Star.

Miss Cayenne has a decided aversion to the obtrusive raconteur—especially the one who is fond of reminiscence.

"I don't see," said a rather shallow acquaintance, "how you can enjoy the society of that very old gentleman to whom you talked the other evening."

"I enjoy the reflections of a mature mind."

"But isn't he in his dotage?"

"No, dear. And if he were I shouldn't mind so long as it wasn't his anecdotage."

A Nice Disease.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Some of the wise men are trying to prove that laughter is a disease. Isn't it nice to think it's infectious?

During the Engagement.

From The Boston Transcript.

Aunt Susan—What, sitting up writing at this hour?

Carrie—Yes, auntie, it's only a little note to Harry.

Aunt Susan—Why, Harry left you only five minutes ago.

Carrie—Yes; but there is something I forgot to ask him, and it's very important.

Aunt Susan—Yes?

Carrie—I asked him if he loved me, and he said yes, but I forgot to ask him if he would love me always.

The Wrong Visitor.

From Scottish Nights.

"Dear brethren," said a parson one day to his audience as he was trying to impress upon their minds the blessedness of thrift. He went on to say: "Fortune knocks at every man's door to bring him prosperity." Just then an old man stood up and said:

"I beg your pardon, Sir; Mr. Fortune never calls at my house now. His daughter always calls."

"What do you mean?" asked the parson, angrily.

"Why!" said the old man, "Miss Fortune always calls."

A Proof of Devotion.

From The Chicago Record.

"I never knew a woman to love her husband as madly as Mrs. Tootfiler."

"How does she show it?"

"She lets him have the top drawer in their bureau."

Wouldn't Trust to Delivery Wagons.

From The Chicago Post.

She had asked him to bring home two quarts of champagne for a little dinner she intended to give the following night.

He had been obedient to the extent of bringing home an extra quart, and still there was trouble.

"I wanted it brought in bottles," she said with infinite scorn, as he put down one little pint bottle. You have too much inside and too little out."

From Up-To-Date.

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

Mabel—So Mrs. Dovey has left her husband! I'm surprised; she used to say he was the light of her existence.

May—Yes, I know; but the light got to going out nights.

Gave Him the Tip.

From The Cleveland Leader.

A good old minister who has for many years filled a west side pulpit went to call on one of the members of his flock a few days ago, and, upon reaching the house, encountered little Tommie, who was playing in the yard.

"My boy," said the reverend gentleman, "are your parents at home?"

"No," replied the future citizen, not knowing whom he was addressing: "they ain't here now, but you better come in and wait. Pa's got eight decks of cards and a case of beer, and I heard him sayin' a little while ago that they was goin' to be a high old time here to-night."

A Golfing Catastrophe.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

The girls all say that golf is sweet;
It suits them to a tee;
But if you'll wait, I'll tell to you
Just what it did for me.

Some miscreant laid an egg out there
Upon our links, one day;
Just when 'twas laid I do not know,
And, therefore, cannot say.

One thing I know—I struck the egg,
Upon that grass-grown mall;
The ancient odor haunts me still—
I thought it was the ball!

Now, some may think that golf is sweet,
And some may say it's fine;
But all the same, just tell your folks,
I want no more in mine.

Butter, a la Cooking School.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"This is pretty stout butter," declared Mr. Newly, with a frown that was deep for a man who had been married but a month.

"Don't scold, dearie," urged his pretty little wife. "It'll not occur again. I have bought a churn and ordered buttermilk to be delivered regularly. Hereafter we'll have sweet, fresh butter."

A Great Bargain Was Lost.

From The Boston Transcript.

Deacon Brown—I dislike to distress you, Mrs. Black, but I think I ought to prepare you. Your poor husband, the doctor tells me, cannot possibly live the day out.

Mrs. Black—Oh, my! but that's too bad. Pity he couldn't live long enough to use up those other two bottles of Rino's Cureall. I bought six bottles, you know, as it came cheaper that way.

Not a Bad Guess.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ferry—Lemme see; what do they call that new submarine boat?

Wallace—It isn't the Texas you are thinking of, is it?

From Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.

BLISSFUL IGNORANCE.

Bobby—I say, Miss Silverspoons, my sister Maud's going to marry your brother Dick; but don't say anything about it, because he doesn't know it himself yet.